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FIRST SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

SESSION 1879.



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No. 56	JORDAN BAY BREAKWATER:—Return to Order; Tenders received for the erection of the Breakwater at Jordan Bay, in the County of Shelburne. (Not printed.)
No.[57	BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY:—Return to Address; Report made by the Deputy Adjutant-General in British Columbia, complaining of the Warden of the Penitentiary in that Province. (Not printed.)

No. 258... CASCUMPEC HARBOR:—Return to Order; Engineers' Plans and Reports, relating to the improvement of Cascumpec Harbor. (Not printed.)

No. 59... YAMASKA RIVER:—Return to Address; Reports of Engineers, during the year 1878, respecting the improvement of navigation on the River Yamaska. (Not printed.)

No. 60... BEAUHARNOIS CANAL, EMPLOYÉS:—Return to Order; Shewing the number of persons employed on the Beauharnois Canal and the number dismissed or pensioned since the 5th November, 1873. (Not printed.)

No. 61... CORNWALL CANAL, HYDRAULIC LEASES: -Return to Order; Return of all Hydraulic Leases on the Cornwall Canal. (Not printed.)

- No. 62... CLARK, W. R. Esq.:—Confidential Memorandum from W. F. Whitcher to the Hon. J. C. Pope, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, on account fyled by W. R. Clark, Esq., of Boston, U.S., for services in connection with the Fisheries Commission. (Not printed.)

 No. 62a..

 Return to Address; Correspondence relating to the payment of \$10,000 to W. R. Clark, for alleged services rendered to the Canadian Government in connection with the Halifax Fishery Commission. (Not printed.)

 No. 63... Campbell, W. D.:—Return to Order; Copies of the lease of the rivers of the Seigniory of Bic, in the County of Rimouski, granted to W. D. Campbell, Esquire, Notary, of Quebec. (Not printed.)

 No. 64... Canals, U. S., Free Navigation of:—Return to Address; Correspondence subsequent to a Return made on the 5th of April, 1876, respecting the action taken in denying to Canadians the free navigation of the United States or State
- Canals and the Hudson River.

 No. 65.. Statute Labor:—Return to Address; Correspondence between the Dominion Government and that of the Province of Quebec, respecting the adjustment of certain statute labor (droits de corvée) in the Parishes of St. Fabien, &c., during the last General Elections. (Not printed.)
- No. 66. St. John and St. Francis Rivers, Bridging of:—Resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Maine, in relation to the navigation and bridging of the Rivers St. John and St. Francis, where said rivers are the line of boundary between the said United States and the Dominion of Canada. (Not printed.)
- No. 67. NATIONAL INVESTMENT COMPANY OF CANADA: -Annual Report of, to 31st December, 1878. (Not printed.)
- No. 68. ACTIVE MILITIA, MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5:—Return to Order; Statement shewing the names of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men, forming No. 1

 Company of the 21st Battalion of the Active Militia in Military District No. 5. (Not printed.)
- No. 69. Navigation, School of, Quebec:—Return to Address; Correspondence since 1872, between the Dominion Government of the Province of Quebec, in relation to a school of navigation at Quebec. (Not printed.)
- No. 70.. McClary, Peter:—Return to Order; Correspondence which led to the superannuation of Peter McClary, Collector of Inland Revenue, for the City of London, and East Riding of Middlesex. (Not printed.)
- No. 71... OFFICE, DISMISSALS FROM:—Return to Address; Correspondence between His Excellency Lord Dufferin and the Members of the late Administration on dismissab from office of those appointed in October and November, 1873; and also, appointments made between 17th September and 10th October, 1878.

 (Not printed.)
- No. 72... Canada Central Railway Extension:—Return to Address; All contracts or agreements for the extension of the Canada Central Railway, since the 1st day of January, 1878; also, for the construction of the Georgian Bay Branch Railway. (Not printed.)
- No. 73... FISHERY AWARD, APPROPRIATION:—Return to Address; Correspondence addressed by the Local Governments to the Dominion Government, upon the question of the appropriation of the Fishery Award.
- No. 73a..

 Return to Address; Correspondence which has passed between the Local Government of Prince Edward Island and the Government of the Dominion, having reference to the award of the Fishery Commission or to the disposal thereof.
- No. 74... Robertson, William:—Return to Order; Correspondence relating to the dismissal or replacement of William Robertson, Clerk of Works and Inspector under the contract for building the Penitentiary, Dorchester, N.B. (Not printed.)
- No. 75... Bonded Warehouses: Return to Order; Return of all Merchandize remaining in the Bonded Warehouses, by Provinces, on the 31st December, 1878; also, from the 1st January to the 31st March, 1879. (Not printed.)
- No. 76... Collingwood, Harbor of :-Return to Order; Statement shewing the amount expended one Harbor of Collingwood during the season of 1878. (Not printed.)

- No. 77... IMPORTS AND EXPORTS:—Return to Order; Return of all Imports and Exports, by Provinces, for the six months ending 31st December, 1878; also for the months of January and February, 1879. (Not printed.)
- No. 78... Customs and Excise Duties:—Return to Order; Return of the sum paid on account of Customs and Excise Duties during the month of February, 1879. (Not printed.)
- No. 79... PENITENTIARY, St. John:—Return to Address; Correspondence relating to the claim of the City and County of St. John, to send prisoners under sentence for less than two years to the St. John Penitentiary.
- No. 80... TASCHEREAU, THOMAS:—Return to Address; Correspondence between the late Administration and the Honorable Jean Thomas Taschereau, late Judge of the Supreme Court, respecting his superannuation, &c. (Not printed.)
- No. 81... Supreme Court and Court of Exchequer:—Return to Address; Statement shewing the number of judgments rendered by the Supreme Court and the Court of Exchequer of Canada, and the number of employes of the said Courts.
- No. 82... CARDINAL, REGIS:—Return to Order; Correspondence relating to the recent dismissal of Regis Cardinal, heretofore an employé of the Inland Revenue Department. (Not printed.)
- No. 83... Morpeth Harbor:—Return to Address; Correspondence relating to the construction of a Harbor at or near Morpeth, in the Electoral District of Bothwell, Ontario.
- No. 84... Tin Cans, Duty on:—Return to Address; Correspondence relating to the duty imposed by the Government of the United States on Tin Cans containing Lobsters, &c. (Not printed.)
- No. 85... QUARTZ MINING MACHINERY, B.C.:—Return to Order; Letters and telegrams received by the Minister of Customs, during the year 1878, from parties in British Columbia, in regard to the admission during that year into the said Province of Machinery for Quartz Mining, on the condition of security being given that the duties thereon would be paid within twelve months. (Not printed.)
- No. 86... NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES: -- Ordinances passed by the Lieutenant-Governor and Council of the North-West Territories, on the 2nd August, 1878.
- No. 87... LAYTON, RICHARD:—Return to Address; Correspondence with the Government relative to the appointing of Mr. Richard Layton as Warden of the Penitentiary in British Columbia. (Not printe !.)
- No. 88... Votes Polled, General Election:—Return shewing the number of votes polled for each Candidate in the different Electoral Districts during the late General Elections.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 10.

- No. 89... Canadian Vessels, Lake Michigan:—Return to Address; Correspondence in relation to Canadian vessels, bound for Lake Michigan, reporting at Port Huron instead of at Sheboygan, as is the practice at present.
- No. 90... MILITIA, ACTIVE: Return to Order; Transmitting the names, rank, &c., of all officers of the Active Militia who offered their services to Great Britain. (Not printed.)
- No. 91... RIVER DU LOUP PIER:—Return to Order; Instructions given to the Engineer and Superintendent, of works done on River du Loup Pier, in the County of Temiscouata, in 1878. (Not printed.)
- No. 92... Letter, Private:—Return to Order; Correspondence relating to the transmission during the recent Dominion Elections, of a certain letter, marked private and confidential, then on file in the Post "ffice Department, Ottawa, to a voter in the East Riding of Northumberland. (Not printed.)
- No. 93... Drummondville, Wendover and Simpson Mails:—Return to Order; Shewing the distance traversed, and the amount paid for the carriage of the mails between Drummondville, Wendover and Simpson. (Not printed.)

No. 94 STEAM NAV.	GATION COMPANY:-Return	to Order; Copies of	contract for Mail Service with
	Steam Navigation	n Company of Prince	Edward Island, at the time the
	Island entered Co	onfederation. (Not pri	inted.)

- No. 95... PRITTIE, R. W.—Return to Address; Order in Council, authorizing an arrangement to be made with Mr. R. W. Prittie, and others, relating to the introduction and settlement of settlers in the Province of Manitoba. (Not printed.)
- No. 96... Ketchum, Mr., Correspondence:—Return to Order; Correspondence from the Warden of the St John Penitentiary, relating to the Inspector, Mr. Moylan's Report of the investigation of Mr. Ketchum, the Warden. (Not printe 1.)
- No. 97... Ketchum, Mr, and Inspector's Report:—Return to Order; Copy of Inspector Moylan's Report of the investigation of the case of Mr. Ketchum, Warden of St. John, N.B, Penitentiary. (Not printed.)
- No. 98... New Brunswick, Government of:—Return (in part) to Address; Correspondence between the Government of New Brunswick and the Government of the Dominion, relating to certain claims preferred by the former against the latter Government.
- No. 99... RIMOUSKI, HARBOR OF REFUGE:—Return to Address; Correspondence respecting the non-appropriation by the late Administration of the sum of \$250,000, voted in 1874, for a Harbor of Refuge at Rimouski. (Not printed.)
- No. 100. Mercantile Marine of Canada:—Return to Address; Documents relating to the examination before the Boards of Examiners of the Mercantile Marine of Canada of Masters desirous of obtaining certificates as extra Masters. (Not printed.)
- No. 101... Tidal Harbor, Quebec, and Graving Dock, Lévis;—Return to Address; Return of the names of persons tendering for the construction of the works in the Tidal Harbor at Quebec, and the Graving Dock at Lévis, respectively.
- No. 102. Caron, Clovis, Fishery Overseer:—Return to Order; Copies of the complaint made last
 Autumn by Mr. Clement Rouleau, of St. Anne de la Pocatière, in the
 County of Kamouraska, against Mr. Clovis Caron, Fishery Overseer.
 (Not printed.)
- No. 103.. St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary:—Return to Order; Statement shewing the names of the several permanent and temporary officers and employes of the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul. (Not printed.)
- No. 104... Yarwood, C. St. George:—Return to Address; Correspondence respecting the superannuation of C. St. George Yarwood, Landing Water at Chippewa, County of Welland. (Not printed.)
- No. 105... OLD BIG HARBOR:—Return to Address; Petitions presented since 1875, in relation to the improvements to be made in the Harbor, commonly called "Old Bic." (Not printed.)
- No. 106.. L'Assomption River:—Return to Order; Correspondence relating to the deepening of the River l'Assomption. (Not printed.)
- No. 107. LANGELIER, CHARLES:—Return to Order; Statement of all money paid to Mr. Charles Langelier, for the use of his bridge on the Chambly Canal. (Not printed.)
- No. 108. Prince Edward Isle, Civil Service:—Return to Order; Sessional Paper No. 73, (not printed) 1875, respecting dismissals from, and appointments to the Civil Service, in Prince Edward Island. (Not printed.)
- No. 109.. BRITISH COLUMBIA IMPORTS, &c.:—Return to Order; Shewing the quantities and values of the different articles of merchandize imported into British Columbia from other Provinces of the Dominion in 1878; also, the Exports, &c. (Not printed.)
- No. 110... COLUMBIA, FISHERIES OF:—Return to Order; Sessional Paper 42 (not printed) 1877, respecting Fisheries of Columbia.
- No. 111.. NORTH RIVER AND St. Andrews:—Return to Order; Correspondence relating to the dredging of the North River to St. Andrews. (Not printed.)
- No. 112. Grosse Isle, Public Works;—Return to Order; Contracts for public works, &c., on Grosse Isle, between the 15th November, 1873, and 1st January last. (Not printed.)

No. 113	Intercolonial						
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- No. 114. Indians, Chicoutimi, Vaccination of:—Return to Order; Instructions given to Dr. Lacombe, of Chicoutimi, as to the vaccinating of the Indians of the County of Chicoutimi. (Not printed.)
- No. 115. Official Assigness, Quebec:—Return to Order; Statement of all moneys paid over by the Official Assigness of the Province of Quebec, under the provisions of the Act 38 Vic., Chap. 16, sec. 42. (Not printed.)
- No. 116.. Veterans of 1812-15:—Return to Order; Giving the names and residences of all the veterans of the war of 1812-15, who received a pension during the year 1878.

 (Not printed)
- No. 117.. Hamilton, City of, Appointments:—Return to Order; Of the names of all persons appointed in the Inland Revenue Office, &c., in the City of Hamilton, between 4th November, 1873, and 10th October, 1878. (Not printed.)
- No. 118. Wood, Honorable Chief Justice:—Return to Address; Report of all cases returned to the Government by the Honorable Chief Justice Wood, Commissioner under the Act 38 Vic., Chap. 53. (Not printed.)
- No. 119.. Public Property, Transfer of:—Return to Order; Papers relative to the sale or transfer of the Barracks at Fredericton, New Brunswick; also, relative to the lease of certain military properties for the purpose of constructing a Graving Dock at Quebec; also, relating to the transfer of certain military properties at Toronto for the purpose of erecting buildings for the Provincial Exhibition. (Not printed.)
- No. 120.. Spirits and Tobacco: —Return to Order; Return of the quantity of spirits, malt, malt liquor and tobacco, manufactured, &c., remaining in warehouse, and revenue accruing therefrom, from 1st January to 31st March, 1879. (Not printed.)
- No. 121... CHENAL DU MOINE PIERS:—Return to Address; Correspondence respecting the construction of Piers to be built in the Chenal du Moine. (Not printed.)
- No. 122.. PRINCE ARTHUR'S LANDING AND KAMINISTIQUIA:—Return to Orler; Returns of numbers, tonnage, and weight of general cargo of vessels that have entered and cleared from Pince Arthur's Landing and the Kaministiquia, respectively, during the season of 1878. (Not printed.)
- No. 123. Lady Head Steamer;—Return to Order; Minutes of the enquiry held as to the loss of the steamer "Lady Head," last autumn, and of the number of vessels the Government has at its disposal for the protection of our Fisheries (Not printe t.)
- No. 124. SARAH E. BRYANT, STEAM TUG; —Return to Order; Correspondence in reference to the seizure of the steam tug, "Sarah E Bryant," of Buffalo, N. Y., by the Customs authorities at Dunnville.
- No. 125. RIVER DU LOUP, FREIGHT: -Return to Order; Shewing the number of car loads of the different kinds of freight forwarded from River du Loup into the Maritime Provinces, &c.
- No. 126. L'Assemption River, Bridge:—Return to Order; Correspondence relating to the construction of the bridge over L'Assomption River, at L'Assomption. (Not printed.)
- No. 127. Indian Land Claims:—Return to Address; Correspondence in reference to the arrears due on account of Indian Land Claims on Lakes Huron and Superior
- No. 128. Green or Adam's Island:—Return to Order; Instructions given to Mr. John Davidson, the Indian Agent at Dundee, respecting Green or Adams Island, in the St. Lawrence. (Not printed.)
- No. 129... Vaccination—Indians, Saguenay:—Return to Order; Instructions given to Or. F. X. Laterriere, of Chicoutimi, as to vaccinating the Indians of the County of Saguenay. (Not printed.)
- No. 130. Indians Engranchised:—Return to Order; Return of all Indians who have become enfranchised within the past ten years. (Not printed.)

- No. 131.. ALASKA BOUNDARY:—Return to Address; Memorandum of the circumstances that led to the conclusion of the Convention between Great Britain and Russia, of February, 1825, &c. Also, a copy of the most reliable maps and any Reports respecting the Alaska boundary. (Not printed.)
- No. 132. Amet Island Breakwater:—Return to Order; Estimates of cost of relaying the Stone Breakwater around Amet Island, in the Province of Nova Scotia. (Not printed)
- No. 133. RIVER St. John, N.B.:—Return to Order; Correspondence in connection with Bridges placed across the River St. John, N.B., at Woodstock and at Andover, County of Victoria. (Not printed.)
- No. 134. ELLA G. McLean, Schooner:—Leturn to Order; Correspondence in any way connected with the chartering and purchase of the schooner "Ella G. McLean." (Not printed.)
- No. 135. Deschamps, Antoine:—Return to Order; Papers relating to the discharge of Antoine Deschamps, Light Keeper of St. Anne's, in the County of Jacques Cartier.

 (Not printed.)
- No. 136. Simpson, "George of the dismissal of George B. Simpson and the appointment of William H. Sherwood as Keeper of the main Lighthouse at Presqu'Isle Harbor. (Not printed.)
- No. 137.. Pilots' Fund:—Return to Order; Petition of the Pilots, praying that the Pilots' Fund may be placed under the control of the Government, as it was formerly.

 (Not printed.)
- No. 138. SAUGEEN RIVER LIGHTHOUSE:—Return to Order; Correspondence relative to the erection of a Lighthouse at the mouth of Saugeen River. (Not printed.)
- No. 139... RICHARD, Mr.:—Return to Order; Correspondence relating to the resignation of Mr. Richard, Lighthouse Keeper at the Brandy Pots. (Not printed.)
- No. 140.. PRESQU'ISLE BAY LIGHTHOUSE:—Return to Order; Respecting the site and building of Lighthouse at Presqu'Isle. (Not printed.)
- No. 141... Cox, Mr.:—Return to Order; Reports in relation to the appointment of Mr. Cox, Keeper of the Lighthouse at Cape Beale. (Not printed.)
- No. 142.. RIVER St. Lawrence Harbors:—Return to Order; Contracts for provisioning the Harbors in the River St. Lawrence. (Not printed.)
- No. 143.. British Columbia Graving Dock:—Message transmitting certain papers having reference to advances to be made to the Province of British Columbia, for the construction of a Graving Dock.
- No. 144.. Capes Tormentine and Traverse:—Report of Survey of Coast in vicinity of Capes Tormentine and Traverse, in Prince Edward Island, and a suggested Railway, with a view to secure Winter communication with the Island.
- No. 145. Mason, William:—Return to Address; Instructions to Solicitors by the Hon. Rodolphe Laflamme, as Her Majesty's Attorney General, against William Mason, and several others, for trespass upon lands of the Crown upon Presqu'Isle Peninsula. (Not printed.)
- No. 146 Miramichi, Marine Hospital:—Return to Order; Correspondence, "between 1st January, 1879," in reference to the Marine Hospital at Miramichi, New Brunswick. (Not primed.)
- No. 147. PRESQUE'ISLE PENINSULA, FREE GRANTS:—Return to Address; Correspondence relating to the last survey and proposed sale or free grant of the lands upon Presqu'Isle Peninsula. (Not printed.)
- No. 148. Indian Agents, Manitoba: —Return to Address; Relating to the dismissal of Indian Agents and Indian Superintendents for Manitoba or the North-West Territories. (Not printed.)
- No. 149. LOUGHEAD, SAMUEL:—Return to Order; Relating to the dismissal of one Samuel Loughead, Postmaster at Molesworth. (Not printe t.)

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No. 150	. Talbot, Achille:—Return to Address; Complaint lodged on the 21st August, 1875, by Achille Talbot, Esq., late Deputy Post Office Inspector, against certain Post- masters in the County of Montmagny. (Not printed.)
No. 150	Return to Address; Report made on 21st August last, by Achille Talbot, Esq., against Stanislaus Vallée, Esq., Postmaster at Montmagny. (Not printed.)
No. 151	Wilkins, Judge:—Return to Order; Correspondence in connection with the resignation of Judge Wilkins. (Not printed.)
No. 152	CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA:—Beturn to Order: Shewing the names, etc., of all persons appointed as Commissioners or Secretaries, in connection with the Canadian Exhibit at the Centénnial Exhibition, Philadelphia.
No. 153	WRECKING AND COASTING, CANADIAN WATERS: -Return to Order; Correspondence relating to Wrecking and Coasting in Canadian waters.
No. 154	Berthier Wharf: —Return to Order; Statement shewing the number of men employed in repairing the wharf at Berthier, Montmagny, in each year since 1874. (Not printed.)
No. 155.	Tariff Despatch :-Message; Despatch on the subject of the Tariff recently introduced to the Legislature.
No. 156.	MITCHELL & Co., Supplies:—Return to Order; Accounts, with prices of goods, etc., furnished to the Department of Marine and Fisheries by the late firm of Messrs. Mitchell & Co., Montreal, etc. (Not printed.)
No 157.	CUSTOM DUTIES ON SALT, ETC.:—Return to Address; Correspondence on the Customs duties which the Government of Newfoundland levies on salt, barrels, etc., used in the Fisheries, on board Canadian vessels resorting to the coast of Newfoundland.
No. 158.	Engineers Licensed in Canada;—Return to Address; For the names and residences of all Licensed Engineers in the Dominion of Canada. (Not printed.)
No. 159.	INLAND REVENUE, P.O., AND CUSTOMS APPOINTMENTS, TORONTO:—Return to Order; Names of all persons appointed in the Inland Revenue, Post Office, and Customs House in the City of Toronto, between 4th November, 1873, and 10th October, 1878. (Not printed.)
No. 160.	'Northern Light' Steamboat:—Return to Order; Tenders received for the building of the steamboat "The Northern Light," &c. (Not printed.)
N o. 161.	CANADA GAZETTE,' N B.:—Return to Order; Shewing the names of all officials in New Brunswick who are entitled to receive copies of the Canada Gazette. (Not printed.)
No. 162	LIGHTH USES, RIVER ST. LAWRENCS, OILS:—Return to Order; Correspondence in relation to the furnishing of coal oil or other oils for the Lighthouses on the River St. Lawrence, in the Province of Quebec and in the Gulf, since 1873, (Not printed.)
No. 163	REPORT SAULT STE. MARIE RAILWAY:—Return to Address; Report and profiles of a survey for a line of Railway from Sault Sainte Marie eastward, made in 1871, by Mr. Murdoch, C.E.
No. 164	TENDERS, Public Works:—Return to Order; Statement shewing the dates upon which tenders were received for Public Works, &c., between the 1st November, 1873, and the 10th October, 1878.
No. 165	RYLAND, MR:-Return to Address Correspondence, relative to the claim of Mr. Ryland, for interest due him on the Canadian moiety of Chief Justice Carter's

No. 167.. RIDEAU CANAL DAMAGES:—Return to Order; Return of all claims for damages, caused by waters dammed back for the purposes of the Rideau Canal since 1st January, 1872. (Not printed.)

No. 166.. Western Departmental Building—Expenditure on :—Return to Order; Statement shewing the total expenditure in detail, upon the addition made to the Western Departmental Building. (Not printed.)

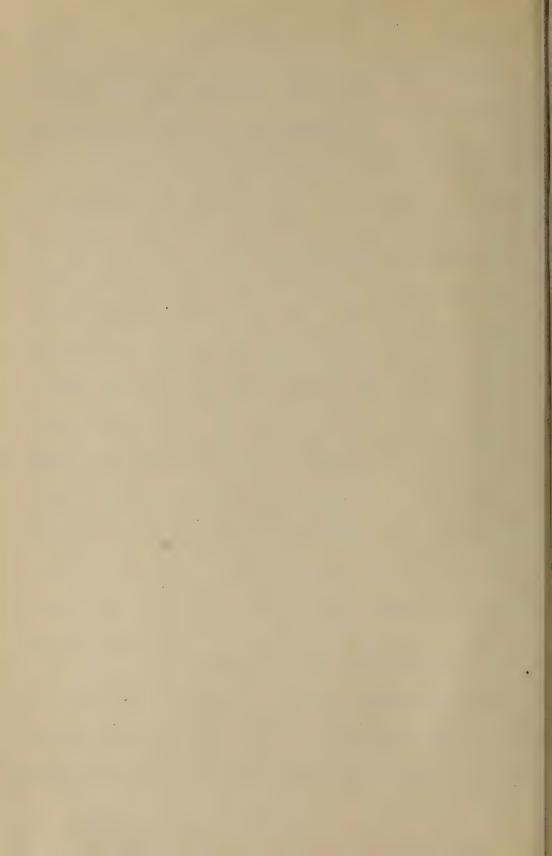
(Not printed.)

award.

No. 168	DUSSEAULT, J.B.:—Return to Order; Statement shewing all sums paid from the year 1875 up
	to this date, to Mr. Jean Baptiste Dusseault, Merchant, of L'Islet, in the County of L'Islet, &c. (Not printed.)

- No. 169. IRON RAILS :- Return to Order; Sta ement shewing the quantity of old Iron Rails the Government now has at its disposal, &c.
- No. 170... QUEBEC-REPAIRING WALLS:—Return to Order; Statement shewing the sums of money expended for repairing the walls of the City of Quebec, between the 1st of August and the 1st of October, 1878. (Not printed.)
- No. 171. RONDEAU HARBOR:—Return to Order; Contracts since 1874 for repairs to Rondeau Harbor of Refuge. (Not printed.)
- No. 172.. MARITIME COURT, ONTARIO:-Return to Address; Cases disposed of by the Maritime Court of Ontario up to 1st March, 1879.
- No. 173... Canals, Welland and St. Lawrence:—Return to Order; Correspondence from Messrs. Booth and others, with reference to supplying oak for the construction of lock gates on the new line of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals. (Not printed.)
- No. 174. Pictou [AND TRURO RAILWAY :- Return to Order; Correspondence with respect to the transfer of the Pictou and Truro Railway. (Not printed.)
- No. 175. Carillon Dam and Locks: —Return to Order; Shewing all tenders received for the completion of the Carillon Dam and Locks and Report of Messrs. Shanly and Keefer thereon.
- No. 176. FRES PAID COUNSEL BY GOVERNMENT:—Return to Order; Fees paid by the Government to, and the names of all Counsel, &c., employed by the Dominion Government.
- No. 177... Postmaster, Toronto:—Return to Address; Accounts rendered by the Postmaster at Toronto, between the first day of July, 1874, up to the first day of July, 1878. (Not printed.)
- No. 178. St. Fabien Post Office:—Return to Order; Correspondence between the Government and the Postmaster of the Parish of St. Fabien, Mr. Vidal Roy, respecting the change in the Post Office of that Parish. (Not printed.)
- No. 179. Lesueur, Mr.:—Return to Order; Reports relating to the superannuation of Mr. LeSueur, formerly of the Post Office Department. (Not printed.)
- No. 180. Fors утн, W. F.:—Return to Order; Reports relating to the employment of W. F. Forsyth in the Post Office Department. (Not printed.)
- No. 181.. ROYAL INSTRUCTIONS:—Return to Address; Correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United Kingdom, upon the subject of the Royal Instructions, prior to the 5th October, 1878, (Not printed.)
- No. 182. St. Fabien, P.O.: —Return to Order; Correspondence since the 10th of October, 1878, respecting the contract for carrying the mail between the Railway Station and the Post Office of the Parish of St. Fabien. (Not printed.)
- No. 183. Léves que, S.:—Return to Order; Complaint brought against Mr. Salutre Lévesque, in his quality of Postmaster and Mail Carrier, in and for the Parish of St. Donat. (Not printed.)
- No. 184. Grants of Land: —Return to Address; Correspondence since the 1st July, 1878, on the subject of Grants of Lands for the encouraging of Immigration and the settlement of lands in the Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories. (Not printed.)
- No. 185.. Selkirk, Electoral a District of:—Return to Address; Correspondence relating to the recount of ballots at the last Election for the Electoral District of Selkirk, in the Province of Manitoba. (Not printed.)
- No. 186. Kaministiquia River, Dredging of :-Return to Order; Correspondence relative to the dredging of the Kaministiquia River, and the practicability of forming a Harbor, &c.
- No. 187. RAILWAY STATISTICS OF CANADA; :- Reports for 1877-8. (Printed in English as No. 188.)

No. 188.	NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE:—Return to Order; Expenditure during 1876, 1877 and 1878 on account of the North-West Mounted Police, with Statement of moneys paid to J. G. Baker & Co., of Fort Benton, Montana Territory, U.S.
No. 189	Public Service of Canada:—Return to Address; Statement shewing the names of all persons who received any appointment or engagement, either permanent or temporary, in the Public Service of Canada, between the tenth day of October last and the first day of April, instant.
No. 190	British Columbia, Indian Reserves:—Return to Address; Correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Commissioners of the Indian Reserves in British Columbia. (Not printed.)
No. 191	'GLENDON' STEAMER:—Return to Order; Papers connected with the purchase, repairs, and sea-worthiness of the Steamer "Glendon." (Not printed.)
No. 192	RIVIÈRE DU LOUP BRANCH, G. T. R.: Correspondence respecting the Rivière du Loup Branch of the Grand Trunk Railway.
No. 193	Windsor and Annapolis Railway:—Return to Order; Gross earnings, year by year, of the Windsor Branch Railway, from the 1st January, 1872, to the 1st August, 1877. (Not printed.)
No. 194	FORT FRANCES LOCK:—Return to Order; Expenses incurred in connection with the building of the Fort Frances Lock up to the 1st day of January, 1879. (Not printed.)
No. 195	Dominion Railways, Persons Employed, &c.:—Return to Order; Number of persons employed on the 31st December last on each of the railways of the Dominion, &c. (Not printed.)
No. 196.	KINCARDINE HARBOR WORKS:—Return to Order; Expenditure in Kincardine, County of Bruce, in connection with Harbor Works from the 1st May, 1873, to the last of October, 1878. (Not printed.)
No. 197	PRINCE ARTHUR'S LANDING HARBOR:—Return to Order; Documents in reference to the Harbor of Prince Arthur's Landing. (Not printed.)
No. 198.	MATANE AND RIVER BLANCHE:—Return to Order; Statement shewing the nature of the work done at Matane and at River Blanche, in Rimouski, from 1st July to 10th October, 1878. (Not printed.)
No. 199.	PECK, THOMAS:—Return to Order; Correspondence relative to an increase of salary to be paid to Thomas E. Peck, Customs Officer, Nanaimo. (Not printed.)
No. 200	DRAWBACK ALLOWED ON CANADIAN GOODS:—Return to Order; Shewing what drawback was allowed on goods manufactured in Canada in 1877 and 1878 and exported.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR 1ST JULY, 1877, TO 30TH JUNE,

1878.

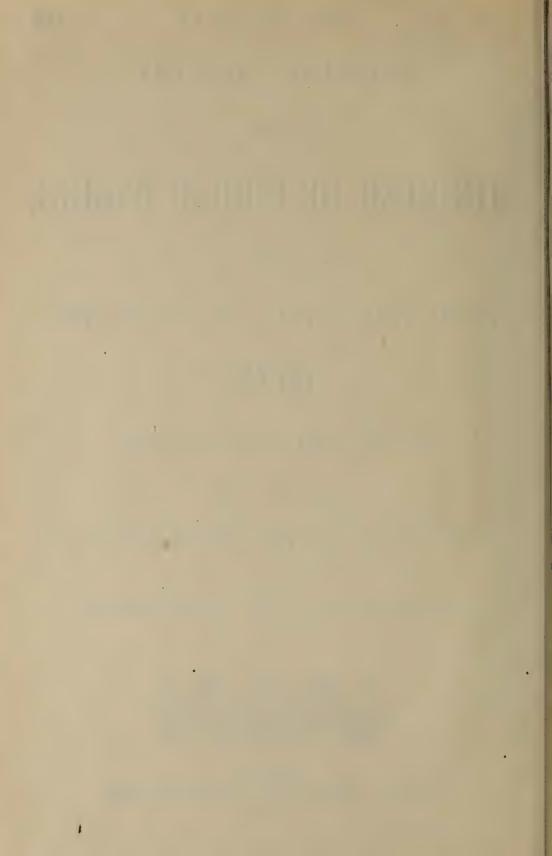
ON THE WORKS UNDER HIS CONTROL

SUBMITTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT THIRTY-FIRST VICTORIA, CHAPTER TWELVE, SECTION NINETEEN.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.



OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.
1879.



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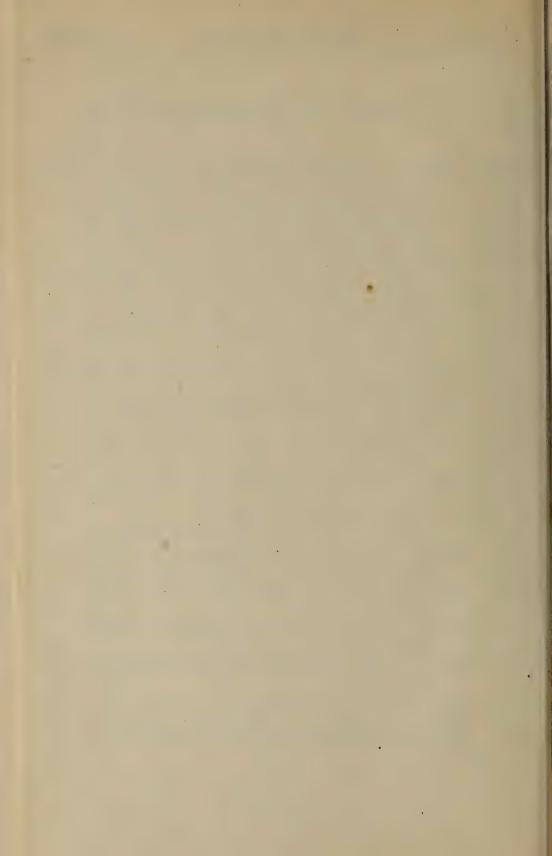
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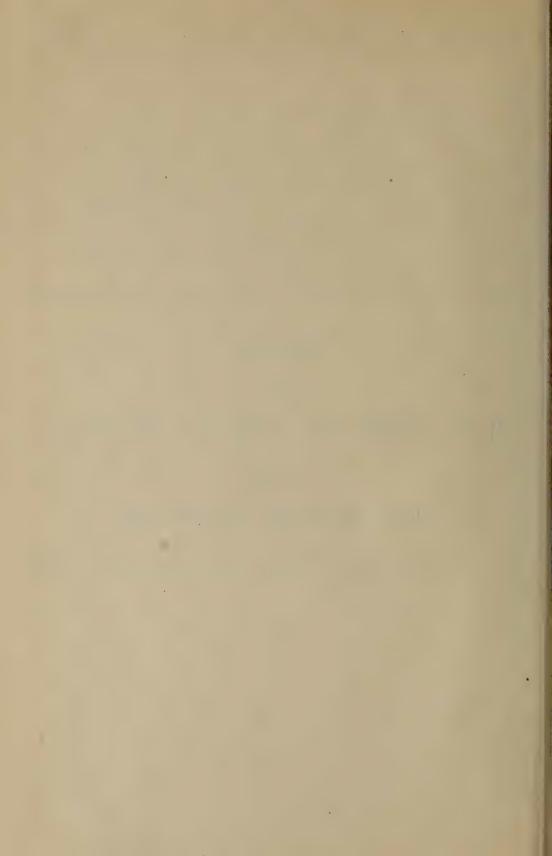
REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1878



To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, Marquis of Lorne, one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, and Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor General of Canada and Vice-Admiral of the same.

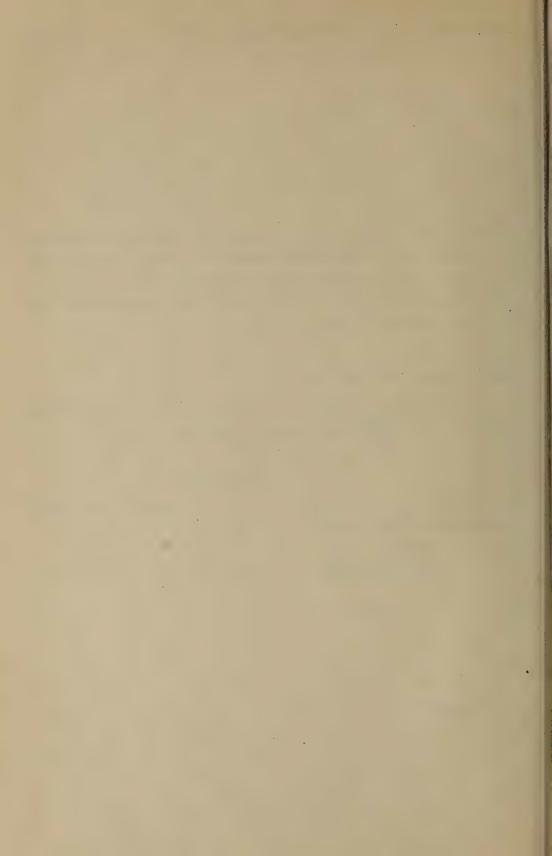
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Department of Public Works, for the year 1877-8, in accordance with the Statute.

CHARLES TUPPER,

Minister of Public Works.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
OTTAWA,
31st December, 1878.



REPORT.

1877-78.

To the Honorable

CHARLES TUPPER, C.B., &c., &c., &c.,

Minister of Public Works.

SIR,

I have the honor herewith to lay before you the Annual Report of the Depart ment compiled in conformity with your instructions.

The report sets forth the transactions and general expenditure with the cost of maintenance of the various Public Works during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1878

Appendix No. 1, pages 5-8, shews this expenditure in detail.

The Annual Reports of Superintendents, with general and special Reports from the Departmental Engineers, are given in the Appendices.

The works under the control of the Department are as follows:-

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

TELEGRAPHS.

CANALS.

WORKS ON NAVIGABLE RIVERS.

HARBORS AND PIERS.

SLIDES AND BOOMS.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

RAILWAYS.

The Railways of the Dominion under the direction of the Department, consist of:-

- 1. The Canadian Pacific Railway.
- 2. The Intercolonial Railway.
- 3. The Prince Edward Island Railway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is projected to commence from a point at or near the south-eastern angle of Lake Nipissing.

Construction has commenced at the River Kaministiquia, Lake Superior, about 3 miles from its mouth. Running in a north-westerly direction the line passes to the north of Lac des Mille Lacs, whence it proceeds to the north of Lakes Wabigoon and Vermilion. The line then passes to the River Winnipeg, which it crosses at Keewatin (Rat Portage,) the point of discharge of the Lake of the Woods. Thence the line proceeds to Selkirk on the Red River. Beyond this point construction has not yet commenced.

PEMBINA BRANCH.

The works on the section between Fort William and English River, 113 miles, are so far advanced that rails have been laid to the 102nd mile, and the line ballasted to the 60th mile. [December, 1878.]

The line between English River and Keewatin, 185 miles, has been re-examined, and its location amended. This work is now being placed under contract.

From Keewatin to Cross Lake is 36 miles. This section is under construction. Half of the rock excavation, and a large quantity of earth work has been executed.

On the section from Cross Lake to Selkirk, 76 miles, the grading and bridging is completed. At the eastern end a heavy embankment remains unfinished. It is anticipated that it will shortly be completed. The rails have been laid for 75 miles.

A contract has been given out for the engine house at Selkirk. [December, 1878.]

On the Pembina Branch, 22 miles is completed, viz., from Selkirk to St. Boniface. On the remaining distance, 63 miles, to Emerson, [December, 1878] the rails are laid, but the river crossings have been effected by temporary structures, ultimately to be made permanent. In the ensuing summer the line will be ballasted.

On the Canada Central extension, 120 miles, 37 miles have been located; of this extent 25 miles are under construction, and much of the work performed. The remaining distance has yet to be located. [December, 1878.] This line, extending from Pembroke to Lake Nipissing, is being constructed under a subsidy not to exceed, \$1,440,000.

The Georgian Bay Branch, 50 miles, extends from South River Lake Nipissing to Cantin's Bay, French River. The contract for grading, bridging, track laying and ballasting, was signed 2nd August, 1878. The contractors have done little beyond delivering supplies. [December, 1878.]

In British Columbia in the summer of 1878, the location between Emory's Bar, 5 miles below Yale, and Savona's Ferry at the foot of Kamloops Lake, a distance of 125 miles has been revised and improved. These examinations have established that the River Fraser can be best crossed 6 miles below Lytton. A considerable reduction of cost in the estimates has been effected between Spence's Bridge and Kamloops Lake. The location survey has been carried north of Kamloops Lake, by which the line has been shortened $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the curvature reduced, and the work lightened. (Appendix 21, page 155.)

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

LENGTH OF LINE.

Ocean Mail Line.

	Miles.	
River du Loup to Moneton	374	
Moneton to Painsee	8	
Painsec to Truro	118	
Truro to Windsor Junction	48	
Windsor Junction to Halifax	14	
		562

Extensions.		
Moneton to St. John	89	
Painsee to Shediae	11	
Truro to Pictou	52	
Windsor Junction to Windsor	32	
		184
	-	
		746
Local Branches.		
Rimouski to Wharf	2	
Newcastle, N.B., to Deep Water Wharf	2	
Dorchester to Shipping Wharf	1	
Sackville to Shipping Wharf	0.5	
Stewiacke to Wharf	1	
		6.5
Total		752.5

The Windsor Branch 32 miles long extending from Windsor junction to Windsor was maintained by the Department, and worked by the Annapolis Railway Company to the 24th September, 1877, when by Order in Council No. 14,181, 25th July, 1877, it was handed over to the Western Counties Railway Company, conditionally on the line of this Company being extended from Annapolis to Yarmouth, a distance of 82 miles, in a stated time.

There being ground to anticipate that these conditions cannot be observed, the question of the re-transfer of the branch is under consideration.

An agreement has been made for the transfer of the Pictou Branch, 51 miles in length to the Halifax and Cape Breton Coal and Railway Company, upon the Company completing the construction of the line from New Glasgow to the Gut of Canso, 82 miles and likewise establishing a ferry between the main shore and the Island of Cape Breton at the terminus of the Railway. The conditions are further that the Pictou Branch, and the line of the Railway Company from New Glasgow to the Gut of Canso be kept in thorough condition and that daily trains be regularly run.

In default the Railway and Ferry shall become the property of the Nova Scotia Government free from incumbrance, under the like condition of equipping and operating the line on a tariff accepted by the Government of the Dominion. In event of failure on the part of the Nova Scotia Government satisfactorily to work the line, the whole property shall revert by the Dominion Government.

According to the Report of Mr. C. J. Brydges, General Superintendent of Government Railways, the following results have been attained:—

The total expenditure on capital account on the entire line, up to the 30th June, 1878, is \$36,091,065.85, against \$35,682,249.11, of fiscal year 1876-77.

The amounts chargeable to capital account for the fiscal year ended 1878, are;—

For the extension into Halifax	\$72,624	07
Deep water terminus at St. John	66,452	18
Land at " "	33,000	00
Completion of the Intercolonial between River du Loup and Truro	101,610	62
Completion of the rolling stock	125,245	52
Costs incurred in cases before the Supreme Court	9,843	35
	*	

In 1876-7 the expenditure for renewals amounted to \$543,591.68, and was entered in the Public Accounts, Part III., page 58, under the head of Renewals, Suspense Account. Of that sum \$200,000 was charged to working expenses for renewals in that year; \$200,000 is charged for the fiscal year 1877-8, and the balance, \$143,591.68, will be included in charges for renewals in the account of 1878-9.

Total......\$408,816 74

The gross earnings of the year have been \$1,378,946.78, being an increase of 19.44 per cent., as compared with last year.

The cost of working the line, with maintenance is \$1,811,273.56, including \$200,000 for renewals, chargeable to 1877-78, from the total expenditure \$543,591.88 made in 1876-7.

The excess of expenditure over revenue is \$432,326.78, against \$507,228.20, the excess of the previous fiscal year.

The loss accordingly is less by \$74,901.42,

The increase of receipts is on the freight traffic, the passenger traffic having been considerably reduced.

The traffic from and to the West with the Lower Provinces has largely increased during the year.

The increase in tonnage carried was equal to 24.63 per cent.

The whole of the line between Halifax and St. John has been laid with steel rails, thus leaving but $24\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the whole line hereafter to be laid with steel rails. 156,742 new ties were placed throughout the whole line. 16,245 rods of post and pole fence have been constructed.

The necessary repairs to fencing have been made.

It has been found necessary to remove the snow fences further back from the track.

St. Octave snow shed has been increased in length 800 feet.

A new snow shed has been constructed near St. Flavie 1,650 feet long.

There are 65 snow sheds on the line having a total length of $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The total snow fence amounts to $46\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The cost of removing snow and ice amounted to \$12,659.58.

The iron lattice bridge at Elmsdale 150 feet span was opened for traffic June, 1877.

The bridge at Rowdon River, consisting of 4 spans of 20 feet has been replaced with iron girders.

The bridges, culverts, cattle-guards, timber floor beams and overhead bridges have been repaired and maintained.

The overhead bridge at Newcastle has been raised.

The passenger station houses with platforms and accessory structures have been kept in repair.

New sidings have been laid to the extent of 17,590 feet, the total number on the ground being 458, with an aggregate of $85\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

17 stations were furnished with semaphore signals, making a total of 63 supplied.

The total number of engines and carriages is 3,239, being an increase of 37 in the year.

Three new engines were procured last year.

Three engines are under construction.

Cars of various classes are being built.

The engine stock is reported as being worked to its full capacity.

The cars are in sufficient number.

In the interchange of traffic, car mileage is in favour of the line.

In October, 1877, the station buildings at Assametquaghan were destroyed by fire; they have been rebuilt.

The line is reported in good working order, 20 miles only of the distance requiring ballasting. Its condition is in all respects satisfactory.

In the season of navigation on the St. Lawrence, the ocean steamers receive the mail at Rimouski, in winter at Halifax. The mail service has been satisfactorily performed throughout the year.

The cost per train mile is 74.59 cents, a decrease as compared with last year of 7.82 cents. (Appendix 20, page 129.)

CASUALTIES.

There have been 49 casualties. (Appendix 20, page 153.)

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

LENGTH OF LINE.

	Miles.	
Tignish to Royalty Junction	$113\frac{1}{2}$	
Royalty Junction to Mount Stewart	20	
Mount Stewart to Georgetown	21	
		$154\frac{1}{2}$
		•
EXTENSIONS.		
Royalty Junction to Charlottetown	5	
Mount Stewart to Souris	39	
		44
		1981

According to the Report of Mr. C. J. Brydges, General Superintendent of Government Railways, the following results have been obtained.

The capital account at the close of the year amounted to \$3,409,919.70, being an increase of \$6,551.86 over the total of last year, caused by the payment for the Bredalbane Station an expenditure incurred prior to the opening of the railway. The

working expenses were \$221,599.49; this amount includes \$27,464.45 for renewal of rails and fencing.

The passenger receipts shew an increase of \$4,653.04, with an increase of 17,950 in the number carried. The decrease in the working expenses has been \$6,995.76.

The loss in working the line has been \$85,699.89, shewing a decrease of \$12,230.44 over last year, which amounted to \$97,930.33. $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of steel rails have been laid during the year, making in all $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles so laid. 19,572 sleepers have been put in the track. The total cost of maintenance has been \$62,928.42, a decrease of \$9,564.82 over last year.

The traffic has increased 9.7 per cent. and the cost of maintenance has decreased 13 per cent.

Repairs have been made to Summerside wharf.

The total length of siding laid during the year has been 0.85 miles, making a total length over the whole line of 10,14 miles.

The sum of \$10,617.48 has been expended generally on fences and snow fences.

The necessary repairs have been made to stations and the accessory buildings, bridges and ballasting and the line generally maintained. (Appendix 19, pages 102-127.)

CASUALTIES.

The casualties were five in number. (Appendix 19, page 128.)

The steamer "Northern Light," which makes the connection between the mainland and Georgetown, P. E. I. during winter is under the control of the Department of Marine and Fisherics.

The

TELEGRAPHS.

The telegraphs of the Dominion comprise:-

- 1. The Pacific Railway Line of Telegraph.
- 2. The British Columbia Telegraph System, from Victoria, Vancouver's Island to Cariboo.

TELEGRAPH, CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The telegraph line between Fort William and Selkirk, 410 miles, is in use. The line has been constructed from Selkirk to the longitude of Edmonton, 1197 miles, and is in operation to Battleford, 967 miles. In British Columbia the telegraph is ready to be put in operation from Cache Creek running easterly to Kamloops, 50 miles. The line is partially cleared 55 miles north of Kamloops. (Appendix 21, page 156.)

TELEGRAPH, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

e	telegraph is in operation as follows:—	Distance to
		Distance in miles.
	From Victoria, Vancouver's Island, to Saanich, V. I	15
	From Saanich, Vancouver's Island, to Swinomish, Washington	
	Territory, including five submerged cables	60
	These cables are each $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch in diameter, with seven conducting No. 19 copper wires, twisted together and insulated with two coverings of gutta percha $\frac{3}{8}$ inch diameter with armour of twelve No. 8 galvanized iron wires. The total length of the cables is $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Weight about 5,000 lbs. to the mile.	
	From Swinomish to Matsqui, on the River Fraser	68
	Matsqui to New Westminster, "	36
	Matsqui to Hope	5 9
	Hope to Yale "	14
	Yale to Lytton "	57
	Lytton to Quesnel "	271
	Quesnel to Barkerville, Cariboo "	52

There is also a branch of ten miles from New Westminster to Burrard's Inlet constructed by Messrs. Moody & Co.

A break occurred in the submerged cable across Haro Strait.

The land portion of the line is in good order.

The expenditure during the year has been	\$36,662.94
The revenue	8,790.35
(Annendix 18 nage 98)	

13

CANALS.

The Canals of the Dominion have been constructed on the following routes of inland navigation:—

- 1. The River St. Lawrence and Lakes.
- 2. Fort Frances Canal, Rainy River.
- 3. The Ottawa, to the City of Ottawa.
- 4. The Rideau navigation from Ottawa to Kingston.
- 5. The River Richelieu to Lake Champlain.
- 6. St. Peter's Canal, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.

RIVER ST. LAWRENCE AND LAKES.

The navigation extends from the Straits of Belle Ile, by the River St. Lawrence through Lakes Ontario, Erie, St. Clair and Huron to Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior, a distance of 2,384 statute miles.

Lake Superior is about 600 feet above the highest tidal flow of the St. Lawrence, at Three Rivers.

The canals on the route are the Lachine, Beauharnois, Cornwall, Farran's Point, Rapid Plat, Galops and Welland. Their total length is [73.83 miles; total lockage, 536½ feet; number of locks, 54.

The St. Mary Canal is situated on the United States side of the channel, and was constructed under that Government to avoid the St. Mary Rapid. It connects Lakes Huron and Superior. It is 1.07 miles long, and has 18 feet lockage, with a depth of water on the sills of 12 feet.

A new lock is, however, in course of construction which will have 16 feet on the sills at the lowest range of Lake Superior.

A statement of distances, and sections of navigation, from the Straits of Belle Ile to Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior are appended. (Appendix 2, page 9, table A.)

LACHINE CANAL.

Length of canal		$8\frac{1}{2}$	statute miles.
Number of locks		5	
Dimensions of locks		200 f	eet by 45 feet.
Total rise of lockage	••••	$44\frac{3}{4}$	feet.
Donth of water on sills	at two locks	16	66
Depth of water on sills {	at three locks	9	"
Breadth of canal at botto	om	80	"
Breadth of canal at water	r surface	120	"

This canal extends from the City of Montreal to the Village of Lachine, overcoming the St. Louis Rapids, the first series of rapids which bar the ascent of the River St. Lawrence. They are 986 miles distant from the Straits of Belle-Ile.

This canal was closed on the 4th December, 1877, and opened on the 8th May, 1878.

The gates throughout have been generally repaired and where necessary the valves, rods and serews refitted.

Locks Nos. 3 and 4 have been generally cleaned and repuddled at the recess walls and partially sheeted with new plank.

The bridges have generally been repaired. The flooring of No. 2 has been renewed.

The bridge at St. Gabriel Lock received some temporary additions to adapt it to the new work, and an additional temporary bridge on bents was constructed.

Extensive repairs were made to Waste Weir at head of Basin No. 2; a new boom 115 feet long was placed in front of this weir.

Some repairs were made generally to weirs at Locks Nos. 3 and 4.

The flour sheds were thoroughly repaired.

The wharves at Basins Nos. 1 and 2 were also repaired, and snubbing posts were placed along the banks.

A new road is under construction on the south-east side of the canal.

The dwelling-houses in the neighbourhood of St. Gabriel Basin have been thoroughly repaired. (Appendix 3, page 11.)

NEW WORKS.

The locks on the enlarged canal will be 270 feet between gate quoins and 45 feet wide at bottom.

There are two locks between the Harbor of Montreal and Wellington Bridges lock one at the harbor entrance, and lock two at the Mill Street crossing, having a depth of 18 feet on the sills. The Canal with its basins between those two point; will have a depth of 19 feet. The remaining three locks at St. Gabriel, Côte St. Paul, and Lachine will have a depth of 14 feet on the sills. All permanent structures have their foundations so placed that the prism of the canal may be eventually deepened to 15 feet without disturbing them, should the additional two feet in depth be held desirable.

The two lower locks are connected by a basin 540 feet long with an average width of 260 feet. The basin known as No. 2 Basin has been enlarged at its southwest end. Wellington Basin communicates with Basin No. 2 and extends to St. Etienne Street, Point St. Charles. It is 1,210 feet long and 225 feet wide. A second basin is projected of the same length and depth and 250 feet wide, parallel to it.

From below Wellington Bridge to Côte St. Paul Lock, the new canal will have an average width of 200 feet, and from that lock to Lachine the average width will be 150 feet.

The new locks are located adjoining the old locks as independent structures, and hereafter the canal will be navigable through the double range of locks with double entrances at Montreal and at Lachine.

The work is divided into eleven sections, as follows:

Sections 1 and 2 include two locks with intervening basin, the construction of Wellington Basin and enlargement and deepening of Basin No. 2. Contractors, Messrs. James Worthington & Co.

Most of the masonry has been laid, but little remaining to be done to complete the works. It is anticipated that the dredging in Basin No. 2 will be finished this fall.

Section 3.—From below Wellington Bridge to a short distance above St. Gabrie Lock; distance, 4,200 feet. Contractors, Messrs McNamee, Gaherty and Fréchette.

The work is rapidly approaching completion, the masonry of Wellington Street Bridge alone being unfinished.

Section 4.—From above Saint Gabriel Lock to above railway bridge; distance 3.800 feet. Contractors, Messrs. Whitney & Doty.

This section is completed.

Section 5.—From above railway bridge to below St. Paul's Lock; distance, 4,200 feet. Contractor, Mr. Alphonse Charlebois.

This section consists of excavation and side walls, with the River St. Pierre syphon culvert.

The masonry is finished.

It is anticipated that the dredging will be completed next spring.

Sections 6 and 7.—From below St. Paul's Lock, a distance of 10,000 feet. Contractors, Messrs. William Davis & Sons.

The masonry at Côte St. Paul Bridge is completed and the superstructure placed in position.

The lock walls are finished and the retaining wall at the upper end of the lock is under construction. Four dredges are at work on the excavation. The bridges and gates have been built by day labor under the direction of the Department.

Section 8.—From the end of Section 7 a length of 7,500 feet.

Contractors, Messrs. O'Brien, Sullivan & Co.

Considerable satisfactory progress has been made during the year. The side wall on the north side and about three-quarters of the length on the south side have been built. A puddle wall is under construction in the north bank. Some small culverts are finished and a portion of the berm bank graded.

Section 9.—From the end of Section 8 to below guard lock; length, 6,000 feet Allotted Messrs. John Lyons & Co.

But little work was executed during the past year and the contractor abandoned the work on the 16th March, 1878.* It became accordingly incumbent on the Department to employ men to place the section in a fit condition for the opening of navigation.

No portion of this section is completed.

Section 10.—From below guard lock to river entrance; length, 1,400 feet. Contractors, Messrs. Rodgers, Kelly & Co.

Little remains to be done to finish the work.

Section 11.—Forming river entrance and harbour at Lachine; length, 6,200 feet, Contractors, Messrs. William Davis & Sons.

The whole number of cribs sunk is 244, representing 5,128 lineal feet of continuous crib work. The deepening of the upper portion has been carried on by submarine blasting 4,900 cubic yards having been removed. (Appendix 3, page 14.)

BEAUHARNOIS CANAL.

Length of canal	11½ statute miles.
Number of locks	9
Dimensions of locks	200 feet by 45 feet.
Total rise of lockage	$82\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
Depth of water on sitls	9 "
Breadth of canal at bottom	80 "
Breadth of canal at water surface	120 "

^{*} This work has since been given to Messrs Williamson, Rodgers & Farreli, 25th Nov., 1878.

This canal commences on the south side of the St. Lawrence, 15¹/₄ miles from the head of the Lachine Canal. It connects Lakes St. Louis and St. Francis, and avoids the three rapids known respectively as the "Cascades," "Cedars," and "Coteau."

This canal closed on the 6th December, 1877, and opened on the 24th April, 1878.

No interruption to traffic occurred.

A house above lock No. 7 has been built for the lock laborers and the bridgetender. Some repairs have also been made to the buildings occupied by the lock master, collector and superintendent.

New gates were hung at locks Nos. 11 and 13. Some repairs were made at the gates at the other locks and pier gates rebuilt. The bridges have been kept in repair. At lock No. 14 the bridge was partially rebuilt. A new bridge has been constructed at Valleyfield. A large number of snubbing posts have been renewed,

Two leaks, one above St. Timothy's Bridge and one at St. Timothy's Weir, were stopped and the damage made good.

The dam at Isle aux chats and the dyke at Hungry Bay were maintained in order. The banks, towing paths, slope walls, wharves and fences have been kept in repair.

The ditches and culverts cleaned. (Appendix 3, page 18.)

CORNWALL CANAL.

Length of canal	$11\frac{1}{2}$ statute miles.
Number of locks	7
Dimensions of locks	200 feet by 55 feet.
Total rise of lockage	48 feet.
Depth of water on sills	9 "
Breadth of canal at bottom	100 . "
Breadth of canal at water surface	150 "

From the head of the Beauharnois to the foot of the Cornwall Canal there is an navigable reach through Lake St. Francis of $32\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

The Cornwall Canal surmounts the Long Sault Rapids.

The canal was closed from the 8th December, 1877, to the 22nd April, 1878.

The navigation has been uninterrupted.

The gates, weirs and bridges have been repaired; the embankment and slope walls raised, and ditches and drains cleaned out. (Appendix 4, page 32.)

NEW WORKS

The work for the new enlargement placed under contract consists of the construction of two locks with regulating weir, and the formation of a new lower entrance. Contractors, Messrs. Gordon, Woodward and Chamberlin.

The entrance channel will be south of the present line, and the centre line of the new locks 300 feet from the present centre line. The water level of the Cornwall reach, between Locks Nos. 17 and 18, will be raised two feet, the descent to the level of the St. Lawrence being by the two locks under construction. Entrance piers will be likewise made.

The entrance piers are under progress and will be completed this fall.

The foundation of Lock No. 1 has been completed, and the walls sufficiently raised to place the work in safety.

Lock No. 2 will be nearly completed at the end of the fall, and will then possibly require but a few courses of masonry.

The supply weirs are finished.

Much of the excavation has been performed.

WILLIAMSBURGH CANALS.

The Farran's Point, Rapid Plat and Galops Canals are collectively known as the Williamsburgh Canals.

FARRAN'S POINT CANAL.

Length of canal	1 3	mile.
Number of locks	1	· · ·
Dimensions of lock	200	feet by 45 feet.
Total rise of lockage		· ·
Depth of water on sills		
Breadth of canal at bottom		
Breadth of eanal at water surface		C C

From the head of the Cornwall Canal to the foot of Farran's Point Canal, the distance on the St. Lawrence is 5 miles. This canal enables vessels ascending the river to avoid the Farran's Point Rapids. Descending vessels run the rapids with ease and safety.

It was closed 5th December, 1877; opened 29th April, 1878.

The navigation was uninterrupted.

The lock gates have been repaired. (Appendix 5, page 33.)

RAPID PLAT CANAL.

Length of canal	4	miles.	
Number of locks	2	"	
Dimensions of locks	200	feet by	45 feet.
Total rise of lockage	$11\frac{1}{2}$	feet.	
Depth of water on sills	9	"	
Breadth of canal at bottom	50	£¢.	
Breadth of canal at surface of water	90	"	

From the head of Farran's Point Canal to the foot of Rapid Plat Canal there is a navigable stretch of $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles. This canal is taken by ascending vessels to avoid the Rapid Plat Rapids. Descending vessels run the rapids safely.

Closed 5th December, 1877; opened 29th April, 1878.

The navigation has been uninterrupted.

Some repairs have been made to the locks and gates. (Appendix 35, page 33.)

GALOPS CANAL.

Length of canal	475 miles.
Number of locks	3 "
Dimensions of locks	200 feet by 45 feet.
Total rise of lockage	$15\frac{3}{4}$ feet.
Depth of water on sills	9 "
Breadth of canal at bottom	50 "
Breadth of canal at surface of water	90 "

From the head of Rapid Plat Canal to the foot of the Galops Canal, the St. Lawrence is navigable for $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. This canal overcomes the rapids at Point aux Iroquois, Point Cardinal, and the Galops.

Closed 5th December, 1877; opened 29th April, 1878.

Some of the gates were rebuilt and an ice breaker added to the pier at the head of the canal.

General repairs were made to the banks and booms. (Appendix 5, page 33.)

WELLAND CANAL.

This canal connects Lakes Ontario and Erie. Its summit level, 8 feet above Lake Erie, is supplied from the Grand River by a navigable feeder. There is a descending branch from the feeder to l'ort Maitland, Lake Erie, and also descending branches at the River Welland.

MAIN LINE FROM LAKE ONTARIO TO LAKE ERIE.

Length of canal	27 miles and 1,099 feet.
Pairs of guard gates	3
Number of lift locks	27
Dimensions of locks	$\begin{cases} 2 \text{ locks of } 200 \text{ feet by } 45 \text{ feet-} \\ 24 & " & 150 & " & 26\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & " & 230 & " & 45 \end{cases}$
Total rise of lockage	330 feet.
Depth of water on sills	10¼ "

RIVER WELLAND BRANCHES.

Length of canal—Port R	Cobinson Cut to River Welland	2,622 feet.
" From V	Welland Canal to River Welland,	
via	lock at Aqueduct	300 "
" Chipper	wa Cut to River Niagara	1,020 "
Number of locks-One	at Aqueduct and one at Port	
Robinson	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	2
Dimensions of locks		150 by $26\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
Total lockage from Wellar	nd Canal down to River Welland	17 feet.
Depth of water on sills		9 feet 10 inches.

GRAND RIVER FEEDER.

Length of canal	21 miles.
Number of locks	
Dimensions of locks	
Total rise of lockage	7 to 8 feet.
Depth of water on sills	101 feet.

PORT MAITLAND BRANCH.

Length of canal,	$1\frac{3}{4}$ miles.
Number of locks	1
Dimensions of lock	185 by 45 feet.
Total rise of lockage	$8\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
Depth of water on sills	11 "

The breadth of the main line of this canal, at present, varies as follows;-

Section.	Distance.	Breadth at bottom.	Breauts at surface
	Miles.	Feet.	Feet.
Dalhousie to Thorold	91/6	70	110
Thorold to Allanburgh	21/3	26	66
Allanburgh to Ramey's Bend	121	50	90
Ramey's Bend to Port Colborne	$1\frac{3}{4}$	58	58
Port Colborne to outer end of West Pier	3 4	90	
Port Robinson to Chippewa, River Welland	$8\frac{3}{4}$		200
Dunville navigable feeder	21	26	60 to 70
Port Maitland Branch	$1\frac{3}{4}$	45	85

It was closed 5th December, 1877; opened 9th May, 1878.

There were three interruptions to navigation; one of a few hours' duration on the 9th August, by the sinking of schooner "G. B. Sloan" in No. 13 level; another on the 17th May, by the bottom of Lock No. 25 being forced up and on 16th June, which lasted 34 hours, caused by a break in the bank between Thorold and Allanburg.

The water supply has been good during the year.

The sum of \$594.49 has been collected in fines during the year.

Repairs to gotes have been made at Locks Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, and at Port Robinson and Port Colborne.

The waste weirs at Locks Nos. 1, 2, 5, 11, at Welland and on Division No. 4 have been repaired.

The swing bridges at Locks Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 15 and at St. Catharines have been placed in repair.

Repairs have been executed to the buildings at Lock No. 1 and at Collector's Office, Port Colborne; to Lock Tenders' houses at Locks Nos. 1, 10, 15, 17, 18, 19 and 20.

The tow path at Twelve Mile Creek and at Locks Nos. 6 and 25 has been placed in good condition.

The floats at Locks Nos. 4, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16 and 18 were repaired and a new float built at Lock No. 6.

The stationary bridges at Locks Nos. 7, 11, 25, at Marshville, Stromness and on Division No. 4 generally were renewed.

Repairs to the tow path bridges at Locks Nos. 1, 5 and 6 and at Twelve Mile Creek were executed.

Cribs were rebuilt at Locks Nos. 6, 10, 12, 14 and 16.

A temporary bridge upon piles for winter traffic and a new double track swing bridge were built at St. Catharines, and approaches macadamized.

The channel at foot of Lock No. 3 has been widened and deepened.

New gates were put in as follows: One at Lock No. 1 and the head gates at Laurie's Mill; one at Lock No. 8; one at Lock No. 9; two at Lock No. 14; two at Lock No. 18; two at Lock No. 22 and the head gates of millrace and mill at Lock No. 23.

A new culvert was added to Lock No. 7.

Retaining walls were built at Locks Nos. 11 and 18.

A stone wall was added to Lock No. 25.

At Dunville a new brick house for Overseer was erected.

Eleven new gates have been placed in reserve and the canal plant generally increased.

The channel at foot of Lock No. 3 has been deepened and widened.

A semaphore has been set up at Welland.

The bridge known as Quaker's Bridge has been removed to Marlatt's, and therethrown across canal; the approaches have been rebuilt.

The culverts on Divisions Nos. 3 and 4 and Higgins' culvert have been repaired.

In the spring of this year the bottom of the canal proper was cleaned out and with the exception of No. 1, the locks were thoroughly cleaned.

The canal generally is in good repair. (Appendix 6, page 34.)

NEW WORKS.

The scheme of the new work is the ultimate establishment of a navigation with locks 270 feet long, 45 feet wide, with 14 feet depth on the sills, the canal having a width of 100 feet at bottom, with a depth of 15 feet, the water supply to be obtained from Lake Eric.

For the present, the depth of the canal between the locks is 13 feet. The locks, which can hereafter be raised with moderate expense, are at present constructed with 12 feet on the sills.

The entrance and other locks not coming within this category are constructed with a depth of 14 feet.

The present line of canal is $27\frac{1}{5}$ miles; the new line of canal will be $26\frac{2}{7}$ miles.

The present entrance, Port Dalhousie, has been retained as the outlet, that harbor being easy of access, and affording good shelter to vessels, and being unobstructed by reefs and shoals. Moreover it is open throughout the winter except in extreme weather.

An entirely new line of location has been followed from Port Dalhousie to Allanburgh, a distance of 11² miles. From Allanburgh upwards, the old canal is being widened and deepened.

The difference of level between Lakes Ontario and Erie can only be generally stated, as the influence causing the variation in the height of water is not identical in character and in time on the two Lakes. The mean has been determined s $326\frac{3}{4}$ feet. This height is overcome on the present canal by 25 locks. On the enlarged canal there will be 24 locks.

The new entrance lock at Port Dalhousie is on the eastern bank of the creek.

Lock No. 2 is situated at the mouth of May's Ravine, and this and the succeeding Locks Nos. 3, 4 and 5 constitute a group by which the level of the lower plateau is attained. The interval between the locks is about 1,200 feet.

The distance from Lock No. 5 to Lock No. 6 is about 4,000 feet. Locks Nos. 6 and 7 are about 1,000 feet apart.

Locks Nos. 8 and 9 are near the crossing of the Queenston Road at the St. Catharine's Semetery.

All the locks up to No. 9 have 14 feet lift.

From Lock No. 4 to Lock No. 11 there is a continuous straight line 4.4 miles in length. Between Locks Nos. 11 and 12 the canal deflects 20 degrees to the west. The succeeding Locks Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 are on the same straight line, which is about 4,500 feet in length. After Lock No. 11 the intervals between the locks have been determined so as to admit two of the largest vessels on the route passing with ease.

The rise from Lock No. 11 to Lock No. 24, which takes place in a distance of 14,100 feet, is 196 feet.

The location follows the Niagara escarpment to the ravine behind Thorold and is taken through the dividing ridge to Beaver-dam valley.

Between the locks, where practicable, extensive reserve basins, communicating with each other by weirs, are in course of construction.

The work has been divided into 36 sections, the whole of which are under contract.

The following list sets forth the descriptions of the several sections of the work under contract, and the name of the contractor to whom each section has been assigned.

Section 1, includes the works for the extension of Port Dalhousie Harbor and for the enlargement of the present waste-weir and the construction of Lock No. 1.

Contractor, Mr. Patrick Larkin.

Section 2. About 2,700 feet in length, between Port Dalhousie and St. Catharines, through May's Ravine, including the construction of Locks Nos. 2 and 3.

Contractors, Messrs. Denison, Belden & Co.

Section 3 2,500 feet long, includes formation of Canal Locks Nos 4 and 5, two regulating weirs, two towing path bridges and supply race.

Contractors. Messrs. Denison, Belden & Co.

Section 4, embraces 3,250 feet formation of canal, the work for the new line of Welland Railway for a distance of 5,944 feet, and the construction of piers and abutments for two swing bridges for the railway and for the road leading to St. Catharines.

Contractors, Messrs. Blake, Bros. & Campbell.

Section 5, 3,200 feet in length; includes construction of Locks Nos. 6 and 7, two regulating weirs, two towing path bridges.

Contractor, Mr. Alexander Manning.

Section 6, includes 7,000 feet formation of canal, the construction of piers and abutments for swing bridge, Niagara street, St. Catharines, and the abutments and pier for a towing path bridge.

Contractor, Mr. Patrick Shannon.

Section 7, extends a distance of 3,075 feet; it includes Locks Nos, 8 and 9, two regulating weirs, two towing path bridges, and the abutments and piers for swing bridge for road between St. Catharines and Queenston.

Contractors, Messrs. Higgins and Sullivan.

Sections 8 and 9, included in one contract, embrace the formation of canal for 6,338 feet, the construction of three locks, Nos. 10, 11, 12, three regulating weirs, four bridges over the openings between the side basins and reaches, the construction of abutments and piers for a public road bridge, and a culvert to pass the waters of Ten Mile Creek.

Contractors, Messrs. Cairns, Morse, Hart, & Co.

Section 10, 2,107 feet long, includes construction of Locks Nos. 13 and 14, two regulating weirs, the piers and abutments for the towing path bridges, forming basins on west side, and grading approaches to bridge seat formed by the extension of the lower wings of Lock No. 13.

Contractors, Messrs. John Ginty & Co.

Section 11, extends 2,250 feet, and includes the construction of two locks, Nos. 15 and 16, a regulating weir, two or more towing path bridges and a culvert under the canal for a public road.

Contractor, Mr. Paul Ross.

Section 12, extends 2,115 feet, and includes the channel and basins on the north-western side, the construction of two Locks, Nos. 17 and 18, two regulating weirs and two towing path bridges. It also includes the work for the diversion of the Great Western Railway, including a tunnel under the canal.

Contractors, Messrs. Lobb, Dawson & Murray.

Section 13, 2,000 feet in length, includes the construction of two locks, Nos. 19 and 20, two regulating weirs, two towing path bridges, and the formation of basins on the north side of the canal.

Contractors, Messrs. Ginty & Dickey.

Section 14, 1,775 feet long, includes construction of Locks Nos. 21 and 22, two regulating weirs, and three towing path bridges, and the formation of channels and basins on the north side of canal.

Contractor, Mr. John Brown.*

Section 15, 2,050 feet in length, to the east of the town of Thorold, includes the formation of the canal, cutting a supply race, forming a new water course for the creek, and the excavation necessary to move the track of the Welland Railway to the westward, the construction of two locks, Nos. 23 and 24, two weirs, piers and abutments for a road bridge with retaining walls.

Contractor, Mr. John Brown.*

Section 16, 3,500 feet long, consists chiefly of clay and rock excavation and the construction of a syphon culvert for Ten Mile Creek, with slope and retaining walls.

Contractor, Mr. John Brown.*

Sections 17 and 18, 7,265 feet in length, between Thorold and Allanburg, include the formation of canal, the construction of a lift-lock, building abutments and piers for two road bridges, the pier and abutments for a bridge to carry the line of the Welland Railway, the works connected with a set of guard gates, two arched culverts, a regulating weir and raceway, towing path and bridges.

Contractor, Mr. Robert J. Campbell.

Sections 19 and 20, one mile and a quarter in length, between Thorold and Allan burg, include the enlargement of the canal with the formation of two arched culverts, the construction of abutments and piers for a swing bridge at the road crossing, building a retaining wall, the extension of the north wings of the guard lock to form the abutments for a swing bridge and the construction of a supply weir.

Contractors, Messrs. Haney, Haney & Parry.

^{*}Mr. John Brown died 28th June, 1876.

Sections 21 and 22, one and nine-tenths miles in length, between Allanburgh and Port Robinson and known as the "Deep Cut." They include lowering of the bottom, to three feet below the level of the mitre sill of Port Colborne Lock and an increase of width chiefly on the west side.

Contractors, 1. Messrs. R. Mitchell & Co.

2. Mr. John Brown.*

Section 23, about one mile in length, includes deepening and widening canal and placing a set of guard gates near the north end of the section.

Contractor, Mr. John Carroll.

Section 24, one mile in length, consists chiefly in widening and deepening canal.

Contractor, Mr. Charles F. Dunbar.

Section 25, embraces widening and deepening canal, &c., for one mile, the con struction of piers and abutments of a new bridge for the Quaker Road.

Contractors, Messrs. Ferguson, Mitchell & Symmes.

Section 26, consists principally in widening and deepening the canal for a mile.

Contractor, Mr. John Carroll.

Section 27, about 5,600 feet in length, includes the enlargement of the canal inthe Town of Welland, the construction of an aqueduct over the River Welland, repairing the greater part of the present lift lock, removing the abutments of road bridge.

Contractors, Messrs. Hunter, Murray & Cleveland.

Section 28, in the aggregate about 4,950 feet in length, embraces the widening and deepening of the canal and the construction of piers and abutments for a swing bridge, and the removal of the present swing bridge.

Contractors, Messrs. Ferguson, Mitchell and Symmes.

Sections 29, 30, 31 and 32, between the Junction and Rameys's Bend; includethree and three quarters miles of widening the canal about fifty feet on the westbank, and lowering the present bottom from two to three feet throughout.

Contractors, Section 29, Messrs. R. Mitchell & Co.

" 30, " John Ferguson & Co.

31, 32, Mr. John Brown.*

^{*} Mr. John Brown died 28th June, 1876.

Section 33, includes the widening and the deepening of the channel for a distance of one mile, the building of side walls and works for drainage. The removal of material on the southern part of Section 32, together with the construction of an inverted syphon culvert for the waters of Lyon's Creek.

Contractor, Mr. Ambrose Clark.*

Section 34 extends for a distance of nearly one mile, and includes the widening and deepening of the canal, the construction of abutments and piers for a road bridge, building side walls, cutting back ditches and grading towing path.

Contractor, Mr. Ambrose Clark.*

Section 35. About 2,350 feet in length, includes the widening and deepening of the present canal, constructing a new entrance lock with extended wings to form bridge piers and abutments, cutting a raceway and building a weir, constructing road bridges and grading towing path and roads.

Contractors, Messrs. Hunter, Murray & Cleveland.

Section 36 embraces the improvement of Port Colborne Harbour, the Lake Erie entrance, including the extension of the west pier about four hundred feet into the Lake and deepening the entrance channel.

Contractor, Mr. Charles F. Dunbar.

The canal is crossed by the Welland Railway, and the Great Western Railway

The Welland Railway will cross by a swing bridge.

A diversion of over a mile of railway has been made to attain this result.

The Great Western Railway will pass under the canal by a tunnel 750 feet in length, situated 1,850 feet to the south of the present crossing to the north-east of Thorold.

The principle of crossing by a swing bridge, both in the interests of the railway and of the canal, was so objectionable that it was decided to pass under the canal.

The line of railway has been diverted to the extent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to obtain a fit location.

The locks are all finished with the exception of the one at Thorold, No. 25, which is in a fair way of completion, seven courses of stone having already been laid. The foundation for the tidal lock at Port Colborne will be completed at the close of the season.

Arrangements have been made for the masonry on this lock to commence so soon as the season of 1879 will permit.

^{*} Mr. Clark died 12th August, 1878.

The canal from Port Dalhousie to Thorold is entirely finished, while that portion from Thorold to Allanburgh is being carried on satisfactorily. It will be completed early next season. The dredging sections between Allanburgh and Welland are nearly completed. The dredging south of Welland as far as Ramey's Bend will be completed by the end of the present season. The rock excavation from Ramey's Bend to the basin at Port Colborne is progressing satisfactorily, and is under such control as in no way to impede navigation. There is reasonable expectation that the whole will be completed according to contract. The rock excavation in the basin at Port Colborne will be completed at the close of the present season.

The supply and reservoir weirs are all completed excepting the one at Port Dalhousie, which will shortly be commenced.

The bridge at Welland is well under way, the centre rest pier and east abutments are entirely finished, arrangements are now being made with regard to the west pier.

The foundation of the aqueduct is being dredged out. It is anticipated that all the necessary excavation for the foundation will be taken out this year; the coffer dam has been commenced and it is anticipated that it will be completed for the southern half at the close of the year, so that the necessary plant may be put in position and the masonry commenced early in the spring of 1879.

The Great Western Railway tunnel under the canal is finished.

The extension of the crib work at Port Colborne is being carried on. It is believed the whole, or nearly so, will be finished at the close of this year.

BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.

Length of canal	$\frac{1}{2}$	mile.
No locks on this canal.		
Average breadth between piers	138	feet.
Narrowest " " "	108	"

This canal is cut through the sand bar which separates Burlington Bay from Lake Ontario, and is navigable for vessels drawing ten feet of water. It gives access to the Port of Hamilton, and to the Town of Dundas, via the Desjardins Canal.

This canal closed on the 13th December, 1877, and opened 30th March, 1878.

The road across the beach has been improved. It is now much travelled.

The recesses for the ferry have been enlarged, and a new ferry scow provided. (Appendix 7, page 41.)

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FORT FRANCES CANAL.

The design was to construct a canal 800 feet in length and $36\frac{1}{2}$ feet in width at the narrowest part, with a lock 200 feet in length by 36 feet in width, having 7 feet depth on the sills with entrance guide piers. The ordinary lift of the lock to be $24\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

It is located near the outlet of Rainy Lake, on the north side of the Grand Falls, being 237 miles from Thunder Bay, Lake Superior, and 215 miles east of Winnipeg.

The canal will connect the 44 miles of navigable water of Rainy Lake with Rainy River and the Lake of the Woods, making a continuous navigation of 200 miles from Kettle Falls to Rat Portage, the point of intersection of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The depth of navigation to be 6 feet, lowest range.

Mr. Sutherland, Superintendent of Works, reports the condition of the work as follows:—

Some boulders require to be removed at the Long Sault Rapids 42 miles below Fort Frances, the only obstruction in the stretch above named.

The obstructions which existed at the Manitou Rapids have been removed. Vessels can freely pass without the least impediment.

The lock is generally completed.

The gates are in course of being framed, some oak timber is however required to complete them. (Appendix 25, page 170.)

MONTREAL, OTTAWA AND KINGSTON.

This route extends from the Harbor of Montreal to the Port of Kingston, passing through the Lachine Canal, the navigable sections of the Lower River Ottawa and the Ottawa Canals, to the City of Ottawa, thence by the River Rideau and Canal navigation to Kingston on Lake Ontario—a total navigation of $246\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

After leaving the Lachine Canal, the works constructed to overcome the difficulties of navigation are:—

The St. Anne's Lock;
Carillon Canal;
Chute à Blondeau Canal;
Grenville Canal;
Rideau Navigation;

The total lockage is $533\frac{1}{2}$ feet— $(356\frac{1}{2}$ rise, 177 fall)—and the number of locks 59.

The following table exhibits the intermediate distances from Montreal Harbor:-

Sections of Navigation.	Intermediate Distance.	Total Distance from Montreal.
The Lachine Canal	81/2	
From Lachine Canal to St. Anne's Lock	15	23½
St. Anne's Lock and Piers	18	235
rom St. Anne's Lock to Carillon Canal	27	50 5
The Carillon Canal	21	52 ³ / ₄
From the Carillon Canal to Chute à Blondeau.	4	$56\frac{3}{4}$
Chute à Blondeau Canal	18	56 7
From Chute à Blondeau Canal to Grenville Canal	13/8	581
The Grenville Canal	5^{3}_{4}	64
From the Grenville Canal to entrance Rideau Navigation	56	120
Rideau Navigation, ending at Kingston	$126\frac{1}{4}$	2464

ST. ANNE'S LOCK.

Length of canal		mile.
Number of locks	1	
Dimensions of lock	190	feet by 45 feet.
Total rise of lockage	3	"
Depth of water on sills $\begin{cases} 6 \text{ feet at low} \\ 7 \text{ feet at ord} \end{cases}$, wat linar	ter. y high water.

This work, with guide piers above and below, surmounts the St. Anne's Rapids between He Perrot and the head of the Island of Montreal, at the outlet of that portion of the River Ottawa which forms the Lake of Two Mountains, 23½ miles from Montreal Harbour.

This lock was closed the 4th December, 1877, and opened the 15th April, 1878.

There has been no interruption to navigation. The repairs made have been.

unimportant.

NEW WORKS.

A channel 1,200 feet in length, 120 feet wide, 10 feet 6 inches deep at low water, has been excavated across the shoal below the lock to deep water; the sides being protected by crib work. The work is nearly completed.

The channel to deep water downwards on the north shore of He Perrot is also being deepened. (Appendix 3, page 20.)

THE CARILLON CANAL.

Length of canal	$2\frac{1}{8}$ miles.		
Number of locks	3 (two as	cending-	one descending.)
Dimensions of locks:—Lift			
Lock, No. 1 1	128 feet x	$32\frac{1}{2}$ feet.	
Lift Lock, No. 2 1	$126\frac{1}{2}$ " x	$32\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Guard Lock, No. 3 1	$126\frac{1}{2}$ " x	324 "	
Total lockage	3	$34\frac{3}{4}$ feet $\left\{\right.$	21 ³ / ₄ upwards. 13 downwards.
Depth of water on sills	•••••	6 "	
Breadth of canal at bottom	3	30 "	
Breadth of canal at water su	rface 5	60 "	

This canal overcomes the Carillon Rapids.

From St. Anne's Lock to the foot of the Carillon Canal, there is a navigable stretch of twenty-seven miles, through the Lake of Two Mountains and the River Ottawa.

Closed 5th December, 1877; opened 19th April, 1878.

The approaches to Locks Nos. 1 and 3 have been cleared.

A portion of the dam on the south side of the Island in the North River has been rebuilt.

The usual repairs have been made. (Appendix 3, page 21.)

CHUTE A BLONDEAU CANAL.

Length of canal	$\frac{1}{8}$ of a mile.
Number of locks	1
Dimensions of lock	$130\frac{5}{6}$ feet x $32\frac{5}{6}$ feet at upper end
	and $36\frac{1}{3}$ feet at lower end.
Total rise of lockage	$3\frac{3}{4}$ feet.
Depth of water on sills	6 "
Breadth of canal at water surface	30 "
Breadth of canal at bottom	30 "

Between the Carillon and Chute à Blondeau Canals there is a navigable stretch of four miles. The canal is cut through solid rock, and has only one lock. It is only used by vessels going up the river; all down vessels run the rapids.

Closed 5th December, 1877; opened 19th April, 1878.

The usual repairs have been made.

It is difficult to keep the water in this canal at a sufficiently high level.

The locks and approaches have been thoroughly cleaned.

NEW WORKS.

The new works consist of a dam across the River Ottawa, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile above the village of Carillon, 1,800 feet in length, with a timber slide 600 feet long by 120 feet wide; and a canal $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile long, with two locks, 200 feet by 45 feet, with 9 feet of water on the sills, having its entrance at Carillon.

The intent of these works is to replace by an enlarged navigation, the Carillon and Chute à Blondeau Canals. The present Carillon Canal ascends 21.9 by two locks, and descends by one lock 13 feet. The Chute à Blondeau Canal by one lock ascends 3.9. giving a total of four locks.

The work in question was awarded to Messrs. R. P. Cooke & Co., and commenced in the summer of 1873. It was carried on until the spring of 1877, when it was discontinued.

At this period the foundation of the upper lock had been laid, and the lock walls brought to about a third of the height; the lower lock had not been commenced. The excavation of the canal proper was proximately completed. The embankment, which consisted of an outer crib by the river, to sustain the thrust of the embankment, with a retaining wall along the canal, backed by three feet of puddle, was laid for a length of wall 1,735 feet and 3,510 feet of crib-work. The foundation of the temporary bulkhead were mostly placed in position. The foundation of the dam proper was laid in the shallow water, and to some limited extent in the deep water, leaving a total length of 600 feet to be executed in deep water.

The crib work piers of the slide have been carried up to two-thirds of the height for the full length, on both sides. The work between the piers has been completed. About 350,000 cubic feet of timber, 160,000 lbs of iron, and about 1,000 yards of cut stone for the locks, with some minor additions, have been delivered.

During the season of 1878 the work was taken possession of by the Department, and a final settlement made with the contractors. (Appendix 3, page 21.)

THE GRENVILLE CANAL.

Length of canal $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles.
Number of locks 7
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Locks Nos. 9 and 10, and Guard Lock No 11200 " x 45 "
Total rise of lockage 45\(\frac{3}{4}\) "
Depth of water on sills 6 "
Depth of water on sills of locks Nos. 9, 10 and 11 9 "
Breadth of canal at bottom 20 to 30 feet.
Breadth of canal at surface of water 25 to 60 "

From the head of the Chute à Blondeau Canal to the foot of the Grenville Canal there is a navigable reach of $1\frac{3}{8}$ miles.

This canal is situated about 56 miles below the city of Ottawa, and avoids the Long Sault Rapids.

Closed 5th December, 1877; opened 3rd May, 1878.

Ordinary repairs have been made to the combined locks Nos. 5 and 6 and the combined locks Nos. 7 and 8.

The stone paving of Lock No. 8 has been replaced by concrete and the south wall rebuilt.

NEW WORKS.

The work of improvement was commenced with the design of rebuilding three locks (Nos. 9, 10 and 11) 180 feet by 40 feet in the chamber, with 6 feet on the sills; further to deepen the canal proper to 6 feet.

In July, 1871, this work was altered in conformity with the recommendation of the Canal Commission, 24th February, 1871. The locks were then established to be 200 feet by 45 feet, with 9 feet on the sills, and the canal to be deepened to 10 feet; but the deepening of the canal proper was not ordered till 1873.

In 1873 the location of new locks, Nos. 9 and 10, which had been made on the site of the old locks, was altered, and the new locks were established 40 feet south of the old locks, so that the navigation should not be interrupted.

The enlargement of the canal contemplates the construction of locks 200 feet between the gates, and 45 feet between the quoins, with 9 feet of water on the sills, the main channel having a depth of 10 feet, and a main width at bottom of 40 feet, varying at the surface from 50 to 80 feet, with crossing basins constructed at approximate intervals of half a mile.

Of this work, Locks Nos. 9, 10 and 11 are completed. The deepening of the canal to its established width is nearly completed; three crossing basins, with six approaches to locks, the width at bottom being 80 feet, are finished.

The present work under contract, will accordingly be finished early in the season of 1879, but the combined locks, Nos. 5 and 6 and Nos. 6 and 7, remain to be placed under contract.

During the last fiscal year ended June 30th, 1878, the excavation above the guard lock at Grenville has been carried on, the entrance being 50 feet wide at bottom, with a draught of 10 feet.

A retaining wall of dry stone, 5 feet in height, has been built on both sides of the canal for a length of 300 feet.

The excavation for a 4 mile below the guard lock has been completed.

The rock foundation under the north abutment of the bridge below the guard lock has been sheathed with plank.

The lower approach to Lock No. 10, for a distance of 360 feet, was widened to 40 feet and deepened to 6 feet.

The excavation in the canal, with the exception of the distance between Lock No. 1 and Dewar's Mill, has been completed to a depth of 10 feet. A point of rock dangerous to navigation has been removed. (Appendix 3, page 22.)

CULBUTE CANAL.

This canal is west of the route between Montreal and Kingston, being 107 miles above the entrance to the Rideau navigation at Ottawa. Above the City of Ottawa the following rapids are met:—The Chaudiere, the Duchéne, the Chats, the Chenaux,—popularly called the "Snows"—the Portage du Fort, and the Grand Calumet.

The canal is designed to overcome the Culbute and L'Islet Rapids, and is situated in the north channel of the Ottawa. It consists of two combined locks, each 200 feet in length and 45 feet in width, with six feet of water on the sills, having a total lift of from 18 to 20 feet. The dams have a total length of 520 feet. It opens a navigable reach of 80 miles between Bryson, at the head of the Grand Calumet Falls, and the foot of Des Joachims Rapids.

These works were completed on the 11th November, 1876. (Appendix 3, page 23,)

CHANNEL BETWEEN BRYSON AND THE LOWER ENTRANCE OF THE CULBUTE CANAL.

A survey was made to establish the extent of operations required to obtain the necessary depth in this reach. A contract has since been awarded for this work to Mr. John Harvey. It consists of submerged dams in the Grand Calumet Reef at the Flat Rapid and on the Rocher Fendu Channel, and the excavation of the channel through three shoals between Bryson and the Culbute. (Appendix 3, page 23.)

RIDEAU NAVIGATION.

The Rideau navigation connects the River Ottawa at the City of Ottawa with the eastern end of Lake Ontario at Kingston.

Length of navigation $126\frac{1}{4}$ miles.
Number of locks going from Ottawa to Kingston. $\begin{cases} 33 \text{ ascending.} \\ 14 \text{ descending.} \end{cases}$
Total lockage446 $\frac{1}{4}$ feet. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 282\frac{1}{4} \text{ rise, and} \\ 164 \text{ fall.} \end{array} \right\}$ at high water.
Dimensions of locks
Depth of water on sills, 5 feet; navigable depth through
the several canals $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
Breadth of canals at bottom $\left\{ egin{array}{ll} 60 \ { m feet in \ earth.} \\ 54 \ { m feet \ in \ rock.} \end{array} \right.$
" at surface of water 80 feet in earth.

The following table gives the distances of the intermediate stations between the Cities of Ottawa and Kingston:—

Miles. Rise. Feet. Feet. Feet.	No. of Station.	Name of Station.	Distance from Ottawa.	Locks.			Dams.			Length of Arti- ficial Canal at each Station, in miles.
Ditawa	No. of				Lov	V	No.	Length.	Height.	Length ficial each in mil
1 Ottawa			Miles.					Feet.	Feet.	
Hartwell's								230	18	
Hartwell's	1	Ottawa	0	8	82	0	3	1,320	33]	
Hartwell's								1,616	14	4.00
Black Rapids	2	Hartwell's	41/4	2	22	0		100	28	± 00
14\frac{1}{4}	3	Hogsback	51/2	2	13	6	1	320	60	
Burrit's	4	Black Rapids	9	1	10	0	1	300	12	0.13
Nicholson	5	Long Island,	$14\frac{3}{4}$	3	27	0	3	850	68	0.13
8 Clowes	6	Burritt's	40%	1	10	6	1	240	14	1.20
9 Merrickville	7	Nicholson	4334	2	15	2	1	500	9	0 50
Maitland	8	Clowes	441	1	10	6	1	481	16	0.05
Edmunds	9	Merrickville	463	3	25	0	1	150	6	0.33
12 Old Slys	10	Maitland	55	1	4	9	1	270	8	0.13
Smith's Falls	11	Edmunds	59 1	1	10	10	1	343	8	0.06
14 First Rapids, or Poonamalie	12	Old Slys	60½	2	15	6	1	250	20	0.25
15 Narrows	13	Smith's Falls	$61\frac{1}{2}$	4	33	9	2	600	24	0.13
Total rise at low water	14	First Rapids, or Poonamalie	64	1	7	9	1	260	5	1.25
Fall. Fall.	15	Narrows	831	1	4	0	1	600	9	0.06
16 Isthmus 87½ 1 4 0 1.2 17 Chaffey's 92 1 12 6 0.1 18 Davis 94½ 1 9 0 1 300 15 0.0 19 Jones' Falls 97½ 4 60 0 1 300 60 0.2 20 Brewer's Upper Mills 108½ 2 19 0 1 200 20 1.7 21 do Lower Mills 110 1 14 2 1 200 12 4.2 22 Kingston Mills 120½ 4 46 8 1 6,042 14 0.2 23 Kingston 126½		Total rise at low water	••••••		292	3				
16 Isthmus 87½ 1 4 0 1.2 17 Chaffey's 92 1 12 6 0.1 18 Davis 94½ 1 9 0 1 300 15 0.0 19 Jones' Falls 97½ 4 60 0 1 300 60 0.2 20 Brewer's Upper Mills 108½ 2 19 0 1 200 20 1.7 21 do Lower Mills 110 1 14 2 1 200 12 4.2 22 Kingston Mills 120½ 4 46 8 1 6,042 14 0.2 23 Kingston 126½		,			Fal	,				
17 Chaffey's	16	Isthmus	871	1	1					1.25
18 Davis			-	1	12	6		,		0.13
20 Brewer's Upper Mills 108¼ 2 19 0 1 200 20 1.7 21 do Lower Mills 110 1 14 2 1 200 12 4.2 22 Kingston Mills 120¼ 4 46 8 1 6,042 14 0.2 23 Kingston 126½ <td< td=""><td>18</td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>300</td><td>15</td><td>0.06</td></td<>	18			1	9	0	1	300	15	0.06
20 Brewer's Upper Mills	19	Jones' Falls	971	4	60	0	1	300	60	0.25
21 do Lower Mills	20		1	2	19	0	1	200	20	1.75
22 Kingston Mills 1201/4 4 46 8 1 6,042 14 0.2 23 Kingston 1261/4			1						1	4.25
23 Kingston	22	Kingston Mills	1201	4	46	8	1	6,042	14	0.25
Total fall at low water	23		1					01		
Total 47 24 15.472 16°4			1		165	4				
TOOL		Total		47			24	15,472		16.46

The navigation closed at Kingston Mills 1st December, 1877, and opened 1st May, 1878.

At Ottawa navigation closed the 3rd December, 1877, and opened 1st May, 1878.

The summit level of the navigation is at upper Lake Rideau. But several of the descending reaches are also supplied by the waters which have been made tributary to them. The following description gives the sources of supply.

On leaving the summit, the route towards Ottawa passes by the River Rideau, and towards Kingston by the River Cataraqui. The whole duty of keeping the navigation to its level is thrown upon the reserves, given in detail below.

They may be divided into three systems, viz:

1. The summit level supplied by Lake Wolf system. 2. The eastern descending level in Ottawa supplied by River Tay system, discharging into Lake Rideau. 3. The south-west descending level to Kingston, supplied by Lake Devil system, discharging into Lake Mud.

Lake Buck system, discharging into Lake Mosquito, and thence into Lakes Mud and Indian.

Lake Rock system, discharging into Lake Openacon.

Lake Loughboro' system, discharging into Lake Openacon.

Round Tail system, discharging into Lake Cranberry.

The following adjacent waters are totally distinct from the Rideau navigation:—

The River Mississippi, which discharges into the River Ottawa, in the Township of Fitzroy.

The River Napanee, Mill Haven Creek and Lake Collins, which discharge into Lake Ontario.

Navigation was uninterrupted and the water supply good owing to the precautions taken.

Repairs were made to the lock-master's house at Kingston Mills, Jones' Falls, Chaffey's Narrows, Poonamalie, Smith's Falls (detached and combined), and Edmonds'.

The block house at Kingston Mills was repaired.

Repairs to gates were made at Lower Brewer's, Davis, Old Slys, Edmonds, Burritt's, Hogsback and Hartwell.

The swing bridges at Upper Brewers, Narrows, Merrickville, Nicholson's and Mutchmor have been placed in repair.

The dams at Whitefish Dam, Burritt's, Black Rapids and Dow's swamp have been maintained.

New gates were added to the fourth lock at Jones' Falls.

Repairs were executed to the locks at Davis's, Newboro', Smith's Falls (detached and combined), Long Island, Hogsback and Ottawa.

The Manotick bridge was repaired.

Generally the works are in good working order. (Appendix 8, page 42.)

Table showing the dimensions of the locks on the present canals in the Montreal, Ottawa and Kingston line of navigation; also the size of the largest vessel which may pass through them.

	Dime	nsions of L	ocks.	Dimensions of Vessels.			3.
Name of Canal.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth of water.	Length.	Breadth.	Draught of water when loaded.	Tonnage.
Carillon and Grenville	128	31½	51/2	110	28	5	100
Rideau	134	32	5	110	31½	$4\frac{1}{2}$	250

RICHELIEU AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

This navigation, commencing at Sorel, at the confluence of the Rivers St. Lawrence and Richelieu, forty-six miles below Montreal, and one hundred and fourteen miles above Quebec, continues along the River Richelieu through the St. Ours' Lock to the Basin of Chambly, where it takes the Chambly Canal to St. John's and again follows the River Richelieu to Lake Champlain, of which the Richelieu is an outlet. The distance from Sorel to the Boundary Line is 81 miles.

At Whitehall, the southern end of Lake Champlain, the Champlain Canal is entered, and a connection obtained with the River Hudson, by which the city of New York is directly reached. The distance three hundred and thirty miles is in the territory of the United States.

40

The following table shows the distances between Sorel and New York:

Sections of Navigation.	Intermediate distance in Miles.	Total Distance.
Sorel to St. Ours' Lock St. Ours' Lock to Chambly Canal Chambly Canal Chambly Canal to Province Line Boundary Line to Champlain Canal Champlain Canal to Junction with Erie Canal Erie Canal from Junction to Albany Albany to New York	32 12 23 111 66 7	14 46 58 81 192 256 265 411

ST. OURS LOCK AND DAM.

Length of canal	½ mile.
Number of locks	1
Dimensions of lock	200 feet by 45 feet.
Total rise of lockage	5 feet.
Depth of water on sills	
Length of dam in Eastern Channel	
" Western Channel	600 feet

At St. Ours', fourteen miles from Sorel, the River Richelieu is divided by a small island into two channels. The St. Ours' Lock is in the eastern channel.

There is a navigable depth of 7 feet between St. Ours' Lock and Chambly Basin, a distance of thirty-two miles.

Closed 5th December, 1877; opened 1st April, 1878.

Navigation was uninterrupted.

The lock gates have been repaired and furnished with new chain rollers; some mooring posts renewed. The water tables have been paved with brick. (Appendix 3, page 20.)

RIVER RICHELIEU.

A channel 100 feet wide, 7 feet deep, between St. Antoine Village and St. Ours' Lock has been formed. Some boulders have also been removed.

The approaches to the St. Ours' Lock and the Chambly Basin have been dredged to a depth of 7 feet.

The approaches to the wharves at St. Denis have been connected with the main channel by a channel 75 feet wide. (Appendix 3, page 19.)

CHAMBLY CANAL.

Length of canal	12 miles
Number of locks	9
Dimensions of locks—	
Guard Lock, No. 1, at St. John's	122 feet by $23\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
Lift " No. 2,	124 " 23 7 "
" Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6	118 " 23 to 23 7 feet
" Nos. 7, 8, 9 combined	125 " $23\frac{3}{4}$ feet.
Total rise of lockage	74 "
Depth of water on sills	7 "
Breadth of canal at bottom	36 "
" surface of water	60 "

Succeeding the thirty-two miles of navigation between St. Ours' Lock and Chambly Basin— a natural reservoir formed by the expansion of the River Richelieu—is the Chambly Canal, which overcomes the rapids between Chambly and St. John's a distance of 12 miles.

This canal was closed 2nd December, 1877, and opened 1st May, 1878.

Navigation was uninterrupted.

The bridges Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 have been repaired; bridge No. 7 renewed.

The by-wash at Wood's Creek and that below Lock No. 6 have been rebuilt. The by-wash at Lapaline's and Fryers replanked and repaired.

The canal, where narrow and shallow, has been widened and deepened for a total distance of 3,000 feet. A watch-house and storehouse have been erected at Chambly and repairs made to lockmaster's and bridge-keeper's dwellings.

(Appendix 3, page 18.)

TABLE showing the sizes of the smallest locks on the canals of the Richelieu and Lake Champlain line of navigation to New York, also the dimensions of the largest vessel which may pass through them.

	Dimensi	ons of Lock	t in feet.	Dimensions of Vessel in feet.			
Name of Canal.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth of water on silis.	Length.	Breadth.	Draught of water when loaded.	Tonnage.
U.S.—Erie Canal U.S.—Champlain Canal. Chambly Canal	110 97 118	18 14 23½	7 4 7	102 89 114	$ \begin{array}{c} 17\frac{1}{2} \\ 13\frac{1}{2} \\ 23 \end{array} $	6 3½ 6½	210 70 230

ST. PETER'S CANAL.

Length of canal, about 2,400 feet.

Breadth of canal at bottom, 26 feet.

One tidal lock, 4 pair of gates.

Dimensions, 26 by 122 feet

Depth of water on sills, 13 feet at lowest water.

Extreme rise and fall of tide in St. Peter's Bay, about 9 feet.

This work connects St. Peter's Bay, on the southern coast of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, with the Bras d'Or Lakes. It crosses an isthmus half-a-mile long and gives access to the Atlantic Ocean.

The work of deepening and widening the canal has proceeded satisfactorily.

This canal is to be widened to 48 feet at bottom, with a depth of 18 feet below summer level of the Bras d'Or, with a tidal lock 200 x 48 feet, with wharves and piers. (Appendix 14, page 68.)

WORKS ON NAVIGABLE RIVERS.

DOMINION RIVERS.

The following rivers are under the control of the Dominion Government:-

The St. Lawrence (to the head of Lake Superior.)

- " Ottawa.
- " St. Croix, New Brunswick.
- " Restigouche, do
- " St. John, do
- " Tidnish, Nova Scotia.
- " Missiguash, boundary line between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.
- " Fraser, British Columbia.
- " Red, Manitoba.

RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

HARBOR OF QUEBEC GRAVING DOCK.

By the Act 38 Vict., Chap. 56, the Quebec Harbor Commissioners were authorized to borrow an amount which, with the sums voted by the Parliament of Canada, or granted by the Imperial Government, will be sufficient to construct a Graving Dock in the Harbor of Quebec.

The location, by Order in Council, dated May, 1877, has been established at Point Levis.

The dock excavations were carried on with the Harbor Commissioners from November till April.

Tenders have been called for the completion of the entire work. (Appendix 23, page 162.)

QUEBEC HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The works under construction consist of an embankment 300 feet in width, extending from the ballast wharf near the Custom House to the Gas Wharf, north of St. Paul Street. Likewise a ship channel 150 feet wide with a revetment wall on a concrete foundation extending a length of 3,500 feet. These works form part of the tidal harbour and dock.

The open crib-work on the north side of the embankment is also being placed in position.

The dredging of the deep trench and the ship channel of the ultimate tidal basin is in progress. (Appendix 23, page 162.)

REMOVAL OF ANCHORS AND CHAINS, HARBOR OF QUEBEC.

Owing to the serious obstructions to navigation in the Harbour of Quebec, arising from sunken anchors and chains, an Order in Council was passed on the 16th August, 1876, authorising the removal of such obstructions, giving power for the sale of property when recovered, the proceeds to be applied to the expenditure of the improvement. The operations have been attended with success.

The lifting barge was thoroughly repaired at the beginning of the year under the supervision of the Port Warden. The repairs amounted to \$1,191.30.

After an examination for nests of anchors, the barge was placed at the work of raising the steamer "Bidder" sunk some ten years ago in front of the ferry landing at Levis; the whole wreck, comprising boiler and hull, was lifted. Not having been claimed under the provisions of the 5th section of 29 and 30 Vict., chap. 59, it was disposed of as provided by section 2 of 22nd Vic., chap. 31. The sale realised \$150.

The result is a great improvement to the navigation at this spot.

The barge is now occupied in removing the remaining obstructions in the Harbor of Quebec. (Appendix 24, page 165.)

DEEPENING CHANNEL BETWEEN QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

By Order in Council, 31st May, 1873, the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal are authorized to perform this work under the direct superintendence of the Department.

The design is to increase the depth of 20 feet attained in 1865, to 22 feet at lowest water, the channel having a width of 300 feet. This work is reported as proceeding satisfactorily.

It has been carried on at Cap Charles, Cap LaRoche, Cap Levrant and its vicinity, Becancourt, Lake St. Peter, Contrecœur Channel, Pointe Marie, Varennes, Pointe aux Trembles.

The depth is generally 22 feet 6 inches at low water, the channel being increased in width to 400 to 500 feet at the bends and important points. The aggregate quantity of dredging for the last fiscal year is reported to be 1,224,270 cubic yards. (Appendix 22, page 159.)

CHAIN TUG SERVICE.

A chain tug 112 feet long, 27 feet beam and $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet hold, has been constructed for the purpose of examining the rapids of the St. Lawrence, and hereafter to be used for drilling in the work of deepening the channel of the Galops. Likewise with the design of testing a system of submerged chain towing.

The engines, high-pressure and condensing, have two cylinders of twenty-two inches diameter, and five feet stroke. The links of the chain are $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch iron, tested to a tensile strain of 21 tons. The breaking strain was found to be from $44\frac{1}{2}$ to 46 tons.

The vessel arrived at the Galops Rapids on the 23rd August, 1876, and has been placed on the line of chain and in the berth prepared for her. It has been found practicable to anchor her at the strongest part of the current, in 15 or 16 feet of water, so as to use the steam drills, and effectively to control the movement of the vessel.

NEEBISH RAPIDS.

The Neebish Rapids are situated at the foot of Lake George, half way between Bruce Mines and Sault St. Mary, and extend over a length of 1,600 feet.

The design is to obtain a depth of 14 feet 6 inches on a width of 200 feet.

At the close of last season, generally, there was a channel of 100 feet wide at this depth.

Works have been recommenced and are progressing satisfactorily. (Appendix 13, page 64.)

HARBORS AND PIERS.

ATLANTIC COAST.

RIVER WASHADEMOAK.

In Queen's County, N.B.

The river was deepened. (Appendix 14, page 72.)

OROMOCTO.

In the River St. John, N.B., 10 miles below Fredericton. The work being carried on is the construction of a shear dam from the western shore towards the head of Thatch Island. A third of it is now completed. (Appendix 14, page 67.)

ST. JOHN.

The breakwater has been completed and accepted. The deep water terminus has been deepened and the remains of three wrecks removed. (Appendix 14, pages 67 and 71.)

PARSBORO'.

In the County of Cumberland, N.S., and on the north shore of the Basin of Minas. The pier was restored. (Appendix 14, page 70.)

AVONPORT.

On the River Avon which empties into the Basin of Minas, N.S. The works were repaired and strengthened. (Appendix 14, page 69.)

BELLIVEAU'S COVE.

In the County of Digby, N.S., four miles south of Weymouth. The works per formed, consist of thorough repairs to the breakwaters and additions to the eastern pier. (Appendix 14, page 69.)

VICTORIA PIER.

In King's County, N.S., five miles east of Morden.

The repairs and increase of height to the breakwater have been completed Appendix 14, page 71.)

MORDEN.

Fifty miles east of Digby Gut, on the south shore of the Bay of Fundy, N.S.

The pier has been lengthened 20 feet. (Appendix 14, page 70.)

CANNING.

Better known as Pickett's Pier. This breakwater is two miles below the village of Canning, N.S. It was placed in a state of repair. (Appendix 14, page 70.)

CAMPO BELLO.

The breakwater commenced in 1873-74 has been completed. (Appendix 14, page 69.)

YARMOUTH.

In Yarmouth County, N.S., 20 miles south-west of Halifax

The harbor has received some dredging. (Appendix 14, page 71.)

METEGHAN COVE.

On St. Mary's Bay 25 miles north of Yarmouth, N.S.

The breakwater has been lengthened. (Appendix 14, page 70)

LOCKPORT.

In Shelburne County, and 37 miles from Shelburne, N.S.

The channel was deepened. (Appendix 14, page 71.)

JORDAN BAY.

In the County of Shelburne, N.S. Additional protection has been given to the breakwater. (Appendix 14, page 70.)

MAHONE BAY

In Lunenburg County, N. S., 6 miles from Lunenburg.

Dredging was done to the channel in front of the Town. (Appendix 14, page 72.)

WHITE POINT.

In Queen's County, N.S., six miles west of Liverpool.

The breakwater has been lengthened and a number of boulders removed. (Appendix 14, page 68.)

HALIFAX.

Some dredging was done off Her Majesty's Naval Yard. (Appendix 14, page 71.)

KETCH HARBOR.

In Halifax County, N.S., 16 miles from Halifax.

The inner bar has been dredged. (Appendix 14, page 72.)

GUYSBOROUGH.

At the head of Chedabucto Bay, N.S. Dredging was done to the "Stormy Point Patch." (Appendix 14, page 71.)

COW BAY.

About 30 miles south east of Sydney, Cape Breton.

The breakwater has been repaired. (Appendix 14, page 70.)

SYDNEY.

Cape Breton, 285 miles north-east of Halifax. A portion of the shoal in the harbour was removed by dredging. (Appendix 14, page 71.)

PORT HOOD.

Inverness County, Cape Breton.

This work has received some repairs. (Appendix 14, page 70.)

TRACADIE.

In Antigonish County, N.S., and on the southern shore of St. George's Bay, about ten miles west of the northern entrance to the Strait of Canso.

The bar received some dredging. (Appendix 14, page 72.)

MCNAIR'S COVE.

In Antigonish County, N. S., five miles south of Cape George.

A new block has been added to the breakwater and the old work improved. (Appendix 14, page 68.)

HARBOUR AU BOUCHÉ.

In Antigonish County, N.S., on St. George's Bay, 30 miles from Antigonish.

A cut through the bar was completed. (Appendix 14, page 72.)

ANTIGONISH.

In the County of Antigonish, N.S., 40 miles east of New Glasgow. Some dredging was done to the upper reach of the harbour. (Appendix 14, page 72.)

PICTOU.

In Pictou County, N.S., on the Straits of Northumberland, and 113 miles northeast of Halifax.

The East River was dredged. (Appendix 14, page 72.)

RIVER JOHN.

In Pictou County, N.S.

The navigable channel was straightened. (Appendix 14, page 72.)

RICHIBUCTO.

On the Straits of Northumberland, 40 miles north of Shediac.

The bar at the entrance of the harbor has been dredged. (Appendix 14, page 71.)

SHIPPAGAN.

In the County of Gloucester, N. B., at the entrance of Bay of Chalcurs, 70 miles from Chatham. The dam and breakwater abandoned in 1876 and resumed in 1878 are in progress. (Appendix 14, page 67.)

GRAND ANSE.

In County of Gloucester, N.B., and on Bay of Chaleurs, 70 miles from Chatham. The unfinished crib-work was brought to completion. (Appendix 14, page 69.)

CLIFFTON.

19 miles east of Bathurst Harbor, Bay of Chaleurs, N.B. Two-thirds of the additions of the breakwater have been accomplished. (Appendix 14, page 67.)

BATHURST.

On the south shore of the Bay of Chaleurs, fifty miles east of Dalhousie, N.B. "Outer" Bar and "Seal" Bar have been reduced by dredging. (Appendix 14, page 71.)

CHARLOTTETOWN.

Dredging was performed at the "Pownal Wharf," at the Prince Edward Island Railway wharf and at the Rocky Point Ferry. (Appendix 14, page 72.)

RIVER MONTAGUE.

In Kings County, P.E.I. The channel of this river was improved by dredging, (Appendix 14, page 72.)

GRAND RIVER.

In Kings County, P.E.I. Dredging is now being executed to the bar. (Appendix 14, page 72.)

ST. PETER'S BAY.

43 miles west of East Point, P.E.I. A breakwater on the western side of the entrance is under construction. (Appendix 14, page 69.)

MALPEQUE.

On the northern shore of Prince Edward Island, 90 miles from East Point and 40 miles from West Cape. The construction of the breakwater is on the eve of completion. (Appendix 14, page 69.)

SURVEYS.

Several harbors on the Atlantic Coast have been surveyed. (Appendix 14, page-73.)

RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

MATANE.

Matane lies on the south shore, 240 miles below Quebec.

An examination was made of the basin and river mouth and arrangements havebeen entered into for the construction of a landing pier. (Appendix 13, page 57.)

RIVER BLANCHE.

This river is situated between the Rivers Tartigoux and Matane, and is 26 miles east of Métis.

Instructions have been given for the pier to be lengthened and the old work taken up to a higher level. (Appendix 13, page 57.)

BIC.

On the south shore of the St. Lawrence, 170 miles below Quebec.

Instructions have been given for the survey commenced in 1876 to be completed during the fall. (Appendix 13, page 58.)

RIVER DU LOUP.

On the south shore of the St. Lawrence, 108 miles below Quebec.

Arrangements are made for raising the level of the lower end of the wharf and for covering it with plank. (Appendix 13, page 58.)

RIVER QUELLE.

On the south shore of the St. Lawrence, 75 miles below Quebec.

The roadway will be covered with plank to protect it from the wash of heavy seas. (Appendix 13, page 58.)

ST. JEAN, PORT JOLI.

 $55\frac{3}{4}$ miles below Quebec on the south shore of the St. Lawrence.

An additional crib has been constructed. The remaining portion of the pier will be strengthened from the fact of its being considered not secure. (Appendix 13, page 58.)

L'ISLET.

On the south shore of the St. Lawrence, 463 miles below Quebec.

The restoration of this pier is being proceeded with. The work will be completed this fall. (Appendix 13, page 59.)

ST. THOMAS MONTMAGNY,

On the south shore of the St. Lawrence, 30 miles by water from Quebec.

A survey has been ordered of these waters. (Appendix 13, page 59.)

BERTHIER.

On the south shore of the St. Lawrence, 24½ miles below Quebec.

Some slight additional work will be performed. The restoration of the pier will then be complete. (Appendix 13, page 59.)

ST. LAURENT.

On the south shore of the Island of Orleans, about 10 miles from Quebec.

The necessary repairs to the pier have been ordered. (Appendix 13, page 59.)

RIVER SAGUENAY.

On the north shore of the St. Lawrence, 120 miles below Quebec.

A survey has been ordered to determine the proper site of a landing pier at St Ann's on the opposite shore of Chicoutimi. (Appendix 13, page 59.)

LAKE ONTARIO.

BLACK CREEK.

In Prince Edward County, and 7 miles south of Picton.

A survey has been ordered to determine the amount of work required to obtain a navigable channel to Milford. (Appendix 13, page 59.)

PICTON

On the Bay of Quinté, 40 miles west of Kingston.

Instructions have been given for the entrance to the harbor to be widened and deepened and a turning basin formed. (Appendix 13, page 60.)

BELLEVILLE.

48 miles from Kingston.

Additional dredging has been ordered to portions of this harbor. (A endix. 13, page 60.)

51

TRENTON.

At the head of the Bay of Quinté, 60 miles from Kingston and 12 miles above Belleville.

A channel was dredged through the shoal at the entrance of the harbor. The approaches to the wharves have also been deepened. (Appendix 13, page 60.)

WELLER'S BAY,

This bay extends from 6 miles east of Presqu' Isle Harbor to the west of the the peninsula of Prince Edward County.

Instructions have been given for obstructions in the channel to the wharves at Consecon to be examined. (Appendix 13, page 60.)

NEWCASTLE.

47 miles east of Toronto.

The harbor has been dredged. (Appendix 13, page 60.)

PICKERING.

21 miles east of Toronto

The western pier will be tengthened and the approaches to the harbor dredged. (Appendix 13, page 61.)

TORONTO.

The work of deepening the western entrance is now in progress. (Appendix 13, page 61.)

BURLINGTON BAY CANAL

An examination of these waters was made to determine the obstructions which require removal. (Appendix 13, page 61.)

LAKE ERIE.

PORT STANLEY

Is about 85 miles from the entrance to the Welland Canal, 112 miles from Erie, and 85 miles from Cleveland, State of Ohio.

This harbor has been surveyed. (Appendix 13, page 62.)

RONDEAU.

At Point Aux Pins, 140 miles above Port Colborne.

The examination ordered has been performed to determine the work required to protect the inner basin from the storms of Lake Eric. (Appendix 13, page 62.)

LAKE HURON.

BAYFIELD.

Is situated on Lake Huron, 12 miles south of Goderich, in the Township of Stanley.

Dredging to deepen the harbor is now in progress. (Appendix 13, page 62.)

KINCARDINE.

Is situated at the mouth of the River Penetangore, 31 miles north of Goderich on Lake Huron.

The wharf damaged by a storm in 1876, has been restored and the superstructure throughout brought to a higher level.

The channel has likewise been dredged. (Appendix 13, page 63.)

GEORGIAN BAY.

COLLINGWOOD.

On Georgian Bay; the northern terminus of the Northern and the Hamilton and North Western Railways. A survey was made early in the season.

Arrangements are made for the removal of the boulders which are in the channel and for dredging the more shallow reaches in the harbor. (Appendix 13, page 63.)

MEAFORD.

Eighteen miles west of Collingwood, and 20 east of Owen Sound.

A survey was made of this harbor. (Appendix 13, page 64.)

OWEN SOUND.

At the mouth of the River Garafraxa.

A survey was made of the harbor.

Dredging will be executed during the season to obtain additional depth. (Appendix 13, page 64.)

SAULT ST. MARY.

Some boulders were removed to give free access to the wharf. (Appendix 13, page 65.)

LAKE SUPERIOR.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S LANDING, THUNDER BAY.

Situated on the north coast of Thunder Bay and three miles from the entrance to the River Kaministiquia.

This harbor was surveyed. (Appendix 13, page 65.)

RIVER KAMINISTIQUIA.

Dredging was continued until the close of the season of 1877.

Work was resumed in the spring of 1878, and is now in progress. (Appendix 13, page 66.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA HARBOR.

The dredging plant has been laid up during the year. (Appendix 18, page 96.)

RIVER COWICHAN.

An agreement has been entered into to have these waters cleared of the obstructions which consist of drift piles of fallen timber. (Appendix 18, page 96.)

BEAVER ROCK, VICTORIA HARBOR.

The work of removing this rock is being carried on. (Appendix 18, page 97.)

DREDGES.

The dredges, the property of the Department, are as follows:

ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.

Elevator Dredges.

"Canada."

"St. Lawrence."

Dipper Dredges.

"New Dominion," with 11 seows.

"Cape Breton," with 7 scows.

"Prince Edward," with 4 scows.

SAINT LAWRENCE CANALS.

Dipper Dredges.

"Queen of Canada," with 2 scows.

"No. 1," with 2 scows.

ON THE LAKES.

Dipper Dredge.

One dredge, tug and 3 scows.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Dipper Dredge.

One dredge.

SLIDES AND BOOMS.

The Government slides were constructed to effect the passage of timber, where impediments to navigation exist, and where no canal connects the reaches of natural navigation. The booms form artificially closed bays at the entrance and discharge of the slide, to retain the timber.

The lumbering districts on which Government works have been constructed are situated on the Saguenay, St. Maurice, Ottawa, Trent, Georgian Bay, and their tributaries.

RIVER SAGUENAY.

The works on this river consist of one slide 5,840 feet in length, with a boom of 1,314 feet, and dams, piers and bulkhead. The slide takes the timber past the rapids between Lake St. John and the River Saguenay.

The works extend over a distance of about six miles, and are constructed on La Petite Décharge, the less of the two affluents of Lake St. John. Commenced in 1856, they were completed in 1860.

Some repairs have been made to the slide

The works are in good order. (Appendix 12, page 56.)

vers.

RIVER ST. MAURICE.

The slides and booms on this river and the Vermillion, one of its tributaries, are met in the order here given:

Stations.	From 7	Chree Riv
River St. Maurice:—		
Booms at mouth	. 0	miles.
Grés Falls	. 16	"
Shawenigan,	. 20	"
Grand Mère		66
Little Piles	. 31\frac{1}{2}	cc
La Tuque	100	"
Plamondon Eddy		"
River Vermillion:—		
Mouth of River	. 116	66

Iroquois Falls 121

The principal tributaries of the River St. Maurice are the Shawenigan, Mekinak, Matawan, Petit Bostonais, Grand Bostonais, Croche, Vermillion, Tranche, Grand Pierriche and Manouan.

BOOMS AT MOUTH.

Seventeen piers were raised.

SHAWENIGAN.

The renewal of old boom and the reconstruction of portions of the slide are now in progress.

GRAND'MÈRE.

A dam across the entrance of former slide is being proceeded with.

IROQUOIS FALLS.

These works have been given over to the care of the lumber merchants.

LA TUQUE.

These works have been abandoned.

0

The booms were never placed so early as this spring. (Appendix 11, page 52.)

THE OTTAWA DISTRICT.

The Government works for the descent of timber in the Ottawa district are as follows:—

n	the	Ottawa, main river	11	stations
	66	Gatineau	1	"
	"	Madawaska	15	46
	cc	Coulonge	2	"
		Black		"
	"	Petewawa	31	"
	66	River du Moine	12	"

The following is a table of distances from St. Anne's Lock at the outlet of the River Ottawa to the mouth of its principal tributaries; also to the stations where slides or other works have been constructed:—

other works have been constructed:—			
PLACES.		CE FROM S	T. ANNE
Carillon		miles.	
Grenville	. 40	"	
River Nation	63	66	
River Lièvre		**	
" Gatineau	. 96	66	
Chaudière Falls	. 98	: 6	
Little Chaudière	. 100	66	
Remous	102	46	
Lac Deschènes	. 105	66	
River Quio	129	"	
Chats Station	. 131	66	
Head of Chats	. 134	66-	
River Mississipi	. 134	66	
" Madawaska	. 136	66.	
" Bonnechère	. 148	"	
Les Chenaux	. 152	"	
Portage du Fort		66	
Mountain Station,		46.	
Calumet		66	
River Coulogne		"	
" Black		" .	
⁶ Snake		66.	
" Petewawa		"	
Les Joachims		"	
River du Moine.		"	
Rocher Capitaine		"	
Deux Rivières.		"	
River Matawan		66	
" Antoine		"	
" Beauchêne		66	
" Pore-épic		"	
" Grand Opemiconne		66	
		"	
" Keepawa" Montreal		66	
Fort Temiscamingue		66	
River Ottertail		"	
" Blanche		66-	
Dianche,		66	
" des Quinze	. 000		

Names of

RIVER OTTAWA.

LIST OF SLIDE AND BOOM STATIONS ON THE RIVER OTTAWA.

The distances given are measured on the latest maps, following the channel by which lumber is floated down the river.

of Stations.		e from mouth of a at St. Anne.
1. Carillon	27	miles.
2. Chaudiere { north side, Hull, south side, Ottawa, }	98	"
3. Chaudière (Little)	100	6.6
4. Remous	102	"
5. Deschênes Rapids	$104\frac{3}{4}$	•
6. Chats Station	131	"
7. Head of Chats	134	"
8. Chenaux	152	"
9. Portage du Fort	156	"
10. Mountain.	161	"
11. Calumet	. 163	66
12. Joachim Rapids	249	· ·

The works of these twelve stations consist of:-

2,000 lineal feet of canal.

3,834	"	slides.
29,855	"	booms.

8,655 " dams.

345 " bulkheads.

1,981 " bridges.

52 piers.

3 slide-keeper's houses.

3 storehouses.

The Union Suspension Bridge at Ottawa was repaired, likewise the Roadway Bridge at Hull.

The slide piers at Hull and Ottawa were extended.

The boom piers were strengthed at Ottawa, at Portage du Fort and at Calumet.

The slide foundations were replanked at Ottawa, Chats, Mountain and Calumet.

The bulkheads were renewed at Ottawa, Mountain and Calumet, and a new govering bulkhead constructed at Ottawa.

A new anchor pier was substituted for the one wrecked at Chenaux.

Boom chains were provided for the Chenaux.

The dam at Portage du Fort and at Rocher Capitaine repaired and a new one erected at Des Joachims.

Some loose stone forming obstructions in the slide were removed at Calumet and Rocher Capitaine.

The gate-keeper's house at Ottawa was repaired. (Appendix 10, page 49.)

RIVER GATINEAU.

The River Gatineau flows from the north, and discharges into the Ottawa at a point about 96 miles above the junction of that river with the Saint Lawrence, and 2 miles below the City of Ottawa. The length of the Gatineau is 400 miles, and it drains an area of about 9,000 square miles.

The Government works are centred at one station, about a mile from its confluence with the Ottawa.

They consist of :-

3,071 lineal feet of canal,

4,138 " " booms,

52 " " bridge,

10 piers,

1 slide-keeper's house.

The works have been maintained in the usual manner and new guide booms for drift wood placed in position. (Appendix 10, page 51.)

RIVER MADAWASKA.

The length of the River Madawaska is 240 miles. It drains an area to the south of about 4,100 square miles, and discharges into the River Ottawa 136 miles above St. Anne.

Slide and boom stations on the Madawaska, numbered from the mouth of the river upwards, are as follows:—

- 1. Mouth of River.
- 2. Arnprior.
- 3. Flat Rapids.
- 4. Balmer's Island.
- 5. Burnstown.
- 6. Long Rapids.
- 7. Springtown.
- 8. Calabogie Lake.

- 9. High Falls.
- 10. Ragged Chute.
- 11. Boniface Rapids,
- 12. Duck's Island.
- 13. Bailey's Chute.
- 14. Chain Rapids.
- 15. Opeongo Creek.

The works at these stations consist of:-

1,750 lineal feet of slides,

18,179 " booms,

4,080 " " dams,

182 " bridges,

43 piers,

1 slide-keeper's house,

1 work shop.

The works have been maintained. (Appendix 10, page 51.)

RIVER COULONGE.

The river drains an area of 1,800 square miles, and its length is 160 miles. It discharges into the River Ottawa, 184 miles above St. Anne, on the north shore.

The following is a list of the Government works on this river:—

Booms at Romain's rafting-ground 400 " 3

Booms at head of High Falls slide. 1,848 " 6 "

The works have been repaired. The planking of the slide has been renewed. (Appendix 10, page 51.)

BLACK RIVER.

This river empties into the Ottawa at a point 193 miles above St. Anne. Its-length is 128 miles, and the area to the north drained by it is about 1,120 square miles.

The works consist of:-

1,139 lineal feet of single-stick boom.

873 " slide.

346 " glance pier.

135 " flat dam.

RIVER PETEWAWA.

The length of the Petewawa is about 138 miles, and the area of the territory drained by it covers 2,200 square miles.

It flows from the south, and discharges into the Ottawa 218 miles above St. Anne. Seven miles from its mouth the Petewawa separates into two branches. On these seven miles there are five stations, on the north branch eighteen stations, and on the south branch eight stations.

List of the slides and booms on this river, in the order in which they occur from the mouth upwards:-

1. Mouth of the River.

4. Third Chute.

2, First Chute.

5. Bois dur.

3. Second Chute.

NORTH BRANCH.

1. Half-mile Rapid.

11. Devil's Chute.

2. Crooked Chute.

12. Elbow of Rapids. 13. Foot of Long Sault.

3. Between High Falls and Lake Traverse (a slide and series of dams and booms.) 14. Middle of Long Sault.

4. Thompson's Rapids.

15. Head of Long Sault.

5. Sawyer's Rapids.

16. Between Long Sault and Cedar Lake (south shore.)

6. Meno Rapids.

17. Between Long Sault and Cedar Lake (north shore.)

7. Below Trout Lake.

18. Cedar Lake.

8. Strong Eddy. 9. Cedar Islands.

10. Foot of Devil's Chute.

SOUTH BRANCH.

1. First slide.

5. Fifth slide.

2. Second slide.

6. Sixth slide.

3. Third slide.

7. Seventh slide.

4. Fourth slide.

8. Eighth slide.

The works at these 31 stations are as follows:—

ON THE MAIN RIVER.

2,963 lineal feet of slides,

8,469

booms,

2,077

dams,

7 piers.

61

ON THE NORTH BRANCH.

480 lineal feet of slides, 2,671 "booms, 1,131 "dams, 23 piers.

ON THE SOUTH BRANCH.

2,134 lineal feet of slides, 388 " dams.

The booms of the long slide have been repaired, and the piers generally maintained. (Appendix 10, page 50.)

RIVER DU MOINE.

The length of this river is 120 miles, and it drains to the north an area of about 1,600 square miles. It flows into the River Ottawa at a point about 256 miles above St. Anne.

The present works on this river consists of a pier and retaining boom at its mouth, a single-stick slide, and a series of flat dams from the mouth upward. They may be detailed as follows, viz:—

300 lineal feet of slide, 800 "booms, 1,324 "dams, 6 piers.

The breaking of the boom has been made good.

A small sand bar has been removed. (Appendix 10, page 50.)

RIVER TRENT AND NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

The Trent navigation extends from Trenton on the Bay of Quinté to Fenelon Falls at the north extremity of Sturgeon Lake in the one direction, and following to the south-west on the opposite route passes by the River Scugog into the Lake of that name and continues to Port Perry at the head of the Lake. The distance between the mouth of the Trent and Lindsay on the River Scugog is 1614 miles. Of this distance 343 miles is not navigable for vessels drawing 5 feet o water. The distance from Lindsay to Port Perry at the head of Lake Scugog is 28 miles.

From the mouth of the Trent to Nine Mile Rapids, a distance of 9 miles, there is no navigation. The dam previously placed there in 1844 is now decayed and useless.

From Nine Mile Rapids to Myersburgh, formerly known as Percy's Landing, there is a distance of 19½ miles with 5 feet of water. A broken navigation for 14¼ miles succeeds to Heeley's Falls. A reach of navigation 5 feet deep follows by the River Trent and Rice Lake ascending the River Otonabee to Peterboro', a distance of 51¾ miles. The navigation is broken from Peterboro' to Lakefield, a distance of 9½ miles. A reach of navigation is obtained through Clear Lake to Burleigh, a distance of 12 miles, where the Burleigh Rapids, extending over a distance of 1 mile, are met. An open navigation is then taken to Buckhorn Rapids for 7 miles, at which point the navigation is broken for a mile.

The navigation from this point is open to Lake Buckhorn and Lake Chemong to Bridgenorth: to Lake Buckhorn, Lake Pigeon and Lake Ball to Bobcaygeon, thence by Lake Sturgeon and the River Fenelon to Fenelon Falls, and by the River Scugog to Lindsay and thence by Lake Scugog to Port Perry.

The following table gives the distance of navigable and unnavigable reaches:

	Na	vigable.	Unnavigab	le.
From	Trenton, Bay of Quinte, to Nine Mile Rapids	1	9	
66	Nine Mile Rapids to Percy Landing	$19\frac{1}{2}$		
66	Percy Landing to Heeley's Falls Dam		$14\frac{1}{4}$	
66	Heeley's Falls Dam to Peterboro'	$51\frac{3}{4}$		
"	Peterboro to Lakefield		$9\frac{1}{2}$	
"	Lakefield to Burleigh	12		
"	Burleigh Rapids		1	
66	Burleigh Rapids to Buckhorn Rapids	7		
"	Buckhorn Rapids		1	
66	Buckhorn Dam to Lindsay	$36\frac{1}{4}$		
£6	${\bf Lindsay\ to\ Port\ Perry\ at\ the\ Head\ of\ Lake\ Scugog}$	$ \begin{array}{r} \\ 126\frac{1}{2} \\ 28\frac{3}{4} \\ \\ \end{array} $	34\frac{3}{4}	
		$155\tfrac{1}{4}$	$34\frac{3}{4}$	
	Total distance Bay of Quinte to Port Perry.	190 r	niles.	
Passi	ng to Fencion Falls the distance from Buckhorn			
1	Dam to Fenelon is		$31\frac{1}{2}$	
	69			

The following works are now in operation:

Chisholm's Rapids.

Distance from Trenton in Miles.

The	Lock at present is unfit for use but with moderate expen-
	diture could be placed in operation. Owing to the Lock
	being in this condition the navigation at this point is
	interrupted

15

Percy Landing.

There is a retaining	boom for	saw logs	now	used	$28\frac{1}{2}$
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 ${\it Campbell ford.}$

The guide booms	are in	use	$34\frac{3}{4}$
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Middle Falls.

The works consist of 4 dams and 2 slides which are effective	
for the passage of timber	$37\frac{3}{4}$

Crow Bay.

The retaining	boom is	used for	· logs	38
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Heeley's Falls.

A dam and 1 slide are in operation	here	$42\frac{3}{4}$
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Cook's Rapids, Hastings.

The works which	consist of 1 lock	1 dam and	'slide for t	imber
are effective.	*************	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		345

Whitlaw's Rapids.

Below Peterboro'.	The lock, da	m and canal are i	n operation. 92
-------------------	--------------	-------------------	-----------------

Little Lake.

Three	piers	and :	1 boom	which are	effective	94
THICO	Proxib			William ento		

Buckhorn Rapids.

This dam is important in keeping to a high level the water	of
the lakes west of it as far as Bobcaygeon including Lal	ces
Pigeon, Ball, Buckhorn and Chemong. The dam is eff	ec-
tive	125

Bobcaygeon.

Distance from Trenton in miles.

Fenelon Falls.

A large slide and booms which are effective................. $155\frac{3}{4}$

Lindsay.

The dimensions of the Dominion locks are 133 feet 6 inches x 33 feet with 5 feet depth of water on the sills.

In 1855 a portion of the above named works were transferred to a committee of gentlemen connected with the lumber trade. The Committee was authorized to collect tolls on timber passing through. The works so transferred, at this date, are the slides and booms at Chisholm's Rapids, the retaining boom at Myersburgh, the guide boom at Campbellford, the dams and slide booms at Middle Falls, the retaining boom at Crow Bay and the slide at Heeley's Falls.

These works are kept in repair by the Committee.

The remaining works of this navigation are under the control of the Department excepting the Lindsay lock constructed in 1870 by the Province of Ontario.

During the past season the following works have been executed:-

Fenelon Channel.

The slide, piers and booms at this station have been repaired.

Bobcaygeon.

A portion of the bottom of the locks was renewed. A new swing bridge was constructed cross the canala.

Buckhorn.

At this station the slide was extended about 30 feet; the dam was gravelled.

Little Lake.

New chains were placed to booms. Two of the piers refilled with stone.

Whitlaw's Rapids

The lock, dams, piers, guide and guard booms have received some repairs.

Hastings.

Some boulders have been removed below the lock, and the channel about two miles below the lock has been deepened. (Appendix 9, page 45.)

LANDS AND LEASES.

A statement of full detail is given (Appendix 16, pages 80-87) of the water power and other property on the canals, leased by the Department during the fiscal year, and of all property purchased and sold, setting forth the names of the parties interested, the price paid, and the circumstances under which each transaction took place; likewise of the property declared to be no longer under the control of the Department.

ARBITRATIONS.

During the year 104 claims 20 of which were for expropriation of land, were referred to arbitration. The amounts claimed and the amounts offered in expropriation cases aggregated \$360,919.64, and the sum awarded was \$309,355.99. (Appendix 17, page 90.)

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

DORCHESTER.

GENERAL PENITENTIARY FOR THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

The building is proceeding satisfactorily. (Appendix 15, page 78.)

SAINT JOHN.

MILITARY STOREHOUSE.

The luilding burned in 1877 has been rebuilt. (Appendix 14, page 68.)

QUEBEC.

FORTIFICATIONS.

Designs for two new gates to be named Kent Gate and St. Louis Gate have been made. The work will at once be commenced.

These additions form part of what is known as the Dufferin Improvement. A contribution from Her Majesty the Queen and the Imperial Government has been granted towards the Kent Gate, named after Edward Duke of Kent.

Extensive repairs to the fortifications have been made. (Appendix 15, page 77.)

MONTREAL.

EXAMINING WAREHOUSE.

The contract works have been completed. The building is partly occupied.

Engines, boilers and hoisting machinery are being built. (Appendix 15, page 76.)

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

Extensive additions to the Penitentiary proper are in progress. (Appendix 15, page 76.)

ST. JOHN'S ON THE RICHELIEU.

POST OFFICE, CUSTOM HOUSE AND CANAL OFFICE.

This building which has a frontage of 52 feet 6 inches on Richelieu Street, is now in progress. (Appendix 15, page 77.)

OTTAWA.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The walls, ceilings of entrance hall, and of corridors and adjoining offices of the Parliament Buildings have been colored in distemper. Staircases to the deck roof have been fitted up. An iron staircase to connect the first floor with the attic is under construction. The extension of the Western Block was sufficiently advanced to admit of its being occupied last January. Several of the old rooms have been retinted. The grounds have been graded and sodded where that work was left unfinished; "Lovers' Walk" has been repaired and some fencing placed where required.

RIDEAU HALL.

 Λ gasometer has been erected and an engine house with engine and boiler appended.

The usual repairs have been made. (Appendix 15, pages 74, 75.)

KINGSTON.

The new block for the Military College is completed and has been fitted up with a new steam apparatus. Roads have been formed and trees planted on the grounds. Some repairs and alterations to the old buildings and fortifications have been made. (Appendix 15, page 75.)

GUELPH.

POST OFFICE, CUSTOM HOUSE AND INLAND REVENUE OFFICE.

This building has been completed and is occupied. (Appendix 15, page 76.)

BATTLEFORD, NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

OFFICIAL RESIDENCES.

These buildings are reported to be completed and occupied. (Appendix 15, page 78.)

WESTMINSTER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

PENITENTIARY.

The building is complete, the dam constructed, a water supply and the greater. Portion of the fittings and furniture provided. (Appendix 18, page 95.)

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The buildings generally have been repaired. (Appendix 18, page 99.)

CROSSING FROM MAINLAND TO PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

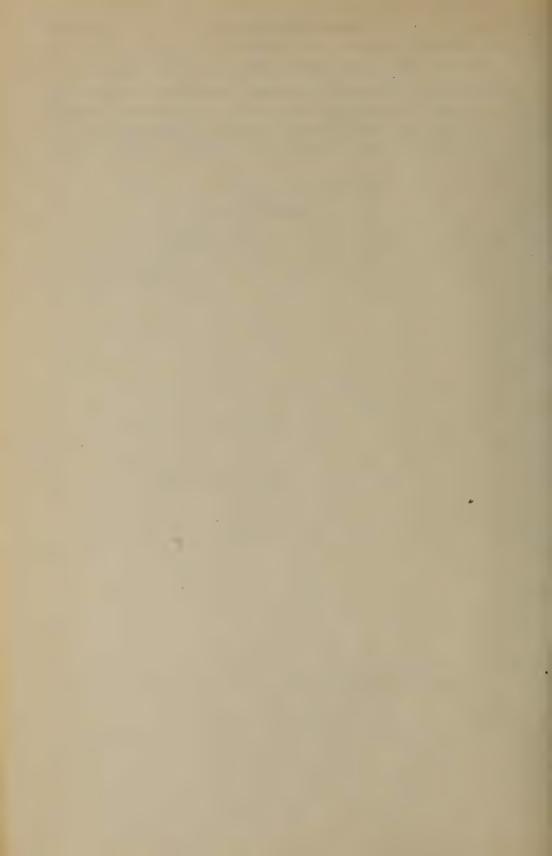
An examination has been ordered on both sides of Northumberland Straits of the shore on the mainland adjoining Cape Tourmentine and at Pugwash, and likewise at Wallace Bay; and on the Prince Edward Island shore at Cape Traverse and its vicinity, to determine the most feasible means of establishing a crossing which can be made in all seasons.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. TRUDEAU,

Deputy
of the
Minister of Public Works.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR JULY 1ST, 1877 TO 30TH JUNE, 1878.

APPENDICES.

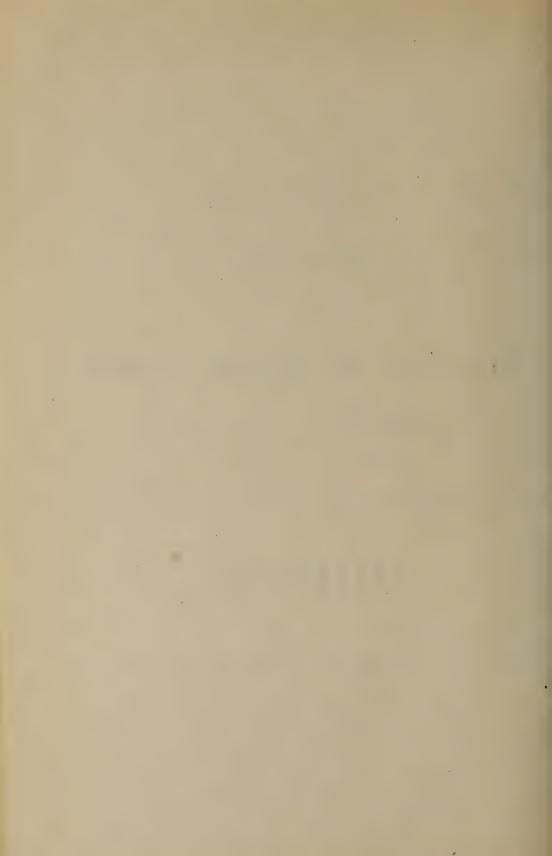


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	$8-E_{\frac{1}{2}}$	



APPENDIX No. 1.

Statement showing the amount Expended by the Department of Public Works, Dominion of Canada, during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1878.

			A AMERICAN AND AND AND AND A STATE OF
Name of Work.	Construction.	Repairs.	Staff and Maintenance.
Canals.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Lachine Beauharnois. Cornwall Williamsburgh	1,484,619 63	13,646 41 9,861 05 4,935 21 4,449 78	39,062 97 14,383 37 13,825 50 7,430 11
St. Lawrence Welland do damages St. Anne's Lock	5,570 46 2,135,817 99 2,575 00 14,618 85	66,393 53	60,138 59
Burlington Bay Carillon and Grenville. Carillon Canal and Dam. Culbute Rapids Lock		1,278 06 5,082 72	11,401 30
Rideau St. Ours Lock Chambly St. Peters Canals generally	26,511 51	11,034 22 283 77 6,022 96	26,651 51 1,556 65 10,413 99 600 00 556 00
SLIDES AND BOOMS.	***************************************		356 00
Saguenay St. Maurice Ottawa Newcastle	591 28	597 60 6,232 87 4,556 98 5,963 11	882 85 12,759 50 19,908 37 2,366 45
HARBOURS AND PIERS. Ontario.			
Bayfield	2,045 57 2,000 00 6,533 31 9,421 46		
Meaford	1,499 68 8,000 00 5,000 00	250 00	
Picton Port Burwell Toronto. S-1	1,500 00 1,459 40 6,139 68 4,139 06		
0-1	5		

APPENDIX No. 1.—Continued.

Name of Work.	Construction.	Repairs.	Staff and Maintenance
HARBOURS AND PIRES.—Concluded.	\$ ets.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Quebec.			
Berthier PierL'Islet Pier		4,106 69 14,240 28	
Quebec Harbour Improvement St. Jean Port Joli	75,000 00	2,000 00	
River St. Lawrence, removal of chains and anchors do deepening between Quebec	4,351 12 12,000 00		******************
and Montreal	130,000 00	*********	*********
New Brunswick.			
Campo Bello	1,000 00 4,565 75		
Grande Anse	1,000 00 1,042 00 80,155 05		
St. John River	2,903 15	********	
	0.440.47		
Antigonish Avonport Bellivean Cove	3,649 15	500 00	100000007 00000 00000000000000000000000
Cauning		500 00 7,343 87	******
Jordan Bay	51 50 2,000 00 3,000 00	***************************************	
Mabou	1,500 06	1,524 42	
McNair's Cove	4,550 50	975 42 777 53	
Victoria	1,000 00 3,500 00		,
Prince Edward Island.	T. Williams		
Colville Bay (Souris)	28,759 38 9,281 80		*****************
St. Peter's Bay	1,754 30 320 09		
British Columbia.			
Victoria Harbour, removal of Beaver Rock	4,480 00 89 75		
Miscellaneous.			
Dredge Vessels Dredging, Ontario and Quebec.			*******************
do Maritime Provinces	541 64	********	27,504 74
Arbitrations and Awards			6,883 85

APPENDIX No. 1.—Continued.

Roads				
Real Note				
Real Note				
Real Note	, ,			Staff and
Red River Route	Name of Work.	Construction.	Repairs.	
Red River Route				
Red River Route				
Red River Route	Commission and description of the commission of		,	
Netapediac South		\$ ets.	\$ cts.	\$ ets.
Red River Route	ROADS.			
Red River Route	Matanadica	1	500.00	
Public Buldington Barracks, Ontario 564 39 564 39 562 562 564 30 562				3,547 21
Fort Wellington Barracks				
Fort Wellington Barracks, Ontario 13,788 26 20	Public Buildings.			
Fort Wellington Barracks, Ontario 13,788 26 20	Generally			8,886 99
Samilton Custom House do	Fort Wellington Barracks, Ontario		564 30	
Color	Guelph Custom House, &c do do	13,788 26		
Color			208 89	
do			256 44	
do	do Immigrant Shed do	******** ***** *****	45 31	
do		64,286 22		
do	do Pententiary do	.# 0u.b., a br 100007 200014000	4,778 52	
do	London Custom House		4.061 26	
do	do Military Grounds do		1,928 33	
do	do Post Office do		47 00	
do	do Perlt and Dart Ruildings do	6,971 83	70 441 10	
do	do do Tronhy Paris Exhibition	170,120 01	12 268 87	
do	do Post Office and Rideau Hall, water, Ontario	***************************************	12,000 01	6,750 00
Comparison Com	and a state of the			20,519 00
Catharines Custom House do		*********	***************************************	35,006 07
St. Catharines Custom House do			36.951 46	
do Examining Warehouse do 376 45 1,197 80 do Forts do Immigrant Shed do 264 33 do Inland Revenue Office do 20,195 05 do Post Office do 20,195 05 do Post Office do 20,195 05 do 250 00 do 250 00 do 250 00 do 20,046 26 do 20,047 26	0: 0: 1: 0		120 00	
Color			429 52	
Color			1 107 00	
Go Post Office Go Go Go Go Go Go Go G			264 33	
Go Post Office Go Go Go Go Go Go Go G	do Inland Revenue Office do		82 35	
Go Post Office Go Go Go Go Go Go Go G		20,195 05		
Go Post Office Go Go Go Go Go Go Go G		4,900 00	5,429 97	
Go Post Office Go Go Go Go Go Go Go G		*******************	2.046 26	
Go Post Office Go Go Go Go Go Go Go G	do Esamining Warehouse do	18,533 75	***************************************	
Quebec Citadel Buildings do 1,436 91 do Custom House do 4,906 01 do Fortifications do 21,071 75 do Gunnery School do 577 50 do Observatory do 317 15 do Post Office do 2,927 67 do Public Buildings do 303 48 St. John's Post Office do 1,714 28 St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary do 7,281 96 Three Rivers Custom House do 476 05 Chatham Custom House, New Brunswick 256 59 Dorchester Penitentiary, Maritime Provinces 64,045 07 St. John Barracks New Brunswick 7,405 99 do Custom House do 18,832 02 do Penitentiary do 62 00 do Post Office do 7,895 45 147 80 do Quarantine Station do 418 95 do Savings Bank do 470 64 418 95 do Drill Shed do 2,854 80 93 21	do Inland Revenue Office do		340 00	
do Custom House do 4,906 01 do Fortifications do 21,071 75 do Gunnery School do 317 15 do Observatory do 317 15 do Post Office do 2,927 67 do Public Buildings do 2,927 67 do Public Buildings do 1,714 28 St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary do 7,281 96 do Three Rivers Custom House do 256 59 Dorchester Penitentiary, Maritime Provinces 64,045 07 St. John Barracks New Brunswick 7,405 99 do Custom House do 18,832 02 do Penitentiary do 62 00 do Post Office do 7,895 45 147 80 do Quarantine Station do 470 64 Halifax Dominion Buildings, Nova Scotia 2,854 80 do Drill Shed do Drill Shed do Go Go Drill Shed do Go Go Go Go Go Go G			1 426 01	
do Fortifications do	do Custom House do			
Columnery School Columnery Columnery Columnery Columnery Columnery Columnery Columnery Columnery Columnery Columner Columnery Columner Columnery Columner Colu	do Fortifications do	**********	21,071 75	***************************************
do Post Office do 2,927 67 do Public Buildings do 303 48 St. John's Post Office do 1,714 28 St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary do 7,281 96 Three Rivers Custom House do 476 05 Chatham Custom House, New Brunswick 256 59 Dorchester Penitentiary, Maritime Provinces 64,045 07 St. John Barracks New Brunswick 7,405 99 do Custom House do 18,832 02 do Penitentiary do 62 00 do Post Office do 7,895 45 147 80 do Quarantine Station do 418 95 do Savings Bank do 470 64 Malifax Dominion Buildings, Nova Scotia 2,854 80 do Drill Shed do 93 21	1		577 50	
do				
St. John's Post Office	do Public Buildings do			
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary do 7,281 96 476 05 Three Rivers Custom House do 476 05 Chatham Custom House, New Brunswick 256 59 Dorchester Penitentiary, Maritime Provinces 64,045 07 St. John Barracks New Brunswick 7,405 99 do Custom House do 18,832 02 do Penitentiary do 62 00 do Post Office do 7,895 45 147 80 do Quarantine Station do 418 95 do Savings Bank do 470 64 Halifax Dominion Buildings, Nova Scotia 2,854 80 do Drill Shed do 0 93 21	St. John's Post Office do	1,714 28		
Chatham Custom House, New Brunswick 256 59 Dorchester Penitentiary, Maritime Provinces 64,045 07 St. John Barracks New Brunswick 7,405 99 do Custom House do 18,832 02 do Penitentiary do 62 00 do Post Office do 7,895 45 147 80 do Quarantine Station do 418 95 do Savings Bank do 470 64 Halifax Dominion Buildings, Nova Scotia 2,854 80 do Drill Shed do 93 21		7,281 96	450 OF	********
St. John Barracks New Brunswick 7,405 07	Chatham Custom House, New Brunswick	***************************************		***************************************
do Custom House do 18,832 02 62 00 do Post Office do 0 418 95 do Quarantine Station do Savings Bank do Walifax Dominion Buildings, Nova Scotia do Drill Shed do 93 21 do Drill Shed do 0 93 21 do Drill Shed do 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Dorchester Penitentiary, Maritime Provinces	64,045 07		
do Penitentiary do 62 00 <t< td=""><td>St. John Barracks New Brunswick</td><td>7,405 99</td><td></td><td></td></t<>	St. John Barracks New Brunswick	7,405 99		
do Post Office do				
do Quarantine Station do do Savings Bank do 470 64 Halifax Dominion Buildings, Nova Scotia 2,854 80 0 93 21		7 805 45		***** * ***** *******
do Savings Bank do 470 64 Halifax Dominion Buildings, Nova Scotia 2,854 80 do Drill Shed do 93 21	do Quarantine Station do			**************************************
do Drill Shed do 93 21	do Savings Bank do			
20 21	do Drill Shed			
	Diffiched do	7	93 21 1	

APPENDIX No. 1.—Concluded.

Name of Work.	Construction.	Repairs.	Staff and Maintenance.
Public Buildings.—Concluded.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Halifax Penitentiary, Nova Scotia	68,093 44 22,005 47	50 97 114 04 149 48 662 70 255 07 2,454 80 406 00 1,037 81 604 80	37,143 74
RAILWAYS. Pacific, Thunder Bay			
do Generally	2,228,373 13 408,816 74 6,551 86		1,811,273 56 221,599 49
TotalsGrand Total	7,519,886 45	367,013 42	2,408,893 13

J. BAINE,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1878.

APPENDIX No. 2.

ST. LAWRENCE NAVIGATION.—TABLE OF DISTANCES.—A.

FROM STRAITS OF BELLE-ILE TO DULUTH, AT HEAD OF LAKE SUPERIOR, BY WATER.

		Section 4	Statute Miles.		
From	То	of Navigation.	Inter- mediate.	Total to Straits of Belle-Ile.	
Straits of Palla Ila	Cape Whittle	Gulf of St. Lawrence	240	240	
	West Light, Anticosti		201	[441	
West Light Anticogti	Father Point	River St Lawrence	202	643	
	Rimouski	do	6	649	
	Bic		12	661	
	Isle Verte		39	700	
	Quebec		126	826	
	Three Rivers		74	900	
	Montreal		86	986	
	Lachine		81	994%	
	Beauharnois		15	1,009	
	St. Cécile		111	1,021	
St. Cécile	Cornwall	Lake St. Francis	323	1,0533	
Cornwall	Dickinson's Landing	Cornwall Canal	111	1,065	
Dickinson's Landing	Farran's Point	River St. Lawrence	5	1,070	
	Upper end of Croyle's Island		3 1	1,071	
	Williamsburgh or Morris-		-		
**	burgh	River St. Lawrence	101	1,081}	
Williamsburgh	Rapid Plat	Rapid Plat Canal	4	1,085	
Rapid Plat	Point Iroquois Village		41	1,090	
Point Iroquois Village	Upper end Presqu'lle	Point Iroquois Canal	3	1,093	
Presqu'Ile	Point Cardinal, Edwards-				
	burgh Head of Galops 'Rapids	Junction Canal	2 § i	1,095音	
Point Cardinal	Head of Galops 'Rapids	Galops Canal	2	1,097	
	Prescott		78	1,105	
	Kingston		59	1,164	
	Port Dalhousie		170	1,334	
	Port Colborne		27	1,361	
	Amherstburgh		232	1,593	
Amherstburgh	Windsor	River Detroit	18	1,611	
Windsor	Foot of St. Mary's Island Sarnia	Lake St. Clair	25	1,636	
Foot of St. Mary's Island	Sarnia	River St. Clair	33	1,669	
Sarnia	Foot of St. Joseph's Island	Lake Huron	270	1,939	
Foot of St. Joseph's Island.	Foot of Sault St. Mary	River St Mary,	47	1,986	
Sault St. Mary	Head of Sault St. Mary	Sault St. Mary Canal	1	1,987	
Head of Sault St Mary	Point aux Pins	River St. Mary	7	1,994	
Point aux Pins	Duluth	Lake Superior	390	2,384	

Of the 2,384 miles from the Straits of Belle-Ile to the Head of Lake Superior, 712 miles are artificial navigation, and 2,312½ open navigation.

Straits of Belle-Ile to Liverpool, 1,942 geographical, or 2,234 statute miles.

The total fall from Lake Superior to Tide-water is about 600 feet.

APPENDIX No. 2.—Continued.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.—B.

FROM PRINCE ARTHUR LANDING (LAKE SUPERIOR), TO FORT GARRY (WINNIPEG), BY THE CANADIAN ROUTE.

	Statut	e Miles.
	Inter- mediate.	Total.
Prince Arthur Landing to Lake Shebandowan Lake Shebandowan to North-West Angle North-West Angle to Fort Garry (Winnipeg)	45 312 95	45 357 452

The Steamboat voyage from Collingwood to Prince Arthur Landing is 532 miles.

APPENDIX No. 3.

LACHINE, BEAUHARNOIS, ST. OURS, CHAMBLY, ST. ANNE, CARILLON, CHUTE A BLONDEAU AND GRENVILLE CANALS.

CANAL OFFICE, MONTREAL, 29th October, 1878.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit herewith my report on the various works under my charge, for the last fiscal year, in accordance with your instructions No. 46,161 of the 27th ultime.

No serious accidents, nor any detention to navigation, have occurred during the year, except on the Chute à Blondeau Canal where a portion of the lock wall gave

way.

With the exception stated, the old works have been maintained in a state of efficiency, notwithstanding the dangerous condition of some of the locks, especially on the Chambly, Carillon and Grenville Canals.

The new works on the Lachine Canal have been carried on successfully and are now far advanced, except at the upper entrance, where much yet remains to be done, notwithstanding the great exertions made by the Contractors during the year.

On the Carillon Canal, the new works are in the same condition as previously

reported, nothing having been done since the preceding fiscal year.

On the Grenville Canal, the works under contract, from the combined locks

upwards including the upper entrance, have been nearly completed.

Considering the very dilapidated condition of the old works, it is highly desirable, in the public interest, that the new works on the Carillon and Grenville Canals should be completed as soon as possible.

The monthly registers of the highest and lowest water on each canal are appended hereto, together with statements showing the amounts collected for fines, damages,

wintering of vessels, basin, firewood and bank dues.

LACHINE CANAL.

This Canal was unwatered during the winter, in order to enable the Contractors

to proceed with the works of enlargement.

The water was drawn off on the night of the 4th December 1877 and re-admitted during the night of the 6th May 1878, and the canal was fully opened for navigation on the 8th of May.

No interruption to the traffic occurred during the year.

During the period from 1st July 1877 to the close of navigation, general repairs were made to the wharves, flour sheds, roads, bridges, towing path, weirs and off-take drains, &c. The dwelling houses lately acquired by the Government above the St. Gabriel Basin and occupied by 13 men employed on the Canal and entitled to a residence or to an allowance for rent in lieu thereof were also thoroughly repaired. There are nine of these houses, most of which were in very bad order when taken possession of by th Department.

The following repairs were made during the winter and spring months.

Lock No. 1 at lower terminus.

Two new binders on upper gates and four new valve screws and casings were provided and placed.

Lock No. 2.

Four new binders, four chains and two sets of valve screws were placed in upper gates. The valves of these gates were removed, repaired and replaced and the lock recesses were cleaned out. Two new valves were provided, but not used and are now available for future use.

Lock No. 3.

The upper gates were provided with new binders, and the connecting rods of both pairs of gates were straightened and furnished with new coupling bolts. The lock bottom was cleaned out; the planking between the recesses of the lock chamber was removed and the spaces between the foundation timbers underneath were repuddled; the old planking was afterwards relaid and sheeted over with a new course of two-inch dressed plank.

Lock No. 4.

Four binders were renewed and the valve rods were repaired in the upper gates; new connection rods were furnished for both pairs of gates. The lock bottom was cleaned, the planking of the recesses taken up and the puddling between the foundation timbers underneath was renewed; the old three inch planking was afterwards relaid and covered with a course of new two-inch dressed plank. Two of the valve serews in the lower gates, and one in the upper gates, were renewed.

Lock No. 5 at upper terminus.

The lower gates were cleared of the staunching material placed there by the Contractor of Section 9, and some of the stones displaced by water from the rock bottom of the lock chamber were removed. Two pairs of valve screws were furnished and the connecting rods were partly repaired and partly renewed in the lower gates.

Bridge No. 1 across Lock No. 2 at Montreal.

The masonry under the centre roller, having got into very bad condition, was removed and replaced by timber work of oak formed of old condemned lock gate bars. The segment plates, centre roller and two heel rollers were renewed. Three of the centre stringers, which were split, were repaired, by placing iron plates on their top and bottom sides, secured with screw bolts. The floor of this bridge was renewed.

Bridge No. 2 or the Wellington Street bridge.

Connecting the City of Montreal with Point St. Charles, is operated and maintained by the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

Bridge No. 3 at St. Gabriel Lock.

The masonry supporting the track on which the heel of this bridge turns, had to be removed to make room for the south wall of the new lock No. 3; after this wall was completed a timber foundation was placed and new segment plates were laid on it for the bridge to turn on. The pivot and socket were taken out, turned, bored and replaced, and a steel disc was placed on top of the pivot. Three new rollers were also placed under the centre of the bridge. The temporary bridge, connected with this swing bridge, had to be removed and to be placed on bents, to allow the new lock masonry to be continued. Both of these bridges were floored with new plank last spring.

Bridge No. 4 or Brewster's Bridge.

with the stationary bridges in connection with it, are new bridges which were built in June 1877, and required no repairs beyond the renewal of the flooring.

Bridge No. 5, at Côte St. Paul

was replaced by a new one over the enlarged canal.

Bridge No. 6 at Lachine Guard Lock

was replanked together with five stationary bridges in its vicinity.

There are five swing bridges and eighteen fixed bridges in connection with them on this canal, which are maintained by Government; the whole of them have to be replanked once a year and many of them, twice, owing to the heavy traffic over them.

Waste weir at head of Basin No. 2.

All the planking of the raceway was removed; the floor timbers and mud sills were bedded in puddle, and the flooring was relaid, and covered with an upper course of new two-inch dressed plank. A trench was dug along the upper face of this weir, in which new sheet piling was placed three feet deeper than the old piling, and the trench was filled with concrete and grouted. The rear of the west side wall was stripped and the foundation puddled. Four of the sluice gates were removed and new slides of oak were bolted to the masonry for the gates to work on; two of these gates received new working screws and nuts. Three supporting cribs were built on the floor of the raceway butting against the masonry of the piers; they are each 30 ft. long by 6 ft. wide and 6 ft. high, and are filled with stone; they are intended to support the piers and by their weight to prevent the floor of the raceway from raising. A boom 115 feet long, 6 feet wide at centre and 18 inches wide at the ends, was framed and placed in front of this weir to fend off vessels which might be driven against it by accident since the point of land, which formerly existed in front of it, has been removed for the canal enlargement.

Weir at Lock No. 3.

The sheeting of the tail-race, which had been displaced by frost, was relaid, and he wall in front was pointed.

Weir at Lock 4.

Four of the swinging sluice gates were taken out; their shafts were straightened and new steel discs were placed on the pivots. The masonry was also pointed.

Flour Sheds.

There are seven of these, five of which at basin No. 2 and two at St. Gabriel basins; the latter are nearly new, are not much used, and have required no repairs; those at basin No. 2 are used not only for flour but for coal, salt, iron and general merchandize.

They were thoroughly repaired during the spring: the floors of these sheds have to be renewed or repaired several times each season.

Wharves.

Those of basins Nos. 1 and 2 were thoroughly repaired last spring.

Banks, Roads, &c.

The road on the west side of the St. Gabriel basin was macadamized this season with stone delivered last fall for that purpose; it is 800 feet long and 18 feet wide.

A road is now being made on the berm bank on the south-east side of the canal, on section No. 7 at Côte St. Paul; it is formed of quarry refuse blinded with coarse sand taken from section No. 9; it is about one mile in length and the macadam is not less than 11 feet in width; it is intended to continue this macadam upwards on section No. 8 to the point where the road leaves the canal bank.

Three hundred snubbing posts were placed along the banks; nearly 100 of these

were transferred from the old to the new banks.

NEW WORKS OF ENLARGEMENT.

SECTION No. 1.

The work on this section consists in the construction of two locks with their entrances, an intervening basin, bridge abutments, waste weir and tail race.

Lock No. 1.

At the end of the past fiscal year, the timber and concrete foundation had been laid from the upper end to within 17 feet of the lower mitre-sill platform, and the walls were carried up for an average height of 5 feet to within 35 feet of the same

point.

During the remainder of the season the foundation was completed and the masonry was built to a height of 29 feet at the upper end and of 25 feet at the lower end. Great difficulty was experienced on account of quicksand in placing the foundation timbers of the new mitre-sill platform at the lower entrance; in order to secure the work, two rows of timber piles were driven, in addition to the ordinary sheet piling, one below the mitre-sill platform, 15 feet long and 10 inches square, and another from 16 to 20 feet in length, at the foot of the lock; concrete from 2 to 2½ feet in depth was placed under the foundation timbers from the mitre-sill platform to the foot of the lock. The laying of masonry was discontinued on the 1st of November and resumed on the 25th of May; the walls are now completed except a short piece of the four upper courses at the lower end.

Basin No. 1.

The dock wall surrounding this basin is now completed, and the mooring hooks have been placed on them; the wharf on the south side and two ends is almost finished; the roadway outside of the wharf is nearly graded, and the macadam and pitched stone facing of the banks have been begun. About 400 feet in length of the paved water table between the old and new basins have also been laid. The bottom of the basin at its upper end was paved with stone from the lower entrance of lock No. 2 downwards for a distance of about 30 feet and a width of 60 feet, to guard against undermining when the lock is being emptied for the lockage of vessels.

Lock No. 2 &c.

During the latter part of the season of 1877, the masonry of this lock was completed; the bridge abutments and bridge over the tail race at Mill Street were constructed, and a large portion of the excavation for the upper entrance and raceway was removed; during the winter and spring this excavation was completed.

The foundations for the retaining wall and weir above the lock were commenced on the 4th of April, and previous to the opening of navigation the masonry of the weir and retaining wall was finished; since that time, the timber and plank flooring of the raceway below the weir have been laid and the side walls have been built, except a small portion below the bridge.

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The masonry in the bridge abutments above water in canal, as well as that of the centre pier and turn table, at the upper end of the lock, remain to be done.

Before the opening of navigation, a stop-gate was built and placed in the recess prepared for it at the head of the lock; it is constructed of solid oak and pine timber bolted together similarly to a lock gate, and is retained on the upper side by three knuckle jointed bars the lower ends of which are anchored in a bed of timber and concrete at the upper end of the lock recess.

Two temporary gates were built and placed over the sluice ways of the new weir and bolted to the masonry; this was done to exclude the canal water from the tail race and to give the contractor an opportunity of finishing it during the summer.

The stop-gate and temporary gates not being included in the contract were built

by days labor, under the supervision of the Canal Superintendent.

SECTION No. 2.

This section includes the construction of Wellington Basin and the enlargement of basin No. 2.

Wellington Basin.

The dock walls and the wharves adjacent thereto, which where nearly finished at the date of the last report, were completed during the season. The cast iron mooring heads have been placed on the coping this summer and the grounds outside of the wharves are now being graded. This basin may now be considered finished.

Basin No. 2.

The dredging in this basin is progressing favorably. The greater part of the material, down to a depth of 13 feet below water surface, has been removed, and about twenty-five per cent, of the work on the 19 feet channel leading through it from the new lock to the Wellington basin is done; as this channel, near the new lock, is close to the old dock wall on the south side, and as the foundation of this wall was only 10 feet below the water surface, it was necessary to excavate beneath it to the depth of the new channel and to build masonry to that depth under the old wall, which was done before the opening of navigation.

Section No. 3.

The excavation of the lock and weir pits was completed during the year; the timber foundation was laid and the masonry of both these structures was begun. The walls of the lock were built up to a height of 16 feet. The south wall of the weir was built as far as the bridge abutment and the north wall was connected with the masonry of the head race leading to the mills below Seigneur street.

During the winter and spring, before the opening of navigation, the pitched stone facing of the bank above the lock, on the south side of the canal was built and the dock wall about 2,500 feet in length below the lock, was carried up to water level. The retaining wall, below the lock, was extended downwards for a distance of 260 feet. The breast wall at the head of the lock and the side walls of the upper recess of the lock were built.

Since the opening of navigation, the lock walls have been completed and retaining

walls 100 feet in length have been constructed above the lock and weir.

Some dredging has been done below the lock, and there remains very little to be done to complete the excavation which consists chiefly of levelling in the bottom of the canal and which will be done next winter.

The work on this section is rapidly approaching completion, the masonry of Wellington street bridge being the only considerable piece of work remaining to be

done.

SECTION No. 4.

The work at Brewster's bridge was completed last season and stone was delivered and prepared for the Grand Trunk Railway bridge and for the remainder of the side walls. Excavation was made on the island at the lower end of the section and as much side wall was built as could be done while the water was in the canal.

During the winter and spring, the excavation and side walls were finished and

the abutments and piers of the Grand Trunk Railway bridge were constructed.

The entire work was completed on the 21st of May, and the final estimate is now being made.

SECTION No. 5.

Dredging was continued on this section throughout the summer and autumn of 1877, and the ends of the river St. Pierre culvert and the side walls of the new embankment outside of the old canal were built; the remainder of the side walls was nearly finished during the ensuing winter, and in the spring the arches of the St. Pierre culvert were constructed.

The dredge is still at work and the contractor expects to have the whole completed next spring.

SECTION Nos. 6 AND 7.

The foundations of the new lock at Côte St. Paul, including the mitre-sill platforms and mitre-sills, were laid during the summer, and the walls were built to a height of 9 feet. The outer end of the by-wash and both ends of the culvert were also built and a large amount of excavation was done by dredges.

During the winter and spring the excavation was made for the foundations of the piers and abutments of the bridge and for the culvert on section 7, as well as for

the slope wall on the north side of both sections.

In the spring, the masonry of Côte St. Paul bridge, and of the by-wash, together with the arch of the culvert, was completed. A large amount of side wall of different kinds was also built.

Since the opening of navigation, the lock walls have been finished, except a few pieces of coping, and the retaining wall at the upper end of the lock is being built.

On the north side of section 7 the bank is formed, and the off-take drain is nearly

completed on the south side.

Four dredges are now at work on these sections.

At the Côte St. Paul road, a swing bridge 120 feet long by 12 feet wide, and two fixed bridges each 38 feet in length and 16 feet in width, which had been prepared during winter, were placed in position as soon as the masonry was ready for them. The material of the old bridge, so far as suitable for the purpose, was used in the new work. This swing bridge, which works on a centre pivot and covers two spans each 46 feet in width, can be opened or closed easily by two men in thirty seconds.

A sluice gate with machinery to work it was also prepared and placed in the

new by-wash.

The bridges and gate were built by day labor under the directions of the Canal Superintendent.

SECTION No. 8.

Excavation by dredging was continued until the close of the season of 1878; at the same time, some culvert masonry for off-take drains was built and the public road on the south side was graded.

As soon as the canal was unwatered, after the close of navigation, a large force was organized and kept steadily at work upon earth and rock excavation and upon masonry of side walls, until the re-opening of navigation. Satisfactory progress was made during that period and there now remains only a small quantity of earth and rock to be removed. The side wall on the north side is finished, whilst on the south side over three fourths of it are built.

Since the opening of navigation the contractors have been engaged in building a puddle wall in the north bank at points where leaks occurred after the removal of the inner slope; they also finished some small culverts for drainage and graded a portion of the berm bank.

SECTION No. 2.

Very little work was done on this section by the contractor during the past year. Dams were built, pumps erected and the usual preparations made in autumn, but during the winter, the operations were not carried on with vigour, and on the

16th of March the contractor abandoned the work altogether.

After that date a considerable force was employed by the Department under the immediate supervision of the Canal Superintendent, in order to prepare the section for the opening of navigation; this was effected by removing a large quantity of earth and rock excavation, constructing side walls, removing the temporary dams and all other obstructions.

No portion of this section is yet completed, nothing having been done on it since

the beginning of last May.

SECTION No. 10.

All the earth excavation has been done, and the rock excavation is nearly completed. That part of the work which comprises the widening and deepening of a portion of the old canal is entirely finished. The side walls of the entire section are

nearly completed.

In the lock pit, the timber foundation was commenced, one mitre-sill was framed and the second was being put together. Almost all the stone required for the lock walls was dressed and on the spot together with a large quantity of backing and other materials. Derricks were afterwards erected and every preparation was made for commencing the masonry without delay.

The lock masonry is now so far advanced that little remains to be done for its completion, together with that of the remainder of the work connected with the lock.

The excavation from this section having been deposited in the river on section 11, now forms an embankment which extends to a distance of 3,500 feet above the lock.

SECTION No. 11.

During the summer of 1877 everything progressed favorably. The embankmen t made from the surplus excavation from section 10 formed slack water in which the

cribs were easily and accurately placed in position.

All the crib-work in the side dam adjoining the old pier on the south side of the upper entrance of the old canal was completed and ready for the sheet piling. The double crib-work in the outside line for the dam on the south side of the new entrance of the charged canal was extended to within 200 feet of the point where it is to terminate at the junction with the transverse dam. About 1200 feet of the chamber between the double line of crib-work were sheet piled and ready to be filled with puddle.

The first crib of the 30 feet pier in continuation of the double crib-work was

placed, and several guide-piers were built on the north side of the channel.

The whole number of cribs sunk during the year is 244, representing 5,128 lineal

feet of continuous crib-work.

The deepening of the upper portion of the channel by sub-marine blasting was carried on when practicable, and about 4,000 cubic yards were removed during the year.

Since the begining of the present fiscal year, the works on this section have been considerably advanced, and the contractors have made all exertions to push them forward as speedily as possible.

BEAUHARNOIS CANAL.

This canal was closed on the 6th of December, 1877, and re-opened on the 24th of April 1878; during this open period of 226 days, no interruption to the trade

During the first six months of the fiscal year from 1st of July to 31st of December 1877, the principal work done was the building of a large frame house 66 x 24 feet on the south side of the canal, above lock No. 7, comprising three dwellings one of which for each of the lock-laborers and for the bridge tender. The houses of the lockmasters at this lock and at lock No. 6 at the lower entrance of the canal, were partially rebuilt and enlarged. Considerable repairs were made to the houses of the lockmasters at locks Nos. 8 and 13, and to the buildings occupied by the Superintendent and Collector.

Last winter, timber for a swing bridge, double windows and porches for the

houses of the lockmasters and lock laborers, were prepared.

A new pair of lower gates for lock No. 11 and a pair of upper gates for lock No. 13 were built and hung in these locks. New hooks were placed on the upper gates of locks Nos. 6, 7 and 9, and on one of the lower gates of lock No. 9. One knee and the top pine bar of one of the gi tes of lock No. 8 were renewed, and two lifting-rod boxes or casings for working the valves were placed on the gates of locks Nos. 8, 10 and 13, and another at lock No. 14.

During the year 9 pairs of gates were hauled out of the canal and taken to pieces, and four pairs were rebuilt. Two pairs are now on hand, one of which being lower gates to be used immediately at the guard lock No. 14, and the other being

intended to replace the lower gates of lock No. 11, when required.

The swing bridge at lock No. 14 was partially rebuilt, its cap pieces, posts, pivot beam, cross-beams, floor and main posts having been renewed; it received two coats of paint and was provided with a lamp. The bridges, at locks Nos. 8, 10, 11 and 12 and at St. Timothy, were painted, and most of them were replanked. A new bridge 30 x 24 feet was built at Valleyfield. Seven farm bridges were rebuilt and all the others were repaired.

The houses of the lockmasters at locks Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13, those of the laborers at locks Nos. 11 and 12, with seven of the watch-houses, received an external coat of paint, including the roofs. The bridge-keeper's house at St. Timothy was painted inside and outside, and the iron-work of the gates at locks Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9,

10, 11 and 12 was also painted.

The banks, towing paths, slope walls, wharves and fences were thoroughly

repaired, and the side ditches, off-take drains and culverts properly cleaned.

Two leaks were staunched, one on the south side of the culvert above St. Timothy bridge and another in the St. Timothy weir.

Two bumping posts were renewed and three repaired at locks Nos. 6 and 8.

A large number of the snubbing posts on the canal banks were renewed.

The dam at "Ile aux Chats" and the dyke at Hungry Bay were maintained in good order, but will soon require to be raised.

CHAMBLY CANAL.

This canal was closed by ice on the 2nd of December 1877, and re-opened on the 1st of May 1878, during which period of 214 days, no interruption to the trafficoccurred.

Lock No. 1 was provided with one new balance beam. One of the balance beams and two of the posts at Lock No 2 were renewed. Lock No. 3 was furnished with a pair of new gates, new foot bridges and a new balance beam on the lower gates; its mitre-sills were repaired and some of the projecting stones inside of the lock chamber were dressed down at Lock No. 4, two new balance beams and new foot bridges were placed on the lower gates; the mitre-sill was also repaired and a snubbing post was put in the towing path above the lock.

At lock No. 5, one new balance beam and a new foot bridge were placed on the lower gates; new fenders were also supplied for protecting the upper end of the lock masonry on the tow path side. One of the balance beams of lock No. 6 was renewed, the upper gates of lock No. 7 and the mitre-sill of lock No. 8 were repaired. At lock No. 9, the masonry of the south wall was repaired with stone, and that of the north wall with timber.

Bridge No. 1. The wing wall on the north side was repaired; that on the sorth

side was rebuilt with timber; the superstructure was also repaired.

Bridges Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 were also repaired.

Bridge No. 7 leading to the railway station was renewed; the crossing over the side ditch opposite the south end of this swing bridge was renewed with stone side walls, and a wooden platform thereon, upon the berm side of the canal, where the roadway was afterwards widened.

Bridge No. 8 was replanked, and 7 small road bridges on "Ste. Therèse" Island

were repaired.

The by-wash at Wood's Creek, and that below lock No. 6 were rebuilt; the by-washes at Lapalme's and Fryers were replanked and repaired.

The banks, towing-paths, roadways, slope walls, and fences were repaired

throughout, and the culverts and ditches were cleaned, where most required.

The canal was deepened and widened at the narrowest and shallowest places, by dredging during the month of May and the first week of June, for a total distance of about 3,000 feet; the material from the excavation was used to widen the narrowest portion of the towing-path.

A watch-house was built at lock No. 1 and a store-house was erected at Chambly. The lockmasters' and bridge-keepers' dwellings, together with the canal office were repaired and kept in good order. New fences were built around the Canal office and on the line between the canal property and the land occupied by Mr. Maurice.

The masonry of some of the locks and bridge abutments on this canal is in a

dilapidated condition, and should be renewed.

A portion of the landing pier at the lower entrance of this canal from the lock downwards for a distance of about 300 feet is generally covered with from 1 to 2 feet or more of water during high water, the remainder of the pier outward being above high water level; this is a cause of much inconvenience to vessels landing at the pier, especially when freight has to be delivered; it is therefore desirable that the entire pier should be raised to the same level so soon as funds can be granted for the purpose.

RIVER RICHELIEU IMPROVEMENT.

At the close of the last fiscal year, the steam drcdge No. 1, was working on the shoal opposite St. Antoine Village some 20 miles below Chambly; it continued to work there and between that place and St. Ours lock about 12 miles further down, until a channel not less than 100 feet in width, and 7 feet in depth at low water, was formed through all the intervening shoals.

On some of the shoals it was only necessary to remove boulders with a stone lifter to obtain the depth of 7 feet; one of these in the channel, about 2 miles below St. Antoine Church, had only $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water over it at low water; it measured $11 \times 10 \times 8$ feet and was disposed of by digging a hole alongside of it with the dredge,

and by canting it afterwards into the hole, where it now remains imbedded at a depth of 9 feet helew low water confere instead of 5 least

of 9 feet below low water surface instead of 5½ feet.

After clearing out the approaches to the lock at St. Ours the dredge was removed to Chambly Basin where 4 small shoals in the channel were excavated to a width of 100 feet and a depth of 7 feet, at low water; the lower entrance of the Chambly canal was then dredged to the same width and depth; this work was completed on the 15th of November when the dredge entered the canal and was laid up for the winter.

Immediately after the opening of navigation, the dredge worked in the canal, for about a month, during which time the channel was widened and deepened at several

places for a total length of 3,000 feet; towards the second week of June she was towed down to the Village of St. Denis which is situated on the eastern shore of the Richelieu, a short distance below St. Antoine which is on the opposite shore; she then commenced to excavate the approaches applied for, from the deep water channel to the wharves along the front of the village, so that vessels navigating the main channel can reach them with the same draft of water as through the St. Ours lock; these approaches, one of which leads to the centre and the other to the lower end of the village, were intended to be 75 feet in width and to be connected by a channel of from 50 to 75 feet in width along the front of the wharves; this work is now completed and the dredge is at present working at the approaches from the main channel to the wharves at St. Antoine, where the dredging is expected to be finished in the course of November this year. According to the plan and estimate already furnished with a previous report on the 17th of last September, the total quantity of dredging required to be done at St. Denis and St. Antoine is 20,500 cubic yards for a depth of 7½ feet during low water.

When the work now in progress is completed, the dredge will be sent to winter in the Chambly canal, where it can again be used to great advantage, unless required

elsewhere next summer.

ST. OURS LOCK AND DAM.

This lock was closed on 5th of December, 1877 and re-opened on 1st April, 1878. Navigation was not interrupted during the year.

The lock gates with their crabs, chains, &c., were repaired. The lower gates

were raised, adjusted and furnished with four new chain rollers and frames.

Some of the mooring posts were renewed and four others were placed on the island above the lock. The guide piers above, and the mooring pier below the lock were kept in good repair. The landing stages were removed in November and replaced in June.

On both sides of the lock, the water tables were paved with brick.

Before the water rose in the spring the ice was cut away from the gates and pier at the lower end of the lock.

The superintendent's house and outbuildings, together with the fences were

repaired and kept in good order.

Preparations have been made to repair the top sheeting of the dam as soon as the water is sufficiently low.

ST. ANNE'S LOCK AND DAM.

Navigation through this lock was closed by ice on the 4th of December 1877, and opened again on the 15th of April 1878; no interruption to it occurred through out this period.

The works were maintained in good order with very light repairs and renewals. New working chains were supplied to the lock gates, and some defective mooring

posts were replaced by new ones.

NEW WORKS.

The works connected with the new channel through the shoals below the lock,

are now nearly completed and have been in use since last autumn.

At the close of the last fiscal year, the small quantity of work remaining to be done under Mr. Becker's contract consisted chiefly of excavation in that part of the channel which is protected on either side by cribwork and embankments; this was finished by the 27th of August 1877 on which day the pumps were stopped and the removal of the coffer dams at either end of the cut was begun; this portion of the channel is 1200 feet in length, 120 feet in width and 10½ feet in depth at low water.

The Government steam dredge "Queen of Canada" which had been laid up in the Lachine Canal for some time, was fitted out and sent up in September following, with a stone lifting scow, to deepen the remainder of the channel as far as the deep water

channel downwards, along the north shore of Isle Perrot.

This dredge worked here until the middle of November when she met with a serious break in her machinery; she was then withdrawn to Lachine to winter there; she was repaired last spring, and on the 19th of May, she returned to St. Anne's where she has been working since on the lower approach, until such time as it was found necessary to get a more powerful dredge, the material to be removed being of a very hard nature and consisting of a compact bed of cemented stone and gravel; the dredging is now being done by Messrs. Hickler and Co., contractors and will shortly be completed.

Tenders for the construction of the new lock have lately been called for

CARILLON CANAL.

This canal was closed on the 5th of December, 1877, and re-opened on the 19th of April, 1878.

Owing to the lowness of the water in the Ottawa River, the approaches to locks

Nos. 1 and 3 had to be cleared out during the autumn.

Ordinary general repairs were done as usual. The walls of locks Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were pointed. At lock No. 2, the manhole on the south side was taken down and rebuilt together with the hollow quoin, and a new quoin coping was furnished. At lock No. 1, new sluice gates were put in, the heel post, sluice castings, crabs, chains, &c., were repaired or renewed, blocks were made and the swing beams were painted. The lower gates at lock No. 3 were strengthened by an iron girder.

The lock houses, fences, canal banks, towing path and public road were repaired; the crib-work above lock No. 2 was renewed, and the canal prism was cleaned before

opening of the navigation.

There are no spare gates available in case of accident, for the locks of this canal.

A large portion of the dam on the south side of the island in the North River, which was destroyed by freshets last autumn, was rebuilt in the month of May.

CHUTE A BLONDEAU,

Two detentions to navigation occurred during the first half of the fiscal year. On the first of August, the recess wall on the south side of lock No. 4 fell down, thereby interrupting the traffic for 36 hours, and on the 17th of the same month an interruption of 10 hours was caused by the lowness of the water.

The lock and its approaches were thoroughly cleaned, and the lock walls, gates,

sluices, watch-house, and lockmaster's dwelling were all repaired.

The state of this lock is such that it cannot be used much longer without being partly rebuilt; this, however, may be avoided if the new canal at Carillon is completed without much further delay.

NEW WORKS.

These include a flat dam of about 1800 feet in length across the rapids of the Ottawa River, a short distance above the Village of Carillon, a timber slide 600 feet in length and 120 feet in width, on the south side of the river, and a canal three quarters of a mile in length, with two locks along the north side of the river.

The contractors suspended all operations in May, 1877, and have not resumed

them since.

The year was unusually favorable for the prosecution of such an undertaking, the water in the river being low during the summer and autumn of 1877, the warm weather having continued towards the latter end of autumn, besides which the winter was mild and the spring early.

The works previously constructed in the river have sustained a little damage, but not more than was to be expected from their exposed and unfinished condition. Some parts of the temporary cribwork built to support the skeleton bulkhead, were carried away, and the foundation sills of the dam and bulkhead were more or less abraded by passing ice and timber. The permanent structures have not suffered to any appreciable extent.

Unless the works of the new canal and those connected with it, are speedily completed, it may become necessary to reconstruct the locks of the old canal, which

are in such a failing condition that they cannot be maintained much longer.

GRENVILLE CANAL.

This canal was closed on the 5th of December, 1877, and was re-opened on the 3rd

of May, 1878.

Ordinary repairs have been made to the combined locks Nos. 5 and 6, 7 and 8, at the lower entrance of this canal during the latter part of the fiscal year, and before the opening of navigation in the spring, the walls were pointed, the sills were grouted and the stone paving of lock No. 8 was removed and replaced by concrete; a portion of the south wall of the same lock was rebuilt and an extra sluice was made in the side wall. Two pairs of lock gates were repaired fand two new sluice gates and frames were made and placed.

These locks are now and have been for some years in a very dangerous state,

involving heavy and expensive repairs several times each season.

Locks Nos. 9, 10 and 11 being the new enlarged locks, have required very little repairs since they were built. In the spring, the walls were pointed, two new valves were inserted in the sluices of the gates of locks Nos. 10 and 11; four valves were repaired in the former and 5 in the latter, which was furnished with two new chain rollers. The foot bridges on all these lock gates, and the swing bridge at the guard lock No. 11 were painted.

The canal banks, towing-path, road, fences, building, &c., were repaired and kept

in good order.

As there are no spare gates for any of the locks on this canal, timber is now being dressed for one pair suitable to the guard lock.

NEW WORKS OF ENLARGEMENT.

The work remaining to be done on sections 1, 2 and 3 of this enlargement, or from lock No: 8 to the upper entrance of the canal at Grenville, under Mr. Goodwin's contract, being principally in the prism under water, operations are suspended usually in the summer season and resumed when the canal is emptied after the close of navigation.

In the early part of January a coffer dam was built at the upper entrance 1,200 feet above the guard lock, the canal was unwatered, and the work of excavation was commenced on the 17th of January. During the remainder of the winter the force employed averaged about 3,000 men, with two steam pumps, two steam drills and

three steam engines.

Section No. 1, $1\frac{60}{100}$ miles long, from entrance of canal at Grenville down to

lock No. 10.

The entrance above the guard lock has been completed to a width of 50 feet at bottom, with a draught of 10 feet at low water, up to the site of the dam. Above this point the enlargement will be done by dredging.

For a distance of 300 feet below the dam, on each side, a retaining wall of dry

stone 5 feet in height, was built along the foot of the slope.

The excavation was also completed to a point one quarter of a mile below the guard lock; there still remains on this section another stretch of about \(\frac{1}{4}\) of a mile which is only partially excavated.

Below each of the mitre sills of the guard lock a hole had been formed in the rock bottom by the rush of water through the sluices; these holes were filled with

concrete and planked over. It was also found necessary to cover the face of the rock foundation under the north bridge abutment with a sheeting of plank to protect it from the action of the water.

Section No. 2, $2\frac{88}{100}$ miles long, from lock No. 10 down to lock No. 9 at Stonefield. On this section, a length of 360 feet below the lower approach to lock No. 10, was widened to 40 feet and deepened to 6 feet, and a point of projecting rock, dangerous to navigation, was removed.

The excavation in the canal prism on this section may be considered completed to the full depth of 10 feet, except between lock No. 10 and Dewar's mill, a distance

of about 6,200 feet

Section No. 3, 0 83 miles long, from lock No. 9 down to lock No. 8.

No work was done on this section during the past year; some 1,500 cubic yards of earth and 2,500 cubic yards of rock excavation require to be removed to complete it.

It is important that the remainder of the new works of enlargement, from the upper end of the combined locks No. 7 and 8 down to the lower entrance, should be placed under contract, in order to avoid the reconstruction of the old combined locks if the latter, as is quite possible, should fail, the navigation over this route will necessarily have to be suspended until they are restored or until the new works can be built, as already stated in the report for the last fiscal year. The length of canal remaining to be enlarged, from lock No. 8 downwards, is about ½ a mile.

CULBUTE CANAL.

The locks, dams and mooring piers with their machinery, are in good condition and have required no repairs during the year except a small quantity of pitched stone on the face of the embankment on the upper side of the pier dam on L'Islet

to prevent any damage being done by high water.

This work was completed on the 11th of November 1876, but cannot be serviceable to navigation before the projected improvements of the channel between Bryson and the locks are effected, the depth of water on the shoals being only three feet during low water or only one half of the depth then available on the mitre-sills of the locks. Another impediment is the bridge at Chapeau, about 5 miles below Culbute, part of which it is proposed to remove and convert into a swing bridge.

Channel between Bryson and the Lower Entrance of the Culbute Canal. Distance about $42\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Plans for the improvement of the channel from Bryson up to the Culbute Canal were forwarded to the Department before the last annual report was furnished.

During last autumn a survey was made to ascertain the extent of land likely to be damaged by the projected dams at the head of the Calumet and Flat Rapids, and a plan showing all such lands has been prepared and transmitted to the Department.

An examination of the river between Bryson and Culbute, was made last May when it had attained the height of proposed raised low water, or the level to which it is proposed to elevate the low water line; the result of this examination has verified the conclusions arrived at by the survey.

Tenders for the execution of the various works required, excepting the proposed swing bridge at Chapeau, have since been called for and the contract has been awarded to John Harvey on the 25th of last July; he commenced work last September.

SLIDES AND BOOMS.

ST. MAURICE DISTRICT.

My annual report on these works for the fiscal year ended 30th of June, 1878, was furnished on the 1st instant.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant, G. F. BAILLAIRGÉ, Assist. Chf. Eng., P. W.

LACHINE CANAL.

STATEMENT showing the depth of river water on the mitre sills of Lock No. 1, at lower entrance, and Lock No. 5, at upper entrance, during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1878. (From Lockmasters' Returns.)

	Loc	ek No. 1-	-Lower S	Lock No. 5-Upper Sill.				
Months.	Highest.		Lowest.		Highest.		Lowest.	
1877.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
July	. 18	4	17	11	11	3	10	8
August	17	11	17	2	10	8	10	4
September	17	3	16	5 2	11	3	9	10
October	16 17	11	16	5	9	9	9	5 6
November	17	11	17	i	11	ó	10	0
1878.			-					
January	34	3	17	1	12	1	1 9	10
February	33	6	29	3	10	10	9	11
darch	29	8	20	4	11	4	10	3
April	20	5	18	10	12	4	11	1
May	21	3	19	10	13	0	12	3
June	19	9	18	6	12	4	11	5

BEAUHARNOIS CANAL.

STATEMENT showing the depth of river water on the mitre sills of Lock No. 6, at lower entrance, and Lock No. 14, at upper entrance, during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1878. (From Lockmasters' Returns.)

Mandha	Loc	x No. 6-	-Lower	Sill.	Lock No. 14-Upper Sill.			
Months.	Highest.		Lowest.		Highest	. Lowest.		
1877.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft. In	. Ft. In.		
July August September October November December	10 10 10 9 10	9 5 2 8 5 6	10 10 9 9 9 10	0 0 8 4 4 3	12 2 12 0 11 10 11 6 11 8 11 6	11 1 11 9 11 3 10 11 11 2 11 2		
January February March April May June	13 13 12 12 12 12	8 8 2 2 2 9	10 12 11 11 11 11	6 2 1 1 9	12 9 12 0 12 5 12 7 12 9 12 5	11 2 11 2 11 10 12 1 12 2 11 11		

CHAMBLY CANAL.

9, at lower entrance, and Lock No. 1, at upper entrance, during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1878. (From Lockmaster's Returns.)

Months.		Lowe	er Sill.		Upper Sill.			
Montus.	Highest.		Lowest.		Highest.		Lowest.	
1877.	Ft.	In,	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
July	9	10	9	4 3	8	7	8	1
August	9	9	9	3	8 8 9 9	5	8	1
September	9	4	8 8 9	0	8	4 ()	7	8
November	10	10	8	0	9	8	8	2
December	11	6	10	2	9	6	8	7
1878.							;	
January	13	6	9	4	8	9	8	3
February	14	5	13	$\hat{2}$	8 9	6	8	0
Mareh	13	4	10	11		6	8	0
April	15	0	12	1	11	5	9	4
May	16	7	12	9	11	3	10	1
Jane	12	9	10	0	10	4	8	10

St. OURS LOCK AND DAM.

STATEMENT showing the depth of river water on the mitre sills of the St. Ours Lock, during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1878. (From Superintendent's Returns.

Months.		Low	er Sill.		Upper Sill.			
	High	nest.	Lov	Lowest.		Highest.		west.
1877.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
Tuly	9	3	8	9	8	9	8 8	6
August	9 9 8 8	3 5	8 7 7 7	3	8 8 8 9	9	8 7	3
September	8	7	1 7	4	8		1 7	10
November	9	7	7	4 5	9	6	8	4
December	10	3	8	9	9	10	8	9.
1878.			1				1	
January	11	10	8	7	8	9	8	1
ebruary	11	7	9	8	8 8	7	7	10
uarch	14	7	10	11	10	8	8	0
April	14	4	11	9	12	3	10	1 5
May	14 11	9	12	0	12	4 5	10 8	11

STE. ANNE'S LOCK AND DAM.

STATEMENT showing the depth of river water on the mitre sills of the Ste. Anne's Lock during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1878. (From Superintendent's Returns.)

Months	Lowe	r Sill.	Upper Sill.			
Months.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.		
July	Ft. In. 8 5 7 11 7 6 7 1 8 0 8 4	Ft. In. 8 0 7 6 6 11 6 9 6 11 7 6	Ft. In. 8 8 8 0 7 5 7 9 9 1 9 5	Ft. In. 8 1 7 5 6 6 6 7 7 3 8 4		
January	9 11 8 6 8 7 9 9 11 0 9 7	7 4 7 4 7 8 8 5 9 7 8 8	8 8 7 8 8 4 10 2 11 2 10 3	7 8 7 0 7 0 8 1 10 3 9 0		

CARILLON CANAL.

STATEMENT showing the depth of river water on the mitre sills of Lock No. 1, at lower entrance, and Lock No. 3, at upper entrance, during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1878. (From Lockmasters' Returns.)

Months.	Loc	ek No. 1-	-Lower S	Lock No. 3-Upper Sill.					
	Highest.		Lowest.		Highest.		Lowest.		
1877.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	
August September October November December.	8 7 6 7 8 8	4 6 9 0 7	7 6 5 5 6 8	5 9 11 11 10 0	8 6 5 6 8 10	0 8 7 3 7 5	6 5 4 4 6 8	8 7 10 10 1 3	
January February March April May June	8 8 7 9 10	0 9 11 11 11 5	7 6 6 7 10 8	9 0 9 6 0 3	8 8 7 10 12 10	9 0 6 0 2	7 6 5 6 10 8	3 10 10 9 3 5	

CHUTE À BLONDEAU CANAL.

STATEMENT showing the depth of river water on the lower and upper mitre sills of Lock No. 4, at Chûte à Blondeau, during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1878. (From Lockmasters' Returns.)

Manaka		Lower	Sill.	Upper Sill.				
Months.	High	est.	Lowe	est.	High	est.	Lowest	
1877.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
uly	8	8	7	5	8	7	7	3
lugust	7	8 6 5 0	6	5	8 7 6 7	5	6 5 5	4
eptember	6	5	5 5	5 6	6	6	5	7
ctober	9	0	5	5	8	11	5 6	7
ovember	9	7	8	1	9	5	7	11
1878.								
anuary	9	6	8	0	9	4	7	10
ebruary	11	3	7	0	10	6	6	10
larch	9	0	6	10	9	6	7 7	0
April	10 12	9 5	10	9	10 12	6 1	10	()
ane	11	9	8	9	10	11	. 8	8

GRENVILLE CANAL.

STATEMENT showing the depth of river water on the mitre sills of Lock No. 5, at lower entrance, and Lock No. 11, at upper entrance, during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1878. (From Lockmasters' Returns.)

Months.	Loc	k No. 5-	–Lower Si	Lock No. 11Upper Sill.				
	High	est.	Lowe	st.	High	est.	Lowe	est.
1877.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
July	9	0	7	10	14	0	12	9
August	7	10	6	10	12	9	11	4
September	7 6 7 9	10	6 6 7	1	11	5	9	11
October	7	5	6	2	11	10	10	0
November	9	6 8	7	3	14	3	11	7
December	9	8	8	9	14	10	13	0
1878.								
January	12	0	8	6	12	11	11	5
rabruary	13	6	9	0	ii	5	10	3
March	10	0	8	0	12	2	10	4
April	11	0	8 7	9	16	0	11	9
May	12	8	11	2	17	6	16	0
June	11	4	9	4	16	3	13	7

LACHINE CANAL.

STATEMENT of Fines and Damages collected during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1878.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Name of Vessel. Name of Owner.		Damages.	Totals.	
Aug. 16 "25 Sept. 6 Oct. 3 "12 "16 Nov. 7	Barge Col. Heg	Durkee St. Denis Grangle & Geddes J. Devany Cinq-Mars J. Devany Montreal & Ottawa Forwarding Company.	4 00 4 00 4 00 4 00	\$ cts. 11 00 100 00 100 00	\$ 653.	
	Tug William	Tate & Co	\$24 00	37 15 \$248 15	\$272 15	

M. CONWAY,

Superintendent.

LACHINE CANAL OFFICE, MONTREAL, July, 1878.

LACHINE CANAL.

STATEMENT of amounts collected for Wood Rent and Wintering Vessels during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1878.

Items.	Number.	Rates.	Amounts.		
Firewood	Cords. 16,594	\$ cts.	\$ ets.		
Wintering Vessels	*******		493 25		
Total		•••••	1,157 01		

JOHN O'NEIL,

Collector Canal Tolls.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, MONTREAL, July, 1878.

LACHINE CANAL.

STATEMENT of Basin, Firewood, Fines and Bank Dues, collected at Lachine, for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1878.

Date.	Items.	Amounts.	Remarks.
877-78.	Basin dues Firewood dues Bank " Fine "	\$ cts. 298 37 63 79 50 00 6 00	

JOHN DYDE, Collector.

Collector's Office, Lachine, July, 1878.

BEAUHARNOIS CANAL.

STATEMENT of Fines and Damages, collected during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1878.

Date.	Names of Vessels.	Master or Owner.	Damages.	Fines.	Totals.
11	Barge St. Marie	R. & Ont. Navigation Co	10 00	\$ cts. 10 00 10 00 20 00	\$ cts.

J. F. BÉIQUE Superintendent.

Canal Office, Melocheville, July, 1878.

BEAUHARNOIS CANAL.

STATEMENT of amounts collected for Wood Rent and Wintering Vessels during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1878.

Number. Rate.	Number. Rate. Amount.
None.	

THOS. BROSSOIT,

Collector.

Collector's Office, Melocheville, July, 1878.

CHAMBLY CANAL.

STATEMENT of amounts collected for Fines and Damages, for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1878.

Date.		Name of Vessel.	Name of Owner. F	ines.	Damages.	Total.
1877.					\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nov. 24	Jos.	Dufresne	Jos. Dufresne		3 00	
" 26	Str.	McMahon	Séguin		3 00	
" 28		Milford	L. C. Couvrette		3 00	
" 30	6.5	Taylor	S. Williams		1 00	
					\$10 00	\$10 00

LOUIS OUIMET, Superintendent.

Canal Office, Chambly, July, 1878.

CARILLON AND GRENVILLE CANALS.

STATEMENT of amounts collected for Wood Rent and Wintering Vessels, during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1878.

Items.	Number.	Rate.	Amount.
Wood Rent	Cords. 1,050	\$ cts. 0 02	\$ cts. 21 00
Total			21 00

GEORGE SCHNEIDER,

Collector.

Collector's Office,

CARILLON AND GRENVILLE CANALS.

GRENVILLE, July, 1878.

APPENDIX No. 4.

CORNWALL CANAL.

CORNWALL, 3rd July, 1878.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit my Report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 4878.

The canal was kept in good working order from the 1st July, 1877, to the 8th December following, when it was closed for the winter months. It was opened again on the 22nd April, 1878, and has continued in good working order to the 30th of June.

The repairs have been chiefly confined to the lock gates, supply weirs, rebuilding upper gates of Lock No. 15, making three new lock gate knees, two new lock gate foot bridges, ten new sheaves, raising embankment and slope walls, cleaning drains leading through culverts and side ditches along the canal.

Canal closed on the 8th of December, 1877. Opened for navigation on the 22nd

April, 1878.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. A. McDONELL,

Superintendent

F. Braun, Esq., Secretary,
Public Works Department,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 5.

WILLIAMSBURGH CANALS.

Morrisburgh, 7th August, 1878.

Sir,-I have the honor to report on the Williamsburgh Canals, for the fiscal

year ending the 30th June, 1878.

These canals were opened on the 1st May, 1877, and continued open without any interruption until the 5th December, when they were closed for the winter months. They were re-opened on the 29th April, 1878, since which, there has been an increase in the traffic and number of lockages over the corresponding period of the year 1877.

Farran's Point Canal.

The upper gates at Lock No. 22 were repaired previous to the opening of the canal this spring. The pier at the entrance of the canal requires to be partially rebuilt and fully repaired; with some stoning for the protection of the banks this canal can be kept in good order.

Rapid Plat Canal.

The upper gates at Lock No. 23 were taken out and repaired during the past winter; the gates at Lock No. 24 should be taken out and repaired. This, with some further protection and repairs to the banks, would place this canal in the best of order.

The repair of the dock of the slip on the inside of the wharf at the entrance of this canal, and some dredging so that boats could load and unload in the slip, would be of much convenience both to the shippers and parties in charge of vessels.

Iroquois Junction and Galops Canal.

The lower gates at Lock No. 25 being much out of repair, were taken out and rebuilt during the past winter, and are now in fine working order. The gates at Lock No. 27 should be repaired during the ensuing winter.

The pier at the head of the canal at the Galops Rapids was rebuilt with ice breaker during last fall; the swing bridge over Lock No. 25 requires to be planked

over.

The booms and banks have been kept in good repair.

The repairs to these canals have only extended to works urgently needed.

The buoys have been also kept properly placed.

By directions of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, three additional buoys were placed in the Galops Rapids, which are found to be of much advantage to boats descending with vessels in tow.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

> A. G. MACDONELL, Superintendent Wilhamsburgh Canals.

F. Braun, Esq., Secretary,
Public Works Department,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 6.

WELLAND CANAL.

Superintendent's Office, St. Catharines, 1st July, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honor herewith to submit my Report of the working and condition of the Welland Canal for the year ended the 30th day of June, 1878.

The canal was closed on the 5th day of December, 1877, and fully opened for

traffic on the 9th day of May, 1878.

In the beginning of the winter of 1877-'78, it was found necessary to unwater the canal between Port Robinson and Port Colborne, to enable contractors for the enlargement to proceed with rock excavation and the masonry for bridges on the summit level. In doing this it was essential to retain the water in the deep cut to avoid the sliding of the banks. For this purpose dams were built at Port Colborne, Port Robinson and Allanburg, across the main canal and at the junction across the feeder. The work of enlargement was not in such a state of progress as to admit of the removal of these dams until after the 1st of May, hence the delay to so late a date of the opening of navigation.

The water in the feeder was kept during the winter by order of the Chief Engineer of Public Works, Mr. Page, at uniform level of three feet above the level

of Lake Erie.

Although the canal was unwatered, with the exception of the deep cut, which was kept nearly at lake level, but trifling damage was done to the banks, some small slides in the banks occurring in two or three places, which have been repaired.

One serious break occured since the opening of navigation, in the banks between Thorold and Allanburg, by which about 20 feet of bank was swept away; this has been repaired, and the bank, which showed signs of weakness for some distance above and below the break has been strengthened. Navigation has been interrupted, for a short time, three times during the year. On the 9th day of August last the schooner "G. B. Sloan," sank in No. 13 level, interrupting navigation a few hours.

On the 17th day of May last, the bottom of Lock No. 25 was forced up, interrupting navigation for 14 hours. I found it necessary to remove the timbers and planking from the bottom of the lock, since which no serious difficulty has been

experienced.

A new bottom will be put in when the canal is emptied next spring. On the 16th day of June last the break in the bank above referred to occurred, interrupting

navigation for 34 hours.

Up to the present date there has been no lack of water for navigation and manufacturing purposes this season, and the water now stands in the Pond at Dunnville 20 inches above the level of 1842. The traffic on the canal has been less since the opening up to the present time this season than it was for the corresponding period of last year. The east pier at Port Maitland is in a dilapidated condition, about one hundred feet having been swept out of it near the centre as previously reported. The superstructure should be rebuilt at once, as the whole pier is in danger of being carried away in case of storm. The west pier at Port Dalhousie is also somewhat damaged by the washing away of the foundation, and the filling of the pier at the north end. I have taken no steps to repair it, understanding that it is the intention of the Department to extend it in connection with the new works.

The "Bodwell and Scott's Lock Gate Mitre Lock" put into the head gates at Lock 26, by permission of Department, works admirably, and is a great safeguard against the carrying away of gates by vessels. It takes about 15 seconds to work it, on the opening or closing of the gates.

The following are the more important repairs effected and new work constructed

during the year :-

Division No. 1.

From Port Dalhousie to the foot of Lock 20.

Lock No. 1.

One new head gate put in, Harbour Master's house repaired, a new kitchen thereto 12 by 18 feet erected, and fence about premises rebuilt. New flumes and head gates to Laurie's Mill put in, old flume to saw mill repaired. New shute 2 x 6 and 30 feet long for carrying off surplus water at waste weir put in. Towpath bridge 130 feet long 16 feet wide at Weaver's Point replanked, rough tool house and scow for carrying tools and keeping floats in repair built. General repairs to lifting scow made, swing bridge and watch house painted and repaired, double lock house repaired 1,000 yards of earth from bottom of canal at Martindale's Point with a quantity of rock and sunken timber removed.

Lock No. 2.

New toe post to head gate and general repairs to other gates; swing bridge replanked and raised; bridge approaches and waste weirs above bridge repaired.

St. Catharines Swing-bridge.

Repairs made to old bridge. In January last a temporary bridge across canal for winter traffic, 210 feet long by 20 feet wide, was built upon piles of heavy timber and double planked with 2-inch plank, old swing-bridge and abutments removed. New double track swing-bridge with sidewalk, on plan furnished by Department of Public Works, under oversight of Mr. Townsend, C.E., with stone piers and abutments, built across canal at foot of St. Paul street. 88 yards of timber towing path, resting upon 28 piles, under and near new bridge, constructed. 30 feet stone wall (cement) 6 feet high and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, as retaining wall under bridge between abutment and roadway, built, also dry wall 120 feet long, 5 feet high and 6 feet wide, with coping laid in cement at toe approach of new bridge, 150 feet roadway at approaches of bridge macadamized, average depth of 20 inches and 20 feet wide; temporary bridge above referred to, on completion of new bridge, removed. Tow path and bridge carried away by floods at mouth of Twelve Mile Creek repaired, and erib, 18 x 22 x 14 and filled with stones, put into breach; 400 cubic yards of earth removed from canal at this point carried in by the spring flood.

Lock No. 3.

Rocks blasted and removed from foot of lock, widening and deepening channel, and gates repaired.

Lock No. 4.

Swing-bridge and lock gates repaired; floats above Lock 4 repaired.

Lock No. 5.

Swing-bridge repaired, new balance beam on gate and waste weir railing renewed, tow path bridge 14 x 8 feet replanked with 3-inch oak plank.

Lock No. 6.

Gates repaired, tow path bridge 16 x 28 feet replanked with 3-inch oak plank, two cribs on heel path side 16 x 16 feet rebuilt, new float 58 x 6 feet built covered with 2-inch plank.

Lock No. 7.

Gates and bridges repaired; new culvert under roadway.

Lock No. 8.

Gates repaired, one new one put in, floats repaired.

Lock No. 9.

Mates repaired, one new one put in.

Lock No. 10.

(lates and floats repaired; crib rebuilt at end of float 16 x 16. Lock house repaired.

Lock No. 11.

Bridge repaired, 90 feet retaining wall built, waste weirs repaired, wooden aqueduct hydraulic race recaulked.

Lock No. 12.

Lock gates and floats repaired, crib work planked.

Lock No. 13.

Gates and floats repaired.

Lock No. 14.

Two new gates put in; other gates, cribs and floats repaired

Lock No. 15.

Lock gates repaired. Swing bridge replanked. Lock-tender's house repaired and fonced.

Lock No. 16.

Gates, cribs and floats repaired.

Lock No. 17.

One new gate put in and others repaired. Lock-tender's house repaired.

Lock No. 18.

Two new gates put in, and floats repaired. Lock-tender's house repaired. 55 yards retaining wall rebuilt.

Lock No. 19.

Lock-tender's house repaired and painted. Quarry scow repainted, 50 scow loads of stone, sand and gravel distributed at various points on tow path and banks'.

Gate Yard.

Eleven gates, six high lift and five low lift, made and deposited in ponds for future use; ten old gates drawn out and cut up. Lifting scow extensively repaired, and two powerful new crabs put on, the old ones having proved insufficient in strength and dangerous to the men working them. 70 wheel-barrows framed, 19 balance beams framed and deposited at convenient points for use in case of breaks. 60 new snubbing posts made and 50 set. Semaphore made and set up at Welland.

Division No. 2.

(From foot of Lock 20 to the Junction.)

Lock No. 20.

Gates and Lock-tender's house repaired.

Lock No. 21.

Gates repaired.

Lock No. 22.

Gates repaired, and two new ones put in.

Lock No. 23.

Gates repaired, new bunting crib built. New head gates and frame put into milk race, also new head gates to McPherson's Mill.

Lock No. 24.

Gates repaired.

Lock No. 25.

Gates repaired; new stone wall, 80 feet long, built from bunting crib to wasteweir heel path side. Quaker's bridge removed to Marlatt's and put across canal; new approaches and new fender work both sides of bridge rebuilt. Higgin's culvert under canal new timbered and planked and lengthened, and banks made up and strengthened. A large quantity of stone and gravel put on banks on three-mile-level; repairing tow path and facing slope.

Lock No. 26.

Gates repaired.

Port Robinson Lock.

Gates repaired, and slope wall repaired.

Summit Level.

Waste weir at Welland repaired, new castings and new screws put in.

Division No. 3.

(From Junction to Port Colborne.)

Large quantity sunken timber and rubbish removed from bottom of canal while unwatered. Floats removed to place of safety out of the way of contractors for the winter, and returned to their place at opening of navigation this spring. Large quantity of gravel used for facing banks on this Division. Stone bridge repaired; Port Colborne Lock gates repaired, mitre sills spliced, well holes having been worn by chains causing them to bind in working gates, were cut down.

Lock shanty removed out of way of contractors. The cross house moved back on Government ground. Ferry shanty removed. Culvert on west side of harbour to

town hall built with stone.

Piers repaired and a number of snubbing posts put in, and temporary office for Collector fitted up.

Division No. 4.

(From Junction to Port Maitland and Dunnville.)

Old stationary bridge across outlet of back ditch near Brown's farm at Chippewa Creek removed, with old breast timber and sheet piling. Bottom structures of new bridge built with mud sills at right angles with streams, planked with two-inch pine plank, sides planked with three-inch oak; top of structure capped with 12 x 12 timber, and sleepers 8 x 12 rest on capping, covered with three-inch oak plank. New bridge 30 feet shorter than old one; approaches faced with rubble stone and lower side faced with gravel and stone to prevent wash; banks of feeder raised at some points, and embankments widened and repaired with stone and gravel at many points where required; culverts cleared of obstructions; back ditch commencing at stone culvert cleaned out for three-quarters of a mile. Marshville and Stromness bridges repaired; all the locks on the division have had considerable repairs. The waste weirs have been repaired, and stationary bridges replanked. A quantity of gravel has been placed on east side of Sulphur Creek bridge to protect mill site from wash of waste weirs.

At Dunnville, on south side of Grand River, a new brick house 34×19 feet with wing 24×24 , has been built for overseer in place of one burned; plan furnished Department; lot on which it stands fenced with post and board fence.

In the spring of this year the bottom of the canal was cleaned out, and all the locks on main canal, except No. 1 were thoroughly cleaned; towpath and banks have been kept in good repair and most of the bridges and lock shanties repainted during

the year.

Canada thistles and noxious weeds have been cut to prevent seeding on all the lands of the Department in connection with both the old and new canals. The canal is now in good state of repair and working satisfactorily. By order of Mr. Page a man has been placed on summit level to regulate speed of vessels and detect infractions of canal regulations by fast running, as the new banks are in a comparatively loose state and easily injured by the wash of propellers and tugs running too fast.

I have collected during the year, from the masters and owners of vessels, the sum of \$594.49 in fines for violation of regulations and for damages to works. I append

a statement of fines and damages marked A.

I also append a statement marked B, showing the greatest and least depth of water on mitre sills at Port Colborne and Port Dalhousie Locks in each month during the year, also a comparative statement showing the average depth for the month of June, 1877 and 1878, which show that the water has been higher this year for June by 7 inches at Port Dalhousie, and 3 inches at Port Colborne, than for the same month in 1877.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. V. BODWELL,

Superintendent.

F. Braun, Esq., Secretary,
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa.

WELLAND CANAL .- A.

Statement of Fires and Damages collected from Vessels contravening the Canal Regulations, for the Fiscal Year ended the 30th day of June, 1878.

Date.	Names of Vessels.	Fines.	Damages.	Total.
1877.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
May 4 do 4 do 11 do 21 do 31 June 6 do 9 July 17 do 18 do 25 do 31 Aug. 4 do 16 Sept. 11 do 12 do 17 do 22 do 23 Oct. 4 do 8 do 8 do 8 do 8 do 18 do 18 do 24	From Propeller "Dromedary" do "Zealand". Schooner "Elgin". do "Huron". Propeller "Clinton" Schooner "Annie Craig". Propeller "Columbia" do "Prussia" Schooner "H. P. Murray". Propeller "Ocean". do "Dominion". do "Lawrence". do "Great Western". Schooner "Montana". Propeller "Lake Michigan". Tug "Robb". Schooner "H Fichu". do "Sweden". do "Glyde". do "Jennie White'. Scow "Royal Oak". Propeller "Armenia". do "Champlain". Schooner "Antelope". do "J. J. Pearson".	20 00 20 00 20 00 20 00 20 00 20 00 20 00 25 00 5 00 5 00	58 46 44 50 13 00 8 00 40 00 2 50 4 32 5 00 35 80 28 00 90 91 35 00	
do 26	do "J. J. Pearson"	4 00		1
May 26	Schooner "H. Dudley."	209 00	385 49	*594 49
Aug. 30	Bond taken from owner of Schooner "Sea Gull," for damage done by her to Lock No. 21, and forwarded to Department			800 00 \$1,394 49

^{*}Handed to H. H. Collier, Esq., Collector, St. Catharines.

WELLAND CANAL:-B.

STATEMENT showing the Depth of Water on the Lower Sill of Lock No. 1, Welland Canal, for the Fiscal Year ended the 30th day of June, 1878.

Months.		Lowe	r Sill.		Months.	Lower Sill.			
	Highest.		Lov	vest.		Highest.		Lowest.	
1877.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	1878.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
uly	13	5	12	10	January	13	0	11	9
August	13	2	12	9	February	12	8	12	2
September	12	10	12	4	March	13	4	12	2 5
October	12	7	11	10	April	13	7	. 13	0
lovember	12	3	11	9	May	14	1	12	0
December	12	4	11	9	June	14	1	13	5

WELLAND CANAL.

STATEMENT showing the Depth of Water on the Upper Sill of Lock No. 27, Welland Canal, for the Fiscal Year ended the 30th day of June, 1878.

Months.		Uppe	r Sill.		Months.	Upper Sill.			
	Higl	nest.	Low	rest.		High	nest.	Low	rest.
July	Ft. 13 13 13 13 16 14	In. 3. 0 1 7 8 3	Ft. 12 11 11 11 11	In. 6 8 10 2 5 8	January	Ft. 13 13 13 13 14 13	In. 0 0 11 4 1 6	Ft. 9 11 11 12 12 12 12	In. 7 5 5 7 9 5

APPENDIX No. 7.

BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.

St. Catharines, 24th July, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honor to present my Annual Report upon the working and condition of the Burlington Bay Canal for the year ending on the 30th day of June, 1878.

The canal was closed on the 13th day of December, 1877, and opened on the

30th day of March, 1878.

Since the opening of the Ocean House on the beach near the canal, and of the Brant House near Burlington as places of summer resort, the beach during the warm season is frequented by multitudes of pleasure seekers. The road across the beach has been much improved; last year a subscription of over \$1,000 having been made by the people of Hamilton, Burlington and Stony Creek, the amount was expended in covering the road on the east side of the canal with clay and gravel, forming an excellent road. The traffic across the beach has consequently enormously increased, augmenting largely the labor of the ferry man.

The recesses for the ferry scow have been deepened and enlarged in accordance with plans furnished the Department, and a new ferry scow has been built and fitted with new gearing and is now in use, working satisfactorily. The improvements made

to the scow and recesses render crossing less dangerous than before.

The new landings are so constructed that they can be raised or lowered to meet

the fluctuations of the water.

The covering to the piers is very much decayed, but as the whole superstructure is rapidly approaching such a condition as to require renewal in the course of two or three years, I do not think it advisable to incur the expense of renewing the planking in the meantime.

The inside of the east pier is settling considerably south of the ferry crossing.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. V. BODWELL,

Superintendent.

F. Braun, Esq., Secretary,
Public Works Department,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 8.

RIDEAU NAVIGATION.

RIDEAU CANAL OFFICE, OTTAWA, 12th October, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my Annual Report on the works under my charge during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1878.

Navigation closed on the 3rd December, 1877, and opened 1st May, 1878.

With the exception of the summit level (Little Rideau Lake) the levels of the

water in the different reaches were well maintained.

On opening of navigation in 1877, the summit level was seven inches below navigable height, and owing to the leakages through the lock walls at either end of the locks, gradually fell to only four feet of water on the sill, and boats were compelled to lighten.

At the close of navigation a dam was thrown across the mouth of the lock at the Newboro' end, and stop logs put in at the Narrows, in order to save the water

during the winter.

In the spring the Newboro' Lock was unwatered, the wing walls rebuilt and leakage stopped.

From these precautions at the opening of navigation the lake had risen two

feet, and so far has kept well up.

A similar treatment at the Narrows Lock, would, I consider, secure good water for the summit level in future.

No break has occurred by reason of any defects in the works, and navigation continued uninterrupted.

The principal repairs executed at the different Stations were as follows:-

Kingston Mills.

Repairs to block house, and painting Lock-master's house.

Lower Brewers.

New flanges to lower gates, and fencing out public road from the station.

Upper Brewers.

Repairs to swing-bridge.

Jones' Falls.

New gates to fourth lock, small repairs to Lock-master's and Lock laborer's houses.

Whitefish Dam.

Gravel placed on dam.

Davis'

Repairs to lock gates, and new chain to locks put in.

Chaffeys.

Repairs to Lock-master's house.

Newboro'.

Building dams at the head and foot of lock, unwatering lock, taking down and rebuilding wing walls. Repairing and raising protecting pier at foot of lock.

Narrows.

Reshingling Lock-master's house; repairs to swing-bridge and masonry.

Poonamalie.

Repairs to Lock-master's house.

Smith's Falls, Detached.

Repairs to Lock-master's house; new chain to locks and repairs to machinery

Smith's Falls, Combined

Repairs to Lock-master's house; strengthening one pair of lock gates.

Old Slys.

Repairs to lock gates, and new sluice flumes put in.

Edmonds'.

Strengthening lower gates, and repairs to Lock-master's house.

Merrickville.

Painting new swing-bridge; fencing and grading approaches to same.

Nicholson's.

Swing-bridge painted.

Burritt's.

Gravel placed on dam, and repairs to lock gates.

Long Island.

New sluice frames put in lock, and repairs to Manotick bridge.

Black Rapids.

Flat dam reshected; clay and gravel put on toe of dam.

Hogsback.

Bulk-head painted, and lower gates repaired.

Hartmell.

New swing beams put in upper gates, new sluice frame put in, lower gates strengthened, and stone placed on dam at Dow's swamp.

Mutchmore's.

Swing-bridge rebuilt, and approaches fenced and graded.

Ottawa.

New sluice frame put in, lower lock gates painted, new coping stones set, and sundry repairs to machinery.

Generally the works are in good working order, and with the exception of preventing leakages at the Narrows, I do not anticipate any heavy repairs.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRED. A. WISE,

Engineer and Superintendent.

F. Braun, Esq., Secretary,
Department Public Works,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 9.

RIVER TRENT AND NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

TRENT CANAL WORKS,
SUPERINTENDENT ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
PETERBORO', 20th December, 1878.

Sir,—I have the honor to report on the works under my charge for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1878.

The past fiscal year has been remarkable for an unusually mild winter, the oldest settlers declaring that never during their recollection were the several canals

and lakes in the District free from ice so late In the season.

From the commencement of the year to August 30th the water stood at a fair average summer level, but from that date it declined rapidly, and reached its lowest level on October 15th, when it registered 16 inches below low water mark; it then rose with the rapidity of a spring freshet, and attained to mean high water-mark on December 25th. The several canals and lakes in the District being open on this date, one of the steamers of the Peterboro' Navigation Company made an excursion from Peterboro' to Harwood, on Lake Rice; this unprecedented feat no doubt will be remembered and spoken of in years to come.

Having described the works at the several stations in the District in previous reports, I shall now confine myself to laying before you a description of the repairs executed during the year, together with any other information regarding the works

that I am in possession of.

Port Perry,

On Lake Seugog, is the head of navigation, in a south-westerly direction. No repairs or new works have been executed at this station during the past year. I am informed that a few gentlemen have combined together with a view of obtaining the power to enclose a certain portion of Lake Seugog, with the object of reclaiming land. This scheme may be possible, but it will receive great hostility from all parties interested in the water-power and navigation of the River and Lake Seugog. These gentlemen, I am also informed, will apply at the next sitting of the Local Government, for a charter to enable them to carry out their scheme, but as the Local Government has no jurisdiction on Lake Seugog, it may probably be brought to the notice of the Honorable the Minister, when I shall have an opportunity of reporting in detail thereon.

Lindsay,

Situate on the River Scugog, is dependent altogether for its hydraulic power on the Government dam. The works consisting of a lock and dam have received no repairs during the past year. The dam requires to be bracketted each year, in order to retain the water in Lake Scugog at a navigable height.

Fenelon Falls.

The slide, piers and booms at this station have received a general overhauling, the old capstans for raising the stop-logs have been removed and crabs erected in their stead, a portion of the slide has been planked, and the booms and anchors adjusted. A petition was forwarded last year to the Department praying that additional piers and booms be constructed in the river for the benefit of the navigation, but no appropriation being granted therefor the improvement was not carried out.

Bobcaygeon.

The repairs at this station consisted of the renewal of a portion of the bottom of the locks which was burst up and leaked badly; in order to perform the required repairs it was necessary to pump out the lock chamber. The difficulties to be overcome in so doing were very considerable, owing to the peculiar character of the geological formation in limestone rock cut up with fissures through which the

water rushed and defied for a long time all efforts to subdue it.

Cofferdams were constructed where necessary, and three pumps were set to work which eventually overcame the leak and the chamber was pumped dry. Two of the pumps were on the screw principle and each discharged about 3,000 gallons per minute with a lift of 6 feet, each being driven by an engine making 200 revolutions per minute, the pumps running at 490. The third was a centrifugal pump driven by an engine working up to 30 horse-rower, and making 180 revolutions per minute, the pump making 160, and lifting 8,000 gallons 5 feet high per minute. The chamber being thus pumped out, the lower mitre sill was found to be forced up 10 inches from the mitre sill platform, and its attachment thereto severed, and also the flooring in many places burst up. The repairs were accomplished, and other defects of minor importance made good in a very satisfactory manner, and the locks were in good working order and ready for the opening of navigation. The accomplishment of these repairs was a source of great satisfaction to the shippers and others interested in the navigation, they being of opinion that the lock could not be pumped out, as all previous attempts resulted in failure. The gates received new quoin knees and the sluice in the south lower gate was renewed,

A new swing bridge was constructed across the canal, in accordance with instructions, and two courses of masonry added to the pier. When the dams are gravelled and the canal walls repaired, the works will present a very creditable

appearance.

The detail drawings of the repairs carried out at this station during the past year fully explain themselves.

Buck Horn.

The lumbermen having petitioned the Department, praying that in order to facilitate the descent of timber it was necessary to extend the slide about 30 feet, their petition was granted and the work authorized to be carried out. It was completed in accordance with the plan herewith annexed (No. 3.) The dam which maintains the navigation up to Bobcaygeon Lock was gravelled and made staunch last autumn.

The settlers in the surrounding district are anxious to have the water power here utilized in driving a grist mill, and I am informed that application has been, or is about to be made for a grant to use the surplus water. There is at present a saw mill and a shingle mill in operation.

Burleigh.

The works at this station require some slight repairs. They have not received any during the past year.

Lakefield.

The dam at this station maintains the navigation up to Young's Point Lock, and as that navigation is entirely dependent on this dam, and it being private property, the steamboat owners are about to petition the Department to assume control thereof, and regulate the water for the public benefit. It is in a good state of repair, and the owner thereof would not, I am assured, offer any unreasonable objection. There are three steamboats engaged on this stretch of navigation, and the present management interferes with the public welfare.

Peterboro'.

The channel opposite the town wharf is rapidly becoming choked up. It is necessary that it should be deepened during the season of low water, so as to give at least five feet of water.

Little Lake.

The booms have received new chains, and two of the piers refilled with stone, the channel at the outlet of this lake and opposite Cemetery Point is also becoming choked up with saw-dust, and must in a short time be dredged out.

Whitlaw's Rapids.

The works at this station, consisting of a lock, dams, piers, guide and guard booms, have undergone general repairs. The lock chamber was cleaned (this means an annual necessity in consequence of the saw-dust and slabs from the mills on the river lodging in the chamber) the lock gates were overhauled and painted, the wing dam planked and two new posts and braces fixed, and a new guide boom supplied. A short distance below the cross dam a shoal runs out from the easterly shore to mid-stream and causes a dangerous eddy, which is undermining the abutment pier of the dam, the removal of this shoal therefore becomes a necessity. As this navigable stretch is yearly becoming of greater importance, there being now no less than six steamboats employed on the reach from Peterboro' to Heeley's Falls, it is desirable that a dredge should be built and kept constantly on these waters. I am informed that the Town of Peterboro' would bear a portion of the expense of the construction of a dredge in order to have the improvements opposite the town and in the river carried out.

Hastings.

The works at this station have not suffered during the past year with the exception of the dam, which leaks badly, and will take more than ordinary precaution to make it staunch owing to its peculiar construction; it will be necessary to construct a cofferdam at low water across the river, a short distance above the works, at a place known in this vicinity as the "Flat Rock," so that the dam may be laid bare; by this means, not alone can the dam be repaired, but also a channel cut through the flat rock, which is a great obstruction to the navigation at low water season. In my report for the year ended June 30th, 1877, after making a careful examination of this portion of the river, I described in detail the result of my examination.

The boulders that rested on the flat rock below the lock and at the tail of the canal have been removed, also the channel about two miles below the rock has been cleaned so as to give free navigation for vessels of five feet draught at low water.

Heeley's Falls.

The dam here maintains the navigation up to Hastings. It has been slightly injured during the past year, the pier at its vertex being undermined. This should be repaired at the first tavorable opportunity, as any breach in this dam, which to a great extent depends for its security on the solidity of this pier, would be the means of stopping the navigation from here to Hastings, and which will become of great importance next season in consequence of the completion of the Grand Junction Railway to Campbellford.

I would also recommend that the present guide boom be extended 180 feet, so as to direct drift wood etc., into the slide, thereby preventing it from passing over the

dam and injuring it, which at present is the case.

Middle Falls.

No repairs have been executed at this station during the past year by the Department, the dams, slides and booms being maintained by a committee of lumbermen.

Chisholm's Rapids.

In order to make the lock at this station fit for use, which in its present con-

dition it is not, it should receive new gates.

These repairs are required to open up the through navigation between Frankfort and Meyersburgh. The removal of the dam at this station was spoken of this spring, as it was the cause of damaging a quantity of low land adjoining the river during high water. I may here state that for such damage the land owners, at the time of its construction, received compensation from Government, the amount being decided upon by arbitration, but apart from that, if the dam were removed the lock and canal, which are of first-class work, would forever become useless, the hydraulic power now in operation ruined, the navigation from Chisholm to Meyersburgh a thing of the past. The extensive lumber merchants at Trenton and elsewhere would, in all probability at season of low water, be unable to get the "drives" to their mills, and by laying the marshes dry, which by exposure to the sun's rays must, as a matter of course, emit ague and lake fever miasma to such a degree as would render the surrounding country most unhealthy.

In conclusion I would most respectfully add that the entire navigation of this extensive District is annually becoming of greater importance, and as the management of the tributaries is not directly under the control of the Department, it would be advisable for the better regulation of the water levels, that it assumed such. Grievous complaints have been made by the public and the local journals of the manner in which the regulation of the water in the main tributaries is conducted.

Any trifling with the supply in the tributaries, is, as a matter of course, felt on the waters under my control, and I must protest against it strongly.

The regulation of the water on these tributaries is conducted by the Local Government, and I am not aware that it has any jurisdiction over the navigable waters of the Dominion.

I am informed that actions at law are about to be proceeded with against the Local Government for the manner in which it regulated the water last season.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

THOMAS D. BELCHER,

Superintending Engineer.

F. Braun, Esq., Secretary,
Public Works Department
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 10.

SLIDES AND BOOMS-OTTAWA DISTRICT.

OTTAWA RIVER WORKS.

OTTAWA, 2nd October, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honor to report on the repairs and additions made to the works on the Ottawa and its tributaries under my charge, during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1878.

RIVER OTTAWA.

Union Suspension Bridge at Chaudiere Falls, Ottawa.

Fully two-thirds of the skein wires damaged by rust were removed and replaced

by new ones.

The planking on readway was renewed throughout and the side railings repaired where considered necessary. The doors and windows of the Gatekeeper's house were also repaired, and the plank sidewalk extended to the bridge. The cables, skein wires and bridge superstructure generally received two coats of best white paint.

Public Roadway Bridge over Hull Slide.

The whole of the planking on the roadway of this bridge was renewed.

Hull or North Chaudiere Station.

The east pier of the second slide was extended 30 feet, filled with stone and faced with maple plank laid diagonally. Repairs were also executed in the bottom of the first slide and on the apron where damaged.

Ottawa or South Chaudiere Station.

The north side pier of the second slide was extended downwards about 90 feet. The timber foundations, cross and longitudinal, were increased in such a manner as to cover the rocky bottom between the first and second drops of the slide and well covered with plank. Repairs and partial renewals of the oak sills, fingers and binders of the adjusting apron at second bulk-head were also carried out, and renewals made of the planking of the slide generally where required.

It was found necessary to build a new governing bulkhead with crabs, platform, stop logs, &c., on the south side of lower slide below the tail race, from Messrs Bronson & Weston's Mills. The booms and piers at the entrance to the slides and

basin were repaired.

Chats Station.

The cross sills in lower end of slide where damaged and decayed were renewed, and such work performed on the curve and canal as had a tendency to make the improvements at this place efficient for the season.

Cheneaux Boom.

A new anchor pier had to be substituted for one wrecked in the spring and afterwards a number of boom chains had to be provided to insure the safety of the booms.

Portage du Fort.

A small side dam between the slide and the main shore was stone filled and planked on front; and at the same time, the side timbers and upright planking on boom piers were made good where found deficient.

Mountain.

A considerable renewal of the damaged and decayed parts of the side pier at the outlet of the slide had to be undertaken and nothing less than a strenuous effort by way of stone filling, spiking the timbers together and lining the outlet pier at the foot of the chute with hardwood would have kept the works together; it may also be mentioned that certain planking was done in the slide bottom and that the upper bulkhead platform was renewed.

Calumet Station.

The planking here and the damaged and decayed sills were removed from the bottom of the slides. The 1st and 2nd bulkhead platforms were provided with new stairways, and white oak stop-log cheeks placed in the bulkheads. The second pier on the outside of the slide was rebuilt. The top portion of the large boom pier at the upper entrance, where damaged and decayed, was strengthened and stone filled. Much was a complished at this Station by way of patching and removing loose stones and boulders from the outlet of the slides.

Des Joachim Station.

At this place no great outlay was required in preparation for the running season of 1878, but it was deemed advisable to construct a small dam in the basin, at the head of the Island, to guard against waste of water, and the planking of a portion of the slide bottom was not overlooked.

Rocher Capitaine Station.

A quantity of loose stones was removed from the reach between the 1st and 2nd bulkheads and a breach closed in an upper side dam near the bulkhead.

TRIBUTARIES OF THE OTTAWA.

Du Moine.

It was found necessary to remove a small sand bar which had formed at the head of the Island; and a break in the boom had to be made good.

Petewawa.

The booms at the entrance of the long slide, which had been carried away by the spring freshet, were replaced. New chains of greater strength were provided, and renewals of the bents, posts and planking of the slide effected where required.

The outlet pier, near the foot of the crooked chute slide, was repaired, as were also the piers at the entrance. The sills and posts in the body of the main slide, where decayed and damaged, were removed and the slide bottom planked throughout. A boom pier was built above the slide and the cribwork generally filled with stone.

At the four slides near the mouth of the river, the bents, posts and planking

were repaired where found damaged or decayed.

Coulonge.

The planking of the bottom and sides of the long slide, where found deficient, was removed and new material substituted, and a deposit of sand was cleared from the entrance.

Madawaska.

At Arnprior two of the bulkhead piers of the slide which had become insecure were removed and rebuilt from their foundations, and such other repairs executed by means of stone filling piers at the side of the slide and in the basin as required, these precautionary measures to keep the works in their place. A new bulkhead, posts and crab frame were also provided for this Station.

Gatineau.

Here new guide booms for drift wood were made, boom caps and pickets furnished and strengthening chains put on the booms as occasion required.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

! Your obedient servant,

IGEO. P. BROPHY,

Superintendent Engineer.

F. Braun, Esq., Secretary,
Public Works Department,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 11.

SLIDES AND BOOMS-ST. MAURICE DISTRICT.

Engineer's Office, Montreal, 1st. Oct., 187

SIR,—In compliance with your instructions, No. 46,168 of the 27th ultimo, I have the honor to submit the following Report for the fiscal year 1877-78, on the St. Maurice District Works.

The general management of these works having been entrusted to me since the death of the late H. R. Symmes, the Local Superintendent, 8th October, 1875, I placed them under the supervision of J. B. Normand, whom, on account of his ability and long experience upon the works during the past 25 years, I considered the most competent to take the local charge of the same, subject to my instructions, as previously stated in my Report of the 31st of last January.

Various questions having arisen with respect to the works, Federal Government lands, staff, slide regulations, tariff and other matters, I furnished the Department with detailed reports thereon, for future reference and guidance, viz:—

On 26th November, 1877, respecting works to be abandoned or maintained; On 29th January, 1878, respecting lands belonging to Federal Government; On 31st January, 1878, respecting staff and laborers employed at each station; On 20th February, 1878, respecting slide regulations, tariff, traffic and revenue; On 1st February, 1878, I furnished a complete series of plans of all the works

with a general statement showing their nature, situation and condition.

The works executed during the fiscal year were principally the repairs and construction of piers, booms, dams, &c., on which a sum of about \$6,200 was expended.

REPAIRS.

Mouth of St. Maurice.

The booms were all placed and ready to receive logs on the 17th day of April, at least three weeks earlier than in previous years. They are generally in good condition.

Seventeen (17) piers were raised 3 feet higher so as to lessen the danger of working the booms during the spring freshets.

Fifteen (15) additional piers yet remain to be raised for the same reason.

Shawenegan.

Renewal of slide bottom with hard wood for about 100 feet in length. Sheeting of long wharf near foot of falls partly renewed. Sluice-way gate through bulk-head of slide renewed.

Repairs to 4 piers 12 x 12 x 5 feet high.

" 1 pier 20 x 20 x 19 " " " 20 x 20 x 8 " "

" 1 dam 155 x 12 x 7 "

" 1 " 45 x 12 x 7

CONSTRUCTION.

Shawenegan.

The booms in use at this Station during the past 20 years, or longer, have been partly renewed, viz:—

1,025 feet of booms, 5 feet wide and 14 inches thick.
340 " " 34 inches wide and 12 inches thick.
60 " " 4 feet wide and 12 inches thick.

1,425

13,912 lbs of chain varying from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch were procured for fastening these and other booms, the former chains in use being unsafe. 10 mooring piers of $13 \times 13 \times 6$ feet in height had to be built for additional security of the booms.

Iroquois Falls.

A dam was constructed on the Island at the foot of the fall, of $45 \times 18 \times 19$ feet in height to divert the course of the water at that place, and 300 cubic yards of rock were removed from the channel near the fall, so as to facilitate the descent of saw logs, and to prevent as much as possible their accumulation and grounding in the Vermilion Tributary whereon the Iroquois Falls are situated.

WORKS REQUIRED.

These may be enumerated as follows, viz:-

Mouth of St. Maurice.

Raising 15 piers from 2 to 3 feet higher, and slight repairs to booms and buildings, &c.

Shawenegan.

Completing renewal of old booms according to my Report and estimate of 24th September, 1877, only one half of the work being done.

Reconstructing decayed portions of slide, and substituting hard to soft wood for

bottom of the same, as the latter gets worn out.

These works are now in progress and will be proceeded with so far as the appropriation will permit.

Petites Piles.

Two side dams or glancing piers have been applied for, to prevent the logs from grounding or being shattered during certain stages of the water on the rough rocky point at this Station.

Grand Mère.

A dam of rough timber across entrance of former slide, about 140 x 32 x 15 feet is much wanted here to prevent logs from being carried through the slide channel, which is exceedingly rough; any timber passing here is much damaged by the projections of the rock on both sides of the channel.

This work is being proceeded with.

Grand Piles Dam.

This dam has been seriously damaged by floating ice, timber jams and otherwise since it was completed in the spring of 1876. Portions of it have been carried away down to the bed of the river.

Steps are being taken for the repairing of this work which has been authorized during the past summer; but the water has hitherto been so high and the current so swift, that it is only lately that soundings could be taken to determine the real extent of the damage done, and the quantity of timber and stone required for the work.

My estimate of the 19th of last January, for the repairs to and partial reconstruction of this dam, amounted to \$6,685.

Since this estimate has been furnished other portions of the work have been

damaged or carried away.

The dam, as originally built, has neither sufficient width of base nor weight, and must therefore be widened when it is repaired, otherwise it is not likely to withstand for any length of time the immense pressure of water it has to encounter in the spring of the year, when the water sometimes accumulates to a height of from 20 to 30 feet above it.

La Tuque.

A single boom of about 300 feet in length, 20 x 10 inches, is required here for closing the mouth of the Rivière des Bostonais tributary. This work has been ordered to be done, having been already authorized.

WORKS ABANDONED.

Iroquois Falls.

On the Vermilion, some 122 miles above the mouth of the St. Maurice.

These works consisting originally of a slide, booms, dams and piers, were built towards 1858, by Messrs. Broster, Gouin, Quinn, &c., lumber merchants, and were subsequently sold by them to the Government in May, 1866, since which time they

have been improved and extended.

As there appeared to be no just reason, so far as I could ascertain, why the works on this tributary should be maintained at the expense of the Government, when those on the other tributaries were and are still maintained at the expense of the lumber merchants themselves, I recommended in my Report, No. 71,017 of the 26th of last November, that they should be abandoned to the care of the latter.

This Report having been approved of, the parties interested in those works were notified accordingly; and such portion of the tools and plant as were useful for other Stations on the main trunk of the river were removed to the store house at La

Tuque.

La Tuque Falls.

100 miles above outlet of St. Maurice.

The works here, consisting chiefly of 4,000 feet of retaining booms and 15 piers connected with the same, have also been abandoned in accordance with my

suggestions in the same Report.

These works have been of little service to the descent or retention of timber, being located so as to keep the logs between the booms and the east shore, which is low, and whereon the timber grounds; their position should have been reversed so as to conduct or retain the logs near the west shore where the banks are high.

TRAFFIC.

About 300,000 logs, it is estimated, passed through the booms this year, and it is thought that few or none will be left at any place on the river.

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The booms were never placed so early in the spring before, nor was the driving of the logs ever done so quickly or so easily as this year.

LAND.

As the Federal Government does not hold all the land requisite at the various Stations in connection with the existing works, as stated in my Report of the 29th of last January, the necessary measures are now being taken to secure possession of the same from the Provincial Government.

STAFF.

Before the St. Maurice works were placed under my management, several persons were employed in doing work connected with the descent of timber, which, according to the Slide Regulations of 17th of May, 1865, devolved on the lumber merchants.

I gave Mr. Normand the necessary instructions to diminish the staff, so far as practicable, in accordance with the regulations and the requirements of the several Stations, which has been carried out.

In my Report of the 20th of last February, respecting the staff, I stated that the services of Mr. François Rousseau, the slide-master at Shawenegan, and those of Joseph Blondin, boom-master at La Tuque, and François Lacroix, boom-master on the Vermilion tributary, could be dispensed with, and recommended that they should be superannuated.

SLIDE REGULATIONS.

The regulations in force, until last summer, were those of the 29th April, 1854,

which were enacted shortly after the completion of the works.

Although they were repealed by the subsequent code of regulations of the 17th May, 1865, no portion of the latter was applied to the St. Meurice works, until I gave instructions to that effect, in accordance with my authority from the Department.

SUPERINTENDENCE.

Since Mr. Normand has been placed by me in charge of the works, he has

discharged all his duties with great care and ability.

The general superintendence of these works, as recommended in my Report of the 31st of last January, concerning the staff, should be placed under the Engineer who has the general charge of the canals in the Province of Quebec, such being, in my opinion, the best mode of checking and regulating the yearly expenditure.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

G. F. BAILLAIRGE,

Assistant Chief Engineer, Public Works.

F. Braun, Esq., Secretary, Department of Public Works. Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 12.

SLIDES—SAGUENAY DISTRICT.

SAGUENAY, 8th October, 1878.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit my Annual Report on the works under my charge for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1878.

All the works have been in good order this season.

The repairs made in the spring have been very useful in facilitating the passage

of timber, as well as the repairs made to the slide, which were indispensable.

The beoms in Lake St. John are in good condition, and in place of the one which was burned, Messrs. Price Brothers and Company have stretched a boom to prevent timber from taking the wrong channel, which has proved successful. I do not think it will be necessary to rebuild the boom.

The boom and bulk heads at the head of the slide are also in a good state of

repair.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. BOULANGER,

Superintendent.

F. Braun, Esq., Secretary,
Public Works Department,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 13.

HARBOURS ST. LAWRENCE AND LAKES.

OTTAWA, 24th September, 1878.

Sir,—I have the honor to report upon the Harbour Works and Surveys of the last fiscal year.

RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

Matane.

Matane is situated on the South Shore of the St. Lawrence, 240 miles below Quebec.

An examination was made of these waters to determine their capabilities for

the formation of a harbour of refuge.

Sea-going vessels engaged in this navigation will hereafter be of two classes vessels discharging at Quebec, at present exacting 30 feet at lowest stage of water and vessels navigating the canals, which, when the navigation is established at 14 feet of water on the sills, will require a depth of from 17 to 18 feet.

It must be obvious that a merely tidal harbour will ill-satisfy the provisions called for at this spot for the protection of shipping. For it is in this vicinity that many of the shipwrecks of the last half century have taken place, and these waters

are therefore held to be a dangerous section in the navigation.

In order to obtain a depth of 18 feet a distance of 2,900 feet from the spit protecting the inner harbour has to be considered. The distance to be traversed to obtain a depth of 30 feet is 5,100 feet.

The inner basin would also require to be dredged to the requisite depth.

Consequently the expense of creating a harbour of this character will be serious. It was determined, accordingly, to construct a landing pier, and a sum of

\$10,000 was placed in the estimates.

Application was made by the inhabitants of Matane, who had formed themselves into a syndicate, to construct the pier by time work according to the design of the Department and under its direction. As it was considered that a year's time would be gained, that the cost would be reduced to a minimum, and the work efficiently constructed, this request was entertained, and the authority has been given for the work so to be carried on.

Arrangements are being made in accordance with these conditions, and it is

anticipated the work will be completed this fall.

The pier designed will be 480 feet in length carried up 6 feet above high water line.

It is to consist of 5 cribs 15 feet wide, and 4 cribs 30 feet wide, placed at intervals of 25 feet, the end crib being 60 feet in length, making a total length of 480 feet. The main width of the pier will be 30 feet.

River Blanche.

River Blanche is situated between the Rivers Tortigoux and Matane, about 26 miles east of the River Metis and nine miles from Matane. A mooring crib 60 feet by 24 on the surface was completed in 1876, but owing to the limit of the appropriation, the height at which it was completed was low and it was found too limited in area.

An appropriation of \$3,000. was made at the last Session of Parliament for its enlargement.

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Owing to the nature of the work, it not being possible to give it out by contract,

it has been determined to make the addition by days' work.

It is proposed to increase easterly the present pier to 60 feet in length at top, with a slip in the middle on the shore side. Further, to make the new work 3 feet higher than the crib first constructed; the old work being also taken up to that level. The work will be immediately commenced and will be completed in the fall.

Bic

Instructions have been given to complete the survey commenced in 1876. This work will be done during the fall.

River du Loup.

River du Loup is 108 miles below Quebec, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence.

Owing to the representation of the low level of the wharf, and of the difficulty experienced by passengers landing during heavy seas, it is intended to raise the lower end of the wharf this season, and to cover it with plank. The heavy seas are found continually to wash away the material with which the roadway is made, destroying the surface and causing frequent expense. The only real protection which can be given is plank covering. The portion raised in level will accordingly be thus protected. Another season will be required to complete the work.

This work is of such a character that it is hardly possible to place it under contract without loss and embarrassment to the Department. No specification can clearly set forth the obligations of a contractor, and under any contract the disputes on this point would be frequent and harassing. It has accordingly been determined to make the restoration by time work. This remark indeed generally applies to the restoration of all the Quebec piers. In works of demolition and restoration it is not practicable to limit the contingencies under which the performance of work can be claimed as an ordinary obligation of the contractor.

The consequence has been that these works are being performed by time work under a Superintendent. The result has proved satisfactory. The work in question

will be completed this fall.

River Ouelle.

River Ouelle is 75 miles below Quebec, on the south shore.

This pier has been periodically subjected to the destruction of the roadway, owing to the frequent storms which are experienced throughout the year, and from time to time expense is called for to replace the stone carried away. It has therefore been determined to protect it by plank covering, the sidewalks being already so constructed.

Arrangements are being made for the work to be carried on, and it will be com-

pleted early in the fall. It will be executed by time work.

St. Jean Port Joli.

St. Jean Port Joli is on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, 55% miles below Quebec.

This pier was partially built by the Syndics of St. Jean Port Joli expending \$2,000 on their own account, the work being carried on under their own directions. A further sum of \$2,000 was expended during the last fiscal year by the Syndics, under the direction of the Department, in the construction of an additional crib, 60 feet in length, increasing in width at the end to 40 feet, which gives a depth of 11 feet 6 inches at half tide.

It was considered upon examination that the original pier was insecure, and

that additional work was absolutely necessary to make it safe.

Instructions have been given for this necessary work, and it will be at once commenced. It will be completed during the fall.

The pier is 232 feet long and generally 20 feet wide.

L'Islet.

On the south shore of the St. Lawrence, 463 miles below Quebec.

This pier, which was completed in 1855 at an original cost of \$113,343.27, is 1104 feet in length.

The restoration of this work has been carried on during the season, and the south portion, which was below the required level, has been raised to the required height.

The work of restoration was commenced in 1876, and was carried on to the close of the season of 1877. It was resumed at the commencement of the present working season. It will, without doubt, be completed at the close of the year. The pier will thus have been restored throughout and brought up to the required height.

It is intended, also, to cover it with plank on the whole length to guard against

the destruction of the roadway, which is more or less annually experienced.

The repairs were made by time work.

When this pier shall have been placed in proper condition it will probably require few repairs for the next 30 years.

St. Thomas, Montmagny.

Is 30 miles by water and 48 by rail from Quebec.

St. Thomas, Montmagny, is the most important village between Quebec and

River du Loup.

Messrs. Price Bros. & Co. have extensive saw mills at this place, where they load annually about 10 vessels with deals for Great Britain. The lumber is taken out in bateaux to the vessels anchored in deep water.

Instructions have been given for a survey to determine the cost of constructing

a landing place.

A steamer runs tri-weekly between Quebec and Montmagny. It draws but 5-feet of water, and can only enter the basin at half tide.

Berthier.

Berthier pier is 24½ miles below Quebec on the south shore.

Some slight expenditure will be required to protect the corners of the pier with

sheeting.

The pier will then have been placed in thorough repair. It will require in all probability but few repairs for the next quarter of a century.

St. Laurent, Island of Orleans.

St. I aurent is on the south shore of the Island of Orleans, between 10 and 11 miles from Quebec

Instructions have been given to repair the flooring of this pier, and to make other repairs which may be found necessary.

River Saguenay.

An examination has been ordered to determine the site of a landing pier at St. Anne, opposite Chicoutimi.

The survey will be made before the close of the season.

LAKE ONTARIO.

Black Creek.

Black Creek has its outlet in South Bay, Prince Edward County, Lake Ontario. Six miles from its mouth the thriving village of Milford is situated, being seven

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miles south of Picton, on the Bay of Quinté. The creek is at present only navigable for vessels drawing six feet of water up to the drawbridge three-quarters of a mile from the mouth.

It is stated that above the bridge the average depth for two miles is about eight feet, but that the channel is crooked, and that from this point the creek is so tortuous, and the channel so narrow and full of weeds, that it is not without difficulty a boat drawing $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet can pass up.

A survey has been ordered to be made of this place.

Picton.

Additional dredging is required at this harbor and will be immediately commenced.

It is proposed to remove the old pier at the outer limit of the harbor, and make the entrance 75 feet wider. Further, to give 50 feet of additional deep water to the channel opposite Brick Kiln Point, so as to straighten the entrance, 10 feet being the depth to be obtained.

At Low's Cove the winding basin is also required which may be used with great

advantage for laying up vessels during winter.

It is anticipated the work will be completed this season.

Belleville.

Dredging is required at this harbor.

It is proposed to remove the shoal south of the approaches of the harbor so that

the entrance may be beaten into by sailing vessels.

Some debris which is believed to be bark and sawdust requires to be removed from between the piers in the eastern portion of the harbor. The bottom, however, which is rock, has been reached by the dredge and can only be deepened by an explosive.

It is anticipated the work will be generally completed this season.

Trenton.

At the head of the Bay of Quinté and 62 miles from Belleville.

The sum of \$4,000 was expended during the season of 1877 in dredging a channel 100 feet wide through the shoal at the entrance of the harbor, 2,100 feet in length.

The approaches to the wharves were also partially dredged, a portion of the expense being borne by the proprietors.

Weller's Bay.

Weller's Bay is one of the bays of Lake Ontario, 6 miles east of Presqu'ile Harbor to the west of the peninsula of Prince Edward County. At the head of Weller's Bay is situate the Village of Consecon, from which port over 200,000 bushels of grain, principally barley, is shipped annually to the United States.

The Bay is about 5½ miles long, the average depth of water is about 20 feet. A shoal about half a mile in length exists at the entrance of the Bay, which is a matter

of complaint as impeding the navigation.

Obstructions also are said to exist near the Village of Consecon where the grain

elevators have been constructed.

Instructions have been given for the examination of the shoal and the other reported obstructions, in order to determine the cost of the improvement of navigation.

Newcast le.

On Lake Ontario, is 47 miles east of Toronto. A sum of \$5,000,voted by Parliament in 1877, has been expended in dredging the harbor to 10 feet. The work was carried to the warehouse owned by the Harbor Trust.

It was commenced on the 30th July, and completed on the 18th October, during

which time 26,247 cubic yards were excavated.

The dredging was carried on by the Harbor Trust, under the superintendence of the Department, the Trust making a large expenditure from its funds in the construction of cribwork on the western pier at its northern end, for the protection of the harbor.

Pickering

Pickering is situated on Lake Ontario, 21 miles east of Toronto. This harbor was formerly known under the name of Frenchman's Bay, but is now described as Pickering Harbor.

Last Parliament an appropriation of \$5,000 was voted for its improvement.

It is proposed to increase the western pier 60 feet in length, at a depth of 14 feet, and to dredge the approaches to the harbour and the neighbourhood of the new pier to that depth to the extent the balance of the appropriation, after the cost of the cribwork, will admit.

The work will be immediately placed under contract, and it is anticipated it will

be completed this year.

Toronto.

Dredging at the western entrance was carried on during the season of 1877, until the 23rd Nov., and was resumed this present year on the 21st May, and carried on until the close of the fiscal year.

The present design is to obtain a channel 300 feet wide and 14 feet deep, and to continue the work of dredging easterly and westerly until that depth in the harbour

proper and in the lake is met.

On the eastern side the requisite depth will be obtained in about 1,200 feet, at the termination of which distance the width of the channel is increased to 400 feet.

On the western side a new and improved curved channel running in a south-westerly direction extending for about 1,800 feet will be increased at its mouth to 500 feet. The work to obtain this result has been steadily carried on the whole of the last fiscal year, and will be prosecuted during the ensuing season.

It is anticipated at the close of the present year there will be a continuous channel of 250 feet wide westerly to the Queen's wharf and 125 feet wide parallel to the Queen's wharf, so that through the whole of this extent, vessels requiring

14 feet draught can enter the harbor.

The remaining width opposite the Queen's wharf will likewise be deepened to the rock in situ which itself must be removed by explosives to obtain the required

depth.

The work is not being carried through sand, the wash of adjoining heights. On the contrary, the bottom consists of rock covered by stiff blue clay in which boulders are met many of them of large size protruding above the general level. The excavation accordingly is found to be somewhat hard cutting. The rock has been moved by an explosive.

The work, however, this season will not be fully carried out to the extent designed. In view of the increased depth of the Welland Canal, it is essential to the status of Toronto, that the full width of channel be obtained, so that on the opening of the new Welland Canal, Toronto be not placed in a less advantageous position

than other harbors of its class.

The improvement of the channel to the west, by which the approach has been made easier, will admit a sailing vessel entering the harbor with any wind, when the full width of the channel parallel with the Queen's wharf shall have been obtained.

Burlington Bay Canal.

This canal connects Burlington Bay with Lake Ontario.

It is half a mile in length; the general width is 130 feet, and there is a narrow tection of 108 feet in width.

An examination of the waters was made in June, 1878. The average depth is

12 feet, but for 400 feet there is shallow water which is but 10 feet deep.

The obstruction is found to be caused mainly by the remains of an old wharf. It has been determined to attack it, in the first instance by divers and a hoist scow as the least expensive proceeding. After these operations it will be seen if further dredging is necessary.

LAKE ERIE.

Port Stanley.

Port Stanley, the lake outlet of a large grain-growing district is 85 miles west of the entrance of the Welland Canal, and 8 miles south of St. Thomas. It is connected by railway with the Great Western Railway system. The Railway Company likewise controls the harbor and inner basin.

A survey was made in the season of 1877 to determine the condition and depth of the harbor. Between the piers and up to the Great Western Railway Company's Elevator, the general depth on the west side is 11 feet at low water. On the east

side near the elevators the depth of water is hardly 8 feet.

The Railway Company received at this port in the season of 1877 about 35,000 tons of coal, and about 400,000 bushels of grain were shipped from this port during the season.

Rondeau.

Rondeau is a harbor of refuge on Lake Erie. Its entrance consists of two

parallel piers 783 feet in length and 250 feet apart.

An examination of this harbor was made in October, 1877, and partially of the inner sheet of water known as the Rondeau. A limited area in the neighborhood of the piers has been dredged to a depth sufficient to receive vessels navigating Lake Erie when requiring shelter in stress of weather, and to furnish protection and anchoring ground.

The basin at the termination of the works in 1873 had an area of 10 acres with an average depth of 16 feet. The survey has determined that no change has taken place as regards the depth of water between the piers (20 feet), but that the basin has filled up to some extent. This result has been caused by the line of sand bank on each side of the piers having been burst open by the heavy seas of the Lake, much of the material having been carried into the excavated area.

Soundings have been taken in these gaps so that an estimate may be prepared of the cost of crib-work to withstand the roll from the lake and the subject is now

under the consideration of the Department.

LAKE HURON.

Bayfield.

Bayfield is 12 miles south of Goderich on Lake Huron.

At the termination of the contract the work of dredging this harbor to the necessary extent and depth was left incomplete, owing to the limit of appropriation not admitting further prosecution of the work. The Departmental dredge has therefore been detailed to the duty of removing the shoal on the south side of the entrance to the harbor, and to continue the dredging on the line of the north pier to the deep water, thus to obtain a greater extent of harbor accommodation.

Further, to remove the point of sand within the harbor, to admit of the forma-

tion of a turning basin 200 feet wide.

This harbor when completed will have a depth of 10 feet.

The work was commenced last fall, and it is anticipated that the work will be finished early in August.

Λ. 1879

Kincardine.

Kincardine is situated at the mouth of the River Penetangore, 31 miles north of

Goderich, on Lake Huron.

The wharf which was damaged in the storm of 1876 has been restored, and the superstructure which was of low level at points of the pier has been brought to the

required height.

Great energy was shown by the contractors, Messrs. McLaren & Walker, in performing their work. The nine cribs were all sunk in the fall of 1877, an amount of work which could only have been performed by diligence and good management. This result removed great cause of anxiety which would have arisen had this opening remained unfilled by the new crib work during the winter.

The superstructure is now on the eve of completion, and will in a few days be

thoroughly finished.

The north pier is now in excellent preservation, and will not require repairs for

some years, unless from direct injury.

The channel into the harbor having become obstructed by a deposit of material, on the opening of the navigation the Beatty Line of Steamers were unable to enter. The Government dredge was ordered to remove the obstruction, and the necessary work was done between the 26th of April and the 25th May, 1878, and the harbor was then left free from any obstacles to na igation.

The importance of this harbour has led to instructions being given for the

dredge to be moved here when the works at Bayfield are concluded.

The south pier is still in an unsatisfactory state; its condition is under consideration by the Department.

GEORGIAN BAY.

Collingwood.

Collingwood is situate on the Georgian Bay, and is the northern terminus of the Northern Railway from Toronto. It is a harbor of importance owing to the extended grain trade between the port and Chicago. There is likewise a large lumber trade, and much local business.

Vessels drawing 11 feet of water can enter this port. But the increase in the draft of vessels in the Lake Superior trade makes this depth insufficient--14 feet

being the depth now required.

A survey was made early in the year to determine what works are needed to increase the accommodation of the harbor. An appropriation of \$10,000 was also made for this purpose at the last session of Parliament. It is proposed to organize a small party, with divers and lift seew to remove the boulders which are to be found at the entrance to the harbor and in the channel, and which are reported as interfering with the entrance of vessels.

On the removal of these obstructions a dredge will be placed to attack the more shallow spots in the channel, and to extend the greatest assistance practicable.

The harbor is greatly affected at the period of northern and north-easterly gales by the roll of waters through the gap between the present breakwater and the western shore. To obtain quiet water on these occasions this gap should be closed by cribwork.

The same remark applies to the western entrance; it is much exposed, and equally requires protection. Indeed, until the area of the harbor is by these means a l'abri of the rough and tempestuous waters of Georgian Bay, shipping will be constantly exposed to damage, for but little protection is now given to it.

The area of dredging in the harbor is of some extent. The water in the neighbourhood of the wharves has also become somewhat shoully, and the deposit requires

to be removed.

Meaford.

Meaford Harbor is on Georgian Bay, 18 miles west of Collingwood, and 20 miles cast of Owen Sound.

The harbor consists of a pier 600 feet long, with an arm in a north-easterly direction for 200 feet affording protection against the north-westerly wind prevalent here.

A breakwater 400 feet long was constructed in 1875 on the east side of the river

which has its discharge between the piers.

An examination made in May, 1878, shows that dredging is necessary to give the depth required, and to remove the material which has been deposited here.

The old portion of the western pier is not in good condition.

Owen Sound.

Owen Sound is at the mouth of the River Garafraxa, and is the shipping port for that section of the country.

Steamers for the North-west run to this port, Owen Sound being the northern

terminus of the Toronto Grey and Bruce Railway.

An examination was made in June to establish the amount of excavation necessary to obtain a 13 feet navigation.

Soundings were taken over the whole length of the shoals, and the river was

surveyed up to the second bridge.

It is intended to relieve the shallow portion of the river, in the first instance, and afterwards to obtain a through channel for larger vessels.

13 feet is now called for when but a few years back 10 feet was all that was

necessary.

Hence some difficulty arises in immediately satisfying this demand. It is estimated, however, that by the close of the year a channel 66 feet wide will be generally obtained from the Railway wharf to the deep water beyond the outer light.

RIVER ST. MARY.

Neebish Rapids,

These Rapids are at the foot of Lake George, 25 miles below Sault St. Mary and 25 miles above Bruce Mines.

The improvement of this navigation was carried on during last season until the 27th of October, 1877, when operations were discontinued owing to the severity of the weather.

At the close of last season serious impediments in the Rapids had been removed so that the waters could be navigated with safety. The most shallow portions were first attacked, and every effort was made to render the navigation as easy as it was possible to do. It may be placed on record that previous to the operations of the Department, scarcely a season passed without more than one vessel receiving injury and naviga ion being entirely obstructed. The sum paid for salvage was in itself a large amount, and the damage to vessels with the impediments to navigation were of the most serious character. Few captains of vessels approached the spot without a deep sense of responsibility. Since the operations of the Department all these causes for fear have been removed; no accident to shipping of any kind has happened, and this reach of the navigation, about 1,600 feet in length, has become, like any other part of the route, to be safely travelled over when ordinary prudence is used. The present design is to obtain a channel 200 feet wide and 14.5 feet deep. At the close of last season generally there was a channel of 100 feet of this depth.

The work was recommenced this season in June, 1878. The season's operations will be continued on the system laid down in 1876-77, with divers and by submarine blasting, the rock in situ being removed by nitro-glycerine. The works are in full operation, the organization being perfected according to the experience of past seasons.

It is anticipated that by the close of the present year a channel 160 feet in width and of the required depth will be obtained. Another season is called for to carry out the work as it has been designed. In view however of the ultimate depth of the Lake Superior and Chicago navigation, the depth of this navigation must be held eventually to be 19 feet. At present a limit is imposed by the shallow spots of the River St. Mary and Garden River and Lake George. There is however every indication that the United States Government intend carrying out the improvement by which these obstructions will soon cease to exist. The new lock at Sault St. Mary has 16 feet on the sills and the raison tre of this depth can only be found in the contemplated improvement of the route. The Neebish Rapids, although in Canadian waters, furnish the only accessible channel to Lake Superior. The route to the east of Sugar Island, through Hay Lake, which lies in American waters, calls for a very large expenditure for any improvement to be made. But even were that route taken by American commerce, the Neebish Rapids is the only one available to the Dominion, and without sufficient depth, Canadian vessels will suffer, for they will be unable to be constructed of the same draught as American craft. Possibly for some years the width of 200 feet may suffice, although a width of 300 feet would be preferable for so important a spot. The depth however should certainly not be less than 18 feet, although 19 feet would be preferable. As all the appliances and barracks and plant are in good condition, and the organization which has somewhat been severely tested, is now in full operation, the work can be performed under these circumstances cheaper at this period than it can ever again be undertaken.

Sault St. Mary.

Complaints having been made to the Department of the presence of boulders, which interfered with steamers drawing 10 feet of water coming to this wharf, the Neebish plant was moved up by the tug "Trudeau" on the 10th of June, and operations were commenced the same day at the wharf and its approaches.

The work was completed on the 17th June, by which time 326 cubic yards of

rock was removed, free access to and from the wharf having been obtained.

On the 18th of June the plant was taken back to the Neebish.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

Prince Arthur's Landing.

Prince Arthur's Landing is on the north coast of Thunder Bay, about 19 miles from Thunder Cape, and three miles from the entrance of the River Kaministiquia. The navigated distance from Sault St. Mary is reported as 263 miles. A survey of this harbor was made last October, with the view of obtaining information with regard to its capacity, and to establish its fitness for a harbor in connection with the railway.

The width of the bay and the exposure of the Landing to the easterly and south-easterly storms suggests that protection is necessary in these directions to admit of vessels lying with safety at the wharves at the period of gales from these points.

In other directions the Harbor is well protected. The general prevailing wind

In other directions the Harbor is well protected. The general prevailing wind is south-easterly, and a protection of cribwork is indispensable for the safety of vessels in gales from these points.

The cost of this cribwork would necessarily depend on the area of water enclosed.

At Prince Arthur's Landing so many facilities exist for the construction of a

harbor that its size can be determined by the available expenditure.

Estimates have been made for several schemes and submitted to the Department; but however limited the accommodation to be attained, the work cannot be carried out without some cost.

River Kaministiquia..

Dredging was commenced on June 4th, and was continued with an interruption of three weeks during August until November 3rd, 1877. A channel 45 feet wide was carried through the shoal at the entrance of the river, and a width of 22 feet through the two shallow reaches between the river's mouth and the saw mill. The dredging has been taken to a depth of 13 feet, lowest water line. Work was esumed on May 14th, 1878, and continued until the close of the fiscal year, and now in progress.

In October, 1877, the steamers of the North-West Transportation Company, and other large steam craft navigating Lake Superior, entered the river and ascended

as far as the Pacific Railway Terminus.

It is proposed this season to obtain a width of 66 feet across the bar, a length of 3,500 feet, and to increase the width of the reaches in the river lately dredged to 45 feet; likewise to remove the obstruction opposite McKellar's Creek. The latter is of insignificant extent but in the centre of the stream.

The design is to carry the increased depth to 13 feet lowest range of water.

Government Dredge, St. Lawrence and Lakes.

At the commencement of the last fiscal year the dredge was at Kincardine

where it continued working till the 3rd October.

On the 13th of October it was moved by the steamer "Ontario" to Goderich for the purpose of removing some reported obstructions at the Dufferin Salt Works dock. The weather was stormy and but little work could be performed at that locality.

Moreover, there was no accommodation for the dredge to lie at the dock, and it had to be placed for safety in Goderich Harbour nightly, that harbour being two miles to the north of the pier.

It was accordingly deemed advisable to discontinue the work, which was carried

on with unsatisfactory results until 3rd November.

On the 8th of that month the dredge and plant was towed by the Beatty steamer "Quebec" to Bayfield where it continued working until 29th November, when the

dredge was placed in winter quarters.

Owing to the storm having filled the channel of the Kincardine harbour by a deposit of material, it is inferred from the more shallow portions of the harbour, the boats of the Beatty Lake Superior Line were unable to enter, and the dredge was ordered up to relieve the channel. It was taken in tow by the tug "Kate Moffatt" on 26th April and worked until 25th May, by which period the debris was removed and boats could enter.

It was removed to Bayfield on the 27th of May by the "Kate Moffatt," and

worked until the close of the fiscal year.

It will remain at Bayfield until the month of August, when it will be transferred

to Kincardine to complete the work at that place.

At the commencement of the season the dredge itself was strengthened by diagonal bars and braces. One of the scows was caulked. Some repairs have been given to the tug, but the hull is old, and the boiler old and thin, and can only be used with great care. At the close of the year the hull will require to be almost rebuilt, and a new boiler will be irdispensable.

The remaining plant is in good condition.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

> WILLIAM KINGSFORD, Engineer in Charge.

F. Braun, Esq., Secretary, Public Works Department, Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 14.

MARITIME PROVINCES, St. PETER'S CANAL, HARBORS, PIERS, RIVERS, &c:

SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, October 24th, 1878.

Sir,—I have the honor to report on the works under my charge in the Maritime Provinces, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1878. These consist of:—

Works under Contract in New Brunswick.
" " Nova Scotia.

" " Prince Edward Island.

" direct charge in New Brunswick.
" Nova Scotia.

Dredging.

Surveys and Examinations.

WORKS UNDER CONTRACT IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Cliffton.

Cliffton is situated on the southern shore of the Bay des Chaleurs, about 19 miles to the eastward of the entrance to Bathurst Harbor.

A breakwater at this place was built a few years ago, and the proprietors have

transferred their title and interest in it to the Crown.

The works under Contract, consist in lengthening this structure and the construction of a return, or L, at the end, to enclose and protect a small area wherein vessels can obtain shelter. At the close of the year two-thirds of the work had been accomplished.

Shippagan.

Owing to the failure of the contractor, the works at this place were abandoned at the close of 1876. During October, 1877, they were relet, but work was not resumed until April 1878, and at the close of the year the dam across the East Gully had been completed, and a portion of the breakwater raised to the full height.

Saint. John Breakwater (at Negro Point.)

This work was completed and accepted in September, 1877. During the month of November following it was subjected to the force of a very heavy gale, and at times was completely submerged by the waves. An examination after the gale shewed that the structure had not received any damage, save the washing away of a few pieces of covering timbers, but that the stone forming the slopes had settled as was anticipated, the stones having, by the action of the sea, bedded themselves into place. Further, severe gales during the winter did not affect the structure, and its usefulness was proved in breaking up the seas during south-west gales, and in keeping them out of the harbor.

Oromocto.

The obstructions in the St. John, known as the "Oromocto Shoals," are situate $^{\mathbf{d}}_{t}$ about ten miles below Fredericton. They have always proved to be the most

serious to navigation between St. John and Fredericton during low stages of water in the river. Large sums of money have been expended by the Provincial Government in opening a channel, but without success; and the Department has had a dredge operating during several seasons, giving but partial relief.

At this point the river widens, and is separated into three channels by Oromocto and Thatch Islands, the widest being to the eastward of Oromocto Island. The navigable channel is between Oromocto and Thatch Islands; that west of

Thatch Island is but small.

It has been submitted that to close the channels to the east of Oromocto and west of Thatch Islands by dams which would only act when the water in the river has fallen nearly to ordinary summer level (and permitting the freshet water to flow freely over them), the channel would be restricted and the whole volume of water forced to pass between Oromocto and Thatch Islands with a slightly accelerated velocity, which would carry the deposit held in suspension during floods past the shoals, and also in some degree secur out and deepen the channel.

The work under contract consists in the construction of a shear dam 1,600 feet in length, extending from the western shore towards the head of Thatch Island, and, at the end of the year a length of 500 feet had been constructed. The portion built stood successfully the effects of the run of ice and flow of water over it during the

spring freshet.

Military Storehouse (at St. John.)

This building passed through the great fire of the 20th June, 1877. Being built of stone the walls were found to be serviceable, and a contract was entered into or repairing and restoring the building, the work being completed during the month of March.

Works under Contract in Nova Scotia.

McNair's Cove.

McNair's, properly Ballentines Cove, Antigonish County, is situated on the west

side of St. George's Bay, about five miles southward from Cape George.

The amount appropriated was expended in the construction of a new block at the outer end of the breakwater, constructed between 1872-1875, and in levelling up and protecting the portion of the old work that had settled; the whole being completed during the month of October.

White Point.

White Point is situated on the Atlantic coast, about six miles to the south-west from Liverpool, Queen's County. At this place a breakwater had been constructed by the inhabitants of the locality assisted by grants from the Local Government.

The works contracted for consisted of lengthening the breakwater, and in the

The works contracted for consisted of lengthening the breakwater, and in the removal of a number of large granite boulders from the area sheltered; the whole being completed during October.

St. Peter's Canal.

The works of deepening and widening the canal were prosecuted until August, 1877, when they were suspended. In October the contractor was permitted to assign his contract to Mr. James T. Kennedy, who assumed the work without any increase in the contract prices, and up to the close of the year had proceeded therewith in a most satisfactory manner. Arrangements have been made for deepening the canal, to give 18 feet of water on the mitre-sills.

WORKS UNDER CONTRACT IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Malpeque.

Malpeque Bay is situated on the northern shore of Prince Edward Island, 90

miles from East Point, and 40 miles from West Cape.

The amount appropriated has been expended in the construction of a break-water, 600 feet in length from the western end of the "Royalty Sands," on the eastern side of, and at entrance to the Bay, for the purpose of protecting vessels seeking shelter during northerly storms in the Gulf. Up to the end of the year seveneighths of the work had been completed.

St. Peter's Bay.

St. Peter's Bay lies on the northern side of the Island, about 43 miles westward from East Point. The entrance is about 450 feet in width at low water between sand banks, and obstructed by a "bar." Between 1847 and 1873 the Local Government expended the sum of \$7,290.00 for the improvement of the entrance, but with partial success only, owing to the want of a breakwater on the western side. The amount appropriated has been expended in the construction of such a breakwater, and at the end of the fiscal year three-quarters of the work had been completed, and it was noted that the water over the bar had increased in depth.

WORKS UNDER DIRECT CHARGE IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Campo Bello.

The amount available has been expended in completing the breakwater at Wilson's Beach, constructed during 1873-'74, and in the construction of a shore connection, shutting out the sea from the northward

Grand Anse.

This locality is described in my Report for 1875.'76. The amount appropriated has been expended in the completion of the unfinished crib-work left from the previous year, and in securing the portion of the work in place.

WORKS UNDER DIRECT CHARGE IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Avonport.

Avonport is situated at the mouth and on the western side of the Avon River, which empties into the Basin of Minas. The work at this place was commenced in 1856, and extended, during the years from 1868 to 1872, at the expense of the inhabitants aided by grants from the Local Treasury.

An amount of \$500 was expended, with an equal amount contributed by the

inhabitants, in repairing and strengthening the works.

Belliveau's Cove.

This cove is situated on the east side of St. Mary's Bay, Digby County, and about four miles south from Weymouth. Here the eastern breakwater was commenced in 1825, and the western in 1853, (both enclosing a small harbour), at the joint expense of the inhabitants and the Local Government, the sum expended amounting to \$9,000.

The amount appropriated has been expended in thoroughly repairing both breakwaters and the construction of an additional length, and an L to that

on the eastern side.

Canning.

The breakwater at Canning, known as "Pickett's Pier," is situated about two miles below the village of Canning, near the mouth of the Habitant River, which empties into the Basin of Minas, and was commenced in 1845 and added to during 1859-60 by the residents of the locality, assisted by the Provincial Government.

The amount granted was expended in raising and placing the works in a state

of repair.

Cow Bay.

During the winter and spring of 1876-77, Cow Bay was visited by several severe storms, notably those of 8th and 10th of May, when the breakwater was severely damaged. The amount appropriated has been expended in making good and repairing the work. Owing to its exposed position this breakwater will always experience more or less damage during severe easterly gales.

Jordan Bay.

Jordan Bay, Shelburne County, forms the mouth of Jordan River. The amount granted was expended in depositing a quantity of stone on the seaward side and around the outer end of the breakwater, built during 1875-76, to prevent a scouring away of the bottom by the action of the tidal currents.

Meteghan Cove.

Meteghan Cove is situated on the eastern shore and at the mouth of St. Mary's Bay, about 25 miles to the northward of Yarmouth. The amount granted was expended in the construction of an additional length of 100 feet to the breakwater commenced during 1874-75, and of a portion of an L at the outer end.

Morden.

Morden is situated on the southern shore of the Bay of Fundy, about 50 miles

eastward from Digby Gut.

The work at this place was built many years ago at the joint expense of the inhabitants and the Provincial Government, and the amount authorised has been expended in widening the same, and in the construction of an additional length of 20 feet, for the purpose of securing the outer end which had become much decayed.

Parrsboro.

Parrsboro', Cumberland County, is situated on the northern shore of the Basin of Minas. The pier was built during 1864-65, by the Provincial Government. The amount authorised was expended in recovering and repairing damages received from floating ice during the previous winter.

Port Hood.

Port Hood is situated on the western coast of Cape Breton, about 23 miles north of the northern entrance of the Gut of Canso, 43 miles south-east from East Point, Prince Edward Island, and 23 miles north-east from Cape George, Antigonish County, Nova Scotia.

The pier at this place was constructed about 1865-66, at the expense of the Provincial Government, and during 1872-73 was almost rebuilt by the Department. During the year a number of fenders were replaced, and the covering raised and

repaired.

Victoria Pier.

Victoria Pier is situated on the southern shore of the Bay of Fundy, about five miles to the eastward of Morden, King's County. It was commenced in 1864 and finished in 1867, having been built by the inhabitants, assisted by the Provincial Government. The amount granted was expended in repairing and raising the work a height of four feet.

DREDGING.

The "St. Lawrence."

At the commencement of the year this dredge was engaged at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, continuing there until the 7th of July, removing up to that date 3,080 cubic yards of blue clay, stone and debris from the channel opposite the town, making a

total, during her stay, of 26,250 cubic yards.

On arrival at Halifax, this dredge was placed on the marine slip for painting, &c., and on the 1st of August commenced work off Her Majesty's Naval Yard, working until the 14th, when it was ascertained that the obstructions to be removed were solid ledge. On this date this work was brought to a close, 612 cubic yards of mud deposit having been removed; and the dredge left for Sydney, Cape Breton, commencing the removal of a portion of a shoal in the harbor, off the leading pier of the Cape Breton Coal Company, and continuing at work until the 2nd of November, having removed 30,100 cubic yards of sand, gravel and mud.

Having been ordered to Saint John to resume work at the Deepwater Terminus of the Intercolonial Railway, she left on the 2nd November, and on her passage, in passing through Barrington, she struck on a ledge of rock doing considerable damage to her hull. Temporary repairs having been effected she arrived in Saint John on the 10th of December, when the repairs were put in hand and completed by the 26th of March, when dredging was commenced and continued until the end of the fiscal

year, and a total of 21,830 cubic yards of mud and clay were removed.

The "Canada."

At the commencement of the fiscal year this dredge was in the marine slip at Pictou, Nova Scotia, undergoing necessary repairs to the hopper doors, which being completed she proceeded to Bathurst, New Brunswick, and continued at work until the 27th October, removing 17,325 cubic yards of fine sand from the "Outer

Bar," and 1,215 cubic yards from the "Seal Bar" inside of the harbor.

At the last mentioned date she was ordered to Guysborough, Nova Scotia, where she arrived and commenced working on the 19th of November, continuing until the 17th of January, 1878, removing 5.400 cubic yards of gravel and stone from "Stony Patch Point" at the entrance to the harbor. Repairs being required she proceeded to Halifax, and after their completion sailed for Lockport, commencing work on the 20th of March, and up to the 17th of May had removed 11,025 cubic yards of sand and mud from the channel in front of the wharves. At this date she was ordered to Richibucto, New Brunswick, where, after a delay at Pictou for painting, refitting, and repairs, she arrived on the 14th of June, and up to the 30th had removed 2,610 cubic yards of sand from the "Bar" at the entrance to Richibucto Harbor.

The " New Dominion."

A the close of the previous fiscal year it was found necessary to lay this dredge up to repair and replace portions of the crane machinery and woodwork in connection therewith, which had fairly worn out. On the 27th August work was resumed at the Deep-water Terminus of the Intercolonial Railway at St. John, where she was engaged until the 7th day of June, 1878, having removed 30,380 cubic yards of sand, mud and gravel, and the remains of three old wrecked vessels.

At the last mentioned date she was ordered to the Washademoak, in Queen's County, where work was begun on the 12th, and on the 30th June she had removed 7,710 cubic yards of mud.

The " Cape Breton."

This dredge was working on the East River of Pictou, Nova Scotia, at the commencement of the fiscal year, and continued there until the 4th day of August removing 9,665 cubic yards of mud and gravel. She then proceeded to Harbour au Bouché, Antigonish County, Nova Scotia, remaining there until the 29th August, completing a cut through the "Bar," and removing 5,465 cubic yards of sand, gravel and stones.

On the 30th of August she was removed to the upper reach of Antigonish Harbour, working until the 29th of November, at which date work closed for the winter, having removed 17,285 cubic yards of mud and sand. On the 10th of April, 1878, work was resumed and up to the 7th of May, when it was brought to a close, a further amount of 4,740 yards was removed, making a total of 22,025 cubic yards. Having been removed to Tracadie Harbour, Antigonish County, Nova Scotia, a partial cut was made through the "Bar," removing 2,580 cubic yards of gravel, when on the 20th of May she was taken to River John, Pictou County, at which place she was working, straightening the navigable channel, at the close of the fiscal year having removed 7,595 cubic yards of mud and sand.

The " Prince Edward."

At the beginning of the fiscal year this dredge was engaged in the improvement of the channel of the Montague River, Prince Edward Island, and was there employed until the 29th of September, removing 40,440 cubic yards of soft mud, sand and vegetable matter. At this date she was removed to Charlottetown, and employed up to the 13th of December in the removal of 18,360 cubic yards of mud from the slips in connection with the wharf of the Prince Edward Island Railway. The harbour closing, operations were suspended until the 15th of April, 1878, when this dredge was placed at the "Pownal Wharf," continuing until the 9th of May, working for and on the account of the corporation of the City of Charlottetown, removing 8,520 cubic yards of soft mud, stones and debris.

On the 9th of May work was commenced at Rocky Point Ferry, Charlottetown Harbour, for and on account of the Local Government of Prince Edward Island, and continued until the 11th of June, removing 12,840 cubic yards of soft mud. During the 11th, 12th and 13th of June she was employed in cleaning out the Ferry slip at Charlottetown, removing 300 cubic yards of mud and stones. On the 13th of June she was ordered to Grand River, King's County, and was engaged in operating on the "Bar" up to the close of the year, having removed 2,400 cubic yards of fine sand.

The "George McKenzie."

This dredge was hired from Messrs Ross & McKay on the 23rd of April, 1878, and was employed until the 31st of May at Ketch Harbour, Halifax County, Nova Scotia, and removed 2,988 cubic yards of sand and gravel from the inner bar across the harbour.

On the 1st of June she was ordered to Mahone Bay, Lunenburgh County, to improve the channel of the river in front of the town, and was so engaged at the end of the fiscal year, having removed, up to that date, 6.321 cubic yards of soft mud.

SURVEYS AND EXAMINATIONS.

During the past year surveys and examinations were made at the undermentioned localities; plans, reports and estimates of the works have been forwarded.

Annapolis River	Annapolis Co., N. S.
Anderson's Creek	
Amherst Harbour	Magdalen Islands, Q.
Forbes Landing	Colchester Co., N. S.
Kouchibouguae	
Pudding Pan	Queen's Co., N. S.
Point du Chéne	
Ragged Pond	Guysboro' Co., N. S.
Rocher Bay	
Split Rock	
Three Fathom Harbour	

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY F. PERLEY,

Engineer-in-Charge.

F. Braun, Esq., Secretary,

Department of Public Works,

Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 15.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ARCHITECT.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, OTTAWA, 26th December, 1378.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith my report upon the new works and the repairs made to the Public Buildings under the control of the Department, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1878.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

OTTAWA.

PARLIAMENT GROUNDS.

Further grading, sodding, &c. has been done in addition to that mentioned in my last report, more particularly in the vicinity of the extension of Western Block, Departmental Building.

Proposed arrangements will entail the construction of a retaining wall on the brow of the cliff adjacent to the north-western angle of the Western Block Extension,

and the completion of roadways and foot-paths of Grounds.

Plans for a propagating house, for bedding plants, &c., required to decorate

Grounds, have been prepared.

Designs for lamps to be fixed in the Grounds on Wellington Street fence wall and at entrances to the Public Buildings were made, tenders called for and the contract awarded to E. Chanteloup of Montreal. Work is now being proceeded with.

It is expected that the Grounds will be, so far as present instructions extend,

completed by the fail of this year.

Drawings and specifications were prepared by this Department, and works carried on under its immediate superintendence.

LOVER'S WALK.

This has been repaired and fenced where required.

PARLIAMENT BUILDING.

House of Commons.

The walls, ceilings of entrance hall and of corridors and adjoining offices, have-

been cleaned and walls colored in distemper.

Main Tower.—Suitable staircases leading to the deck roof have been fitted up; one stage of the tower is being prepared for the reception of a clock. This clock has been received and will shortly be placed in position. It was manufactured by Messrs. M. F. Dent & Co. of London, England.

An iron staircase is in course of construction, to connect the first floor with the attic, giving convenient access to the roof as well as direct access to the tower. Con-

tractors for stairs, Messrs. Paterson & Law.

Works incidental to the above and connected therewith done by Department.

Western Block

In January last the extension of this portion of the buildings was sufficiently advanced to admit of its being occupied.

The ground floor and a portion of the basement was located for the use of the Post Office Department, and the two upper floors for the Department of Public Works.

On the ground floor the portion of building vacated by the Post Office Department is now occupied by the Department of Customs, and a portion of same by

Department of Militia and Defence.

On the first floor the removal of a portion of the Department of Public Works to the extension, caused a rearrangement of rooms; the Department of Marine and Fisheries occupying those vacated by the Department of Public Works, and vacating others which were in turn taken up by the Department of Agriculture.

It was considered advisable that a favorable opportunity occurring whilst these different allocations of rooms were being carried out, that the rooms as vacated should be thoroughly cleaned and retinted before the reoccupation by other Departments. This arrangement was carried out, and has, I am given to understand, been found to give satisfaction.

Works carried on under the immediate superintendence of officers of this De-

partment.

RIDEAU HALL.

Since my last report a gasometer house containing a gasometer with capacity of 25,000 cubic feet has been erected in the grounds. The tank for the reception of the gasometer had to be excavated in rock and lined with a hollow brick wall, laid in cement, having the cavity filled in with asphaltum and the floor of tank covered with same material.

The foundation walls of the gasometer house are of stone and the superstructure brick, with a cavity, tinted externally to correspond with the adjacent buildings.

The roof is framed with radiating rafters, the feet of which are kept in position by an angle iron ring, built into the brick work, the upper ends being held in place by a wooden ring, constructed in sections and supporting a lantern, the whole fastened together with iron bolts.

The lighting, heating and ventilation are good and sufficient.

Adjoining the gasometer house is a small building of similar construction, containing an exhaust gas engine and boiler, for filling the gasometer when the city

pressure is insufficient.

Owing to the lateness of the season at which work was authorized and the consequent rapidity with which the work had to be executed, it was decided to carry on the works by days' labor, under the immediate superintendence of the officers of this Department.

Tenders were asked for the gasometer and iron work in connection with it, and the contract awarded to Mr. James Perry, of the City of Ottawa, who carried out the

work under Departmental supervision.

Plans and specifications connected with the above were prepared by this Department.

The usual and necessary repairs have been executed at the Government House and grounds.

KINGSTON.

Since date of my last report the new Educational block has been fitted up with a new steam heating apparatus. Work executed by Messrs. Mathewson, Young & Company, of Montreal, from drawings and specifications prepared by this Department and under its immediate supervision.

The contract for the erection of the new Educational block is also completed. Roads through the grounds have been formed and open spaces planted with trees. The usual and necessary repairs and alterations to old buildings and fortifications have been carried out,

Architect in charge, Mr. R. Gage.

GUELPH.

POST OFFICE, CUSTOM HOUSE AND INLAND REVENUE OFFICE.

This building was completed early this year and is now fitted up, furnished and occupied.

Plans and specifications were prepared by this Department and the works carried on under the supervision of Mr. A. Dalgleish, Clerk of Works.

BRANTFORD.

I have been instructed to prepare drawings and specifications for a Post Office, Customs and Inland Revenue building.

WINDSOR.

As an appropriation of \$30,000 was authorized at the last session of Parliament for the erection of a building to accommodate the Post Office, Customs, and Inland Revenue Departments, I beg to state that I have received instructions to prepare plans and specifications so soon as site of proposed building is decided upon and land purchased.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

MONTREAL.

EXAMINING WAREHOUSE.

The contract works in connection with masonry and carpenters' work on this building have been completed and the fittings and furniture are now being constructed.

During the fiscal year tenders were asked for engines, boilers, and hoisting machinery, heating and plumbing, and roadway in rear of building, foot paths, fences, &c., contracts for which were awarded respectively to W. P. Bartley & Co., R. Mitchell & Co., and James Howley, all of Montreal.

This building is now partly occupied as a store for unclaimed goods by the

Department of Customs.

Plans and specifications for the above works (except engine hoisting machinery which the contractor furnished) were prepared by this Department.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

Extensive additions to the Penitentiary proper are now in progress. The external walls of an additional wing have been carried up to an average height of say ten feet; it is expected that this portion of the work will be roofed in this fall so that work can be carried on for cell portion of work (inside) during the winter.

For the works executed and to be executed, convict labour has been utilized under the superintendence of the Prison instructors and the direction of the supervising

architect, Mr. John Bowes.

At the commencement of the works a difficulty was experienced in getting work properly done as the convicts had not the necessary experience, but with practice they are now doing work of requisite quality.

The stone for these works is being quarried in the Penitentiary quarries, which have been further opened out, and stone of a fair quality is now being obtained.

From this quarry a tramway is being constructed to facilitate the conveyance of

stone to the prison.

Plans and specifications prepared by this Department.

ST. JOHNS.

CUSTOM HOUSE, POST OFFICE AND CANAL OFFICE.

The site for this building is on the eastern side of Richelieu Street extending from same to the Chambly Canal grounds, with a frontage of 52 ft. 6 in. English measure on Richelieu Street.

The foundation will be of stone carrying two full stories of brickwork surmounted by a mansard roof. The Post Office will occupy the front room of the

ground floor which is 24 ft. x 35 ft. 4 in, with a front entrance.

To the rear of the Post Office are two offices and the staircase hall. The arrangement of rooms on the first floor is similar to that below it.

The attic is not to be finished at present.

Tenders for the erection of the building were called for and the contract awarded to Mr. Alexander Paquette.

Drawings and specifications prepared by this Department. Architect in charge, Mr. A. C. Hutchison, Montreal.

QUEBEC.

FORTIFICATIONS, QUEBEC.

Plans are being prepared for two new gates to be named respectively Kent and St. Louis, forming part of the proposed "Dufferin Improvements."

One of these gates is to be erected on the site of old St. Louis Gate, the other in that part of the fortification wall which has been broken through by authority of

the City of Quebec in order to connect Nouvelle and Ursulines Streets.

The style of architecture of the gateways is a variety of castellated adapted ito harmonize as far as possible with the existing fortifications. Each gate has a central roadway passage under a segmental arch for general traffic, and a semi-circular archway on either side for foot passengers. These roadways and footways are arched in stone, the haunches being filled with concrete covered with a layer of asphaltum after which they are brought to a level with broken stone and covered with a platform of wood block pavement, forming with the fortification wall a continuous promenade. On front and rear walls are embattled stone parapets corbelled outwards from face of walls, and on either end stone steps leading to the city streets. There is a stone tower, with pyramidal dormered wooden roof, to each gate, that on Kent Gate extending across the full width, while St. Louis Gate tower projects nearly two-thirds outwards from the general face of wall. Opening on the platforms are corbelled stone turrets of horseshoe plan, one on Kent and two on St. Louis, o of the latter being covered with a slate and lead roof. Boldly corbelled cut stone balconies are placed on Kent Gate, one on the tower in front and the other on the platform in rear.

It is expected that tenders will be called for shortly and the contract a varded

sufficiently early to admit of the foundations being put in this autumn.

Plans prepared by, and the works carried on under the immediate superintendence

of this Department.

Very extensive repairs have been done to the fortification walls. These repairs were executed by days' work, being of such a nature that contracts could not be entered into.

Local Superintendent of Works for fortifications, Mr. J. B. Bertrand.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

DORCHESTER.

GENERAL PENITENTIARY FOR THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Work on this building since my last report has been satisfactory. It is expected that the whole building will be roofed in this fall, and the plasterers' and joiners' work proceeded with during the winter, so that the whole works embraced in the present contract may be completed next spring.

Plans and specifications prepared by this Department. Architect in charge, Mr.

Mathew Stead, St. John, N.B. Contractor, Mr. Alexander McKenzie.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

BATTLEFORD.

OFFICIAL RESIDENCES.

At the time my report for 1877 was prepared, it was thought probable that the official residences would be finished by the middle of the month of October in that year. Owing however to a sudden and unexpected rising of the Saskatchewan River, a large quantity of the lumber prepared for these buildings was carried down the stream.

This and other losses had the effect of delaying the works. The buildings are now reported complete, they being now occupied by the Lieutenant-Governor, Stipendiary Magistrate, Registrar and resident Clerk of the Council.

Work was carried on by days' labor, owing to there being no contractors in that

section of the country capable of performing the work.

Superintendent, Mr. Hugh Sutherland.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

WESTMINSTER PENITENTIARY.

Since liast reported, the fittings and furniture have been supplied and fixed, and the building has been handed over to the Department of Justice for occupation and reception of prisoners.

Necessary repairs have been executed in connection with the Public Buildings

at Victoria, B. C.

GENERAL.

A large number of minor necessary repairs have been executed to various buildings throughout the Dominion, none of which are of sufficient importance to report upon in detail, but calling for a large amount of personal attention and special supervision.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. S. SCOTT,

Chief Architect.

F. Braun, Esq., Secretary,
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 16.

GENERAL STATEMENT SHOWING

- 1st. Water Power and other Public Property leased on Canals, &c., during the ar ended 30th June, 1878.
- 2nd. Property purchased or sold by the Department, during the fiscal year.
- 3rd. Property declared to be no longer under the control of the Depart ment.

GENERAL STATE

1st.—Water Power and other Public Property leased on

Date.	Term of Lease.	Lessees.	Property Leased.	For what purpose used.
July 23, 1877	Pleasure of Government.		Part of Reserve in front of lot H. Con. C., Nepean, or glebe lot, Rideau Canal.	Farming
Nov. 21, "	do	Thomas Kingston	Part of Reserve in front of lot A. Stewarton, or F. Con. C., Ne- pean, Rideau Canal.	Gardening
Sept. 24, "	do	John Burgess,	Part of Reserve in front of lot 40, 1st Con, Nepean, Rideau Canal.	
Nov. 15, "	do	Frs. Abbott	Part of Reserve in front of lot 40, 1st Con., Nepean, Rideau	do
Dec. 1, "			Canal. Part of Reserve on lot G., Con. C, Nepean, Rideau Canal.	
Jan. 18, 1878			Part of Reserve fronting sub-lot 26 of lot K. C. B, Nepean, Ri- deau Canal.	
May 22, "			Part of Reserve on lot No. 1, 3rd Con. N., Crosby, Newboro', Rideau Canal.	
June 18, ·		-	Part of Reserve on lot No 4, in 1st Con., Oxford, Rideau Canal	1
" 13, "			Part of Reserve on S. W side of entrance to Deepcut, in basin, Ottawa, Rideau Canal.	
Aug.22, 1877	3 or 5 years	Harbor Commis- sioners, Montreal.	Lease to Government of 3 rooms	Lachine Canal Offices.
Dec. 1, 1876	5 months	A. E. McCarren	Lot No. 1, Fort William, on Can. Pacific Railway.	
	"	Chs. Baker	Lot No. 2, Fort William, Hector, St., Pacific Railway.	
cc cc	εε	John McLaurin	Lot No. 17, Hector St, 17 Water St., Fort William, Pacific Rail- way.	
<i>(</i> (((Thos. Griffin	Lot No. 2. Water St., 17 Water St., Fort William, Pacific Rail- way.	
es 44	٠٠	Pierre Desjardins	Lot No. 18, Hector St., 18 Water St., Fort William, Pacific Rail- way.	
" "	"	Chs. Emmerson	Lot No. 1, Water St., Fort William, Pacific Railway.	
ιι ιι		John Gillis	Lot No. 10, block S, in lot 6,	
			Neebing, Pacific Railway Lot No. 19. Hector & 19 Water St., Fort William, Pacific Railway.	
April 13, '78	20 years	Aug. Cantin	Lot at entrance of his dry dock, Montreal, near St. Gabriel	Extension of his Dry Dock.
Sept. 5, 1877		Wm. Clegg	Lock, Lachine Canal. Part of lot W. ½ 6, 1st Con., Edwardsburg, Gallops Canal.	Farming
Nov. 3, "	do	Corporation Town- ship Thorold.	Part of lot 17, near basin below waste weir, near Lock 24, Thorold, Welland Canal.	Engine house
Feb. 22, 1878	do ·	Theodule Gauthier	Part of lot 20 & 21, 1st Con., Catherinestown, above Beau-	Farming
Aug. 2, 1877	do .	R. N. Walsh	harnois Canal. Wharf lot & shed above Guard Lock, Beauharnois Canal.	Wharf
April 2, 1878	rs	H. Holbrook	Buildings, Wharf, &c., at Camp Reserve, New Westminster, B.C	

MENT SHOWING:

Canals, &c., during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1878.

	A 6	Data	C			Т	erms of payme	nt.	
Amount of water power leased.	Area of property leased.	which	from Lease is coned.	Annual Rental.	Amount each In stalmen	-	When payable each year.	When first instal-ment was due.	Remarks.
11.,)	a. R P $104_{\overline{100}}^{3}$ $2110_{\overline{100}}^{42}$	April	1, 1877	\$ 10 00	\$10	00	January 1	On delivery of lease.	1st instalment \$7,50. another lot granted
	R Poles. 2 834	Nov.	1. 1877	2 00	2	00	November 1	do	them by Minister of Interior.
	1 acre	Sept.	1, 1877	3 00	3	00	September 1	do	
***********	0 90 a	Nov.	1, "	3 00	3	00	November 1	do	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	a. R P 1 1 14	Dec.	1, "	2 00	2	00	December 1	Dec. 1, 1877.	
		Jan.	1, 1878	1 00	1	00	January 1	On delivery of lease.	
	666 yds	May 1	l, "	1 00	1	00	May 1	do .	Store built by lessee in 1873.
	a. R P 4 2 4	June	1, "	4 50	4	50	June 1	do	Above bridge at But- ritt's Rapids.
*********	100 x 76 feet.			60 00	60	00	٠	do	1100 S 20aptus.
***********		Nov.	1, 1877	1250 00	312	50	Feb.1, May1, Aug.1, Nov.1	Feb. 1, 1878.	
**********		Dec.	1, 1876	******	0	50	lst of each month.	Dec. 1, 1876.	i (
******		İ	16		0	50		"	
********					0	50	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	ζ.	
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***********	**********	1	66	******	0	50	٠.		
**********			٤6		0	50	٠.	46	
		April	1, 1878	1 00	1	00	January 1	Jan. 1, 1879.	
**********		Aug	1, 1877	12 00	12	00	August 1	Aug. 1, 1877	
***********		Oct.	1, "	5 00	5	00	October 1	Oct. 1, "	
**********		Date	oflease	20 00	20	00	May 1	Date of lease	By letter No. 43284.
************	100 feet	Aug.	1, 1877	23 00	23	00	Aug. 1		
***************************************	front.	Dec.	25, "	156 00	39	00	Quarterly	of lease. March 25, '78	1
					-	-	U I	-	

2nd. - Property purchased or sold by the Department during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1878.

Remarks.								
Price of Sale.	\$ cts.	750 00	00 006	10 00	25 00	300 00	00 09	768 00 1,500 00 600 00
Area of Land.		Ct C			0 0 0 0 0 0 0			6 acres 0 120 acres 0 120
For what purpose used,	The second livery with	-	3 3		"	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	"	Welland Canal Enlargement
Vendors. Purchasers. Property purchased or sold. For what Price of Sale.	Provisional agreement for sale of Rockwood Asylum, Kingston	Releases for damages Lot 2, Grand River, by Dunnville Dam, township Moulton Welland Canal. Lots 56, 57, Grand Lots 56, 77, Grand	hive, township N. pt. 12, 4th Con., Township South	Lot 26 in 3rd Con., Township South	Company tract, Township North Cayuga	Street, Street, Street, Street, Street, Street, N. of Main Street.	C. Pt. 13 in 4th Con. Township South Cayuga	Deed to Government, par Deed to Government, P burg, between Water Deed to Government, p' burg, between Water
Purchasers,	Local Govern- ment, Ontario. Her Majesty	3 3	33	3 3	77	",	***	77
Vendors.	Feb. 7, 1877. Dominion Govern- ment	" 15, 1877, Daniel Hayes	23, 1877. Thos. Grainger	Sept. 26, 1877. Isaiah Laws	6, 1877. G. A. Gibson 23, 1877. Haney, Gash & McIndoe	Mary and Thos. Braund		17, 1877. Henry Rolls 17, 1877. Ed. Smith et uz 17, 1877. B. Tucker et uz
Date.	Feb. 7, 1877.	" 15, 1877.	Oct. 23, 1877.	Sept. 26, 1877.	Nov. 6, 1877. G. A. G. Oct. 23, 1877. Haney, McInc	Aug. 17, 1877. Mary and Braund	Sept. 26, 1877. Nov. 28, 1877.	" 17, 1877. " 17, 1877. " 17, 1877.

150 00	350 00	5,200 00	3,800 00		200 00	125 00	3,500 00		18 000 00	1.680 00	1 467 10	9.050 00	1,120 00	3,300 00	2,000 00	00 00	00 000	1,400 00	30 00	330 00	175 00
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23	~	"	71		"	33	"		*	: 2	"	"	"	"	3	: :	•	33	"	77	"
:	beed to Government, parillots 16, 14, Aburg, or 119 Thorold	rold rold rold rold rold rold rold rold	" Deed to Government, part lot A., Port Colborne, or 27 in 1st Con., Humberstone.	" Deed to Government, right to overflow "Earl tract," or Iot No. 1, Township "Earl tract," or Iot No. 1, Township Press. N. P. C. for See Press. De Weit	unn, N. & S. of four from F. and John Ambrille	15, 16, 17, Village Haldimand, or 16 in		" Deed to Government, lot 25, in 5th Con. Crowland, including surrender to Gov-	ernment of a lease to Moses Cook of 1851, on same lot and mill lot at Mer-	" Deed to Government, lots 10, 11, 30, Stam-	" Deed to Government, lot 26 in 3rd Con.,	"Deed to Government, lots 26, 27, in 7th	Deed	Rumberstone, or 28 E. of Lock at Port Colborne	" Deed to Government, lot 73, Thorold	stone stone Deed to Government, lot 27, 1st Con.,	Humberstone, or 29 Port Colborne	Humberstone, or 29, Port Colberne		Granthan	" Deed to Government of lot 28 in 2d. Con-Humberstone
_											~ ****									-	
		John Kelly et ux	28, 1878. John Mathews et ux	18, 1878. John Drake	Jas. Gordon et ux,.	-	26, 1878. W. H. Carter et ux.	31, 1878. David Cooper et ux		25, 1878. Estate John Brown	Neff et ux	14, 1878, Geo. Hannah ctux.	Jany. 22, 1878. M. Brown et al		" 5, 1878. John 'McDonagh	3	Widow Plooma	The Hiering	" 25, 1878 Jas R. R. Secord	et ux	April 29, 1878 R. J. Blamey et ux:
28, 1877.	14, 1878. Wm.	19, 1878. John	1878.	1878.	18, 1878. Jas.	0	18/8.	1878.		1878.	11, 1878.	1878.	1878.	1010	1878.	1878.	1878	1040	1878		1878
		19,	28,	18,	18,		76,	31,		25,		14,	7. 22,	11,	7. 16,			oh 10	25,		11 29,
=	Jan.	"	"	7)	7,7			"		£ 83	Feb.	"	Jany	7.60	Jany	Feb.	Feb.	More	יומוי		Apr
	-3	-5 <u>1</u>								00											

2nd. Property sold or purchased by the Department &c.-Continued.

Remarks.	Formerly E. H. Carver.
Price of Sale.	\$ cts. 100 00 222 00 222 00 60 00 18 00 18 00 10 00 10 00 10 00 10 00 10 00
Area of Land.	al 11.00 acres
For what purpose used.	Welland Canal Enlargement
Proper'y purchased or sold,	D. Woodruff of tween lots 20, 27 in 7th Con. Orowland Parls and Tr. Conlonestuz. T. Receipt for damages to lot 127 St. Arsène. T. Conlonestuz. T. Conlonestuz. T. Receipt for damages to lot 17 Flois Pistoles, and a section 2. T. Conlonestuz. T. Conlonestuz. T. Conlonestuz. T. Receipt for damages to lot 33 Trois Pistoles, and a section 2. T. Conlonestuz. T. Conlonestuz. T. Receipt for damages to lot 13 Trois Pistoles, and a section 2. T. Conlonestuz. T. Receipt for damages to lot 13 Trois Pistoles, and a section 2. T. Conlonestuz. T. Receipt for damages to lot 13 Trois Pistoles, and a section 2. T. Conlonestuz. T. Conlonestuz. T. Receipt for damages to lot 13 Trois Pistoles, and a section 2. T. Conlonestuz. T. Conlonestuz. T. Receipt for damages to lot 13 Trois Pistoles, and a section 2. T. Conlonestuz. T. Conlonestuz. T. Conlonestuz. T. Receipt for damages to lot 13 Trois Pistoles, and a section 2. T. Conlonestuz. T. C
Purchasers.	Her Majesty
Vendors.	April 27, 1878 S. D. Woodruff et ux. June 28, 1878 I & T. Coulon et ux. April 12, 1878 John Wrightet ux. Feb. 27, 1878 Jefemie LeBel 27, 1878 Jefemie LeBel March 2, 1878 Jefemie LeBel March 2, 1878 Jefemie LeBel Feb. 27, 1878 Jefemie LeBel 1878 Jefemie LeBel Antel 27, 1878 Jefemie LeBel 27, 1878 X. Godbout 27, 1878 X. Godbout 27, 1878 M. Plebel 27, 1878 M. Blox 427, 1878 M. Dubé 27, 1878 M. Dubé 827, 1878 M. Dubé 27, 1878 M. Dubé 827, 1878 M. Dubé 27, 1878 Jefemie LeBel 27, 1878 M. Dubé
Date.	April 27, 1878 June 28, 1878 April 12, 1878 Feb. 27, 1878 Narch 2, 1878 Feb. 27, 1878 (* 27, 1878 ** 27, 1878 ** 27, 1878 ** 27, 1878 ** 27, 1878 ** 27, 1878 ** 27, 1878 ** 27, 1878 ** 27, 1878 ** 27, 1878

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			=	*	:	:	:	: :	27	,	,,	:	Carill'nRapids	_ Ä	Uonbon		Submerged	Olden, by Rideau Canal
Rec	Receipt for damages to lot 263 Rimouski,	Rec	Rec	Receipt for damages to lot 95 Ste. Luce,	Section 8. Receipt for damages to lot 98 Ste. Luce,	Rec	Receipt for damages to lot 110 Ste. Luce,		Receipt for damages to lot No. 122, Ste. Luce, Section 8 Receipt for damages to lot No. 123 Ste.	Luce, Section 8 Receipt for damages to lot No. 139,	Rece	man-red -	Transferring them, railway branch to their mine, from Junction. Deed to Government part of lot No. 2, in Carill'nRapids 1st Con East Hawkeshnry for dam.	Receipt for damages by leakage, redrain.	Trai	Tra		Retease for damages and deed ment lot No. 1 in 7th C, Eagle Lake Dam
2 9	"	"	"""	""""		****	""	23	3 3	"	2)	Spring Hill Min-	ing Co Her Majesty	"	Harbor Com'rs of Montreal	Western Counties Railway Co	Her Majesty	:
Feb. 28, 1878 Mrs. G. St. Pierre & F. Tremblay	E. O. Martin	28, 1878 V. Rehel	28, 1878 J. Hippell	March 1, 1878 Jos. Caron	1, 1878 W. Simard	1, 1878 Jean Larrivée	2, 1878 Alex.de Champlain	Pierre Desrosiers	1, 1878. M. Desrosiers	J. St. Laurent	Alfred Blais	June 14, 1878. Her Majesty	May 3, 1878. A. St. Denis et uz Her Majesty Jan'y 31, 1877. E. Hudon, ir., by	official assignee	Her Majesty	,	Dec. 17, 1877, D. McGillis et uz., Her Majesty	Tai root far
28, 1878	26, 1878 E. O.	28, 1878	28, 1878	1, 1878	1, 1878.		2, 1878			1, 1878. J. St.	2, 1878. Alfred	14, 1878.	3, 1878.		March 26, 1877. Her M.	Sept. 6, 1877.	17, 1877.	107 (17
Feb.	23	93	"	Marc	"	33	"	33	: :	ਝ 85	3	June	May Jan'y		Marc	Sept.	Dec.	

2nd -Property sold or purchased by the Department, &c.-Continued.

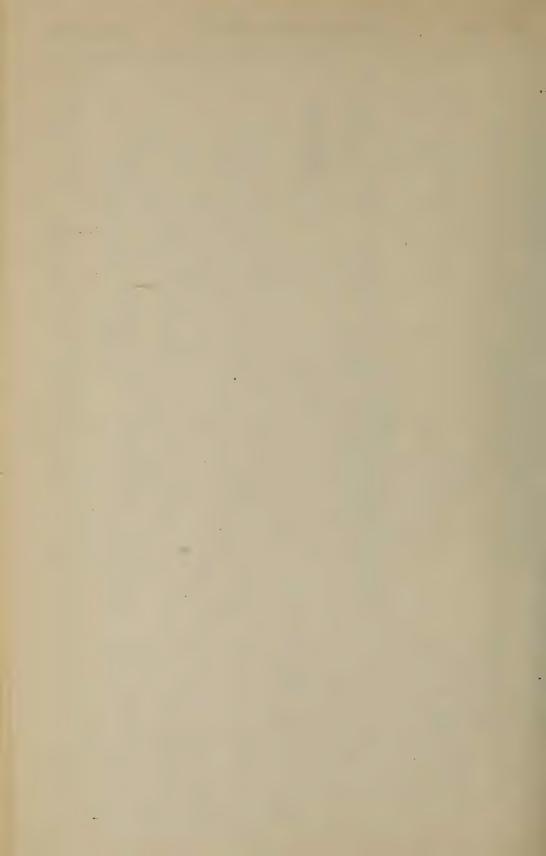
Remark .	
Price of Sale.	\$ ct8. 1278 70 39 60 600 00 235 28 10 00- 505 00 300 00 39 60 40 00 40 00 1600 00
Area of land.	cibc cibc 13 a.c. 31 per 16% 12 cibc 13 53 12 65 x 83 feet 56 x 83 feet 56 x 83 feet 65 x 82½ 116 cibc 116
For what purpose used,	Rideau Ganal Can Pacific Railway
Property purchased or sold.	lews Orown grant of part of lot H, Con C, Rideau Ganal of Crown grant of part of lot 8 in 4th Can. Pacific C, Pajpoonge Deed to Government, part of Reserve in 21, 22. Con Survey. Deed to Government, part of Reserve in 23, 39, Con. A, D. wson Road Survey. Deed to Government, part of Reserve in 38, 39, Con. A, D. wson Road Survey. Deed to Government, part lot 25, S. Frederica St., Fort William. Deed to Government, part lot 25, S. Frederica St., Fort William. Deed to Government, part lot 25, S. Frederica St., Fort William. Deed to Government, part lot 25, S. Frederica St., Fort William. Deed to Government, part lot 25, S. Frederica St., Fort William. Deed to Government, part lot 26, S. Frederica St., Fort William. Deed to Government, part lot 19, 40 on. B, Dawson Road Survey. Deed to Government, part William. Deed to Government to them by Court Q. B. Toronto, from Government Reserve. at Williamsburg Junction.
Purchasers.	St. Anirews Church and Church and Church and Scotland
Vendors.	May 22, 1877. Her Majesty Aug. 14 1877. Ann Cameron 22, 1877. John Aikens 22, 1877. John C. Haskings. 7, 1877. C. F. Elwes et ux 1877. Jas. Craig 1877. Jas. Craig Aug. 17, 1877. Christina McVicar. 22, 1877. Christina McVicar. 22, 1877. Christina of Nellis, 1877. Cro. F. Duggan et ux 18, 1877. Gro. F. Duggan et ux 18, 1877. Gro. F. Duggan et ux 18, 1877. Gro. F. Duggan et ux Feb. 27, 1878. Executors of Nellis, 1878. Rose Brady & E. April 17, 1878. Rose Brady & E. Lazert
Date.	May 22, 1877. Aug. 14, 1877. (1, 22, 1877. (1, 22, 1877. (1, 22, 1877. (1, 22, 1877. (1, 22, 1877. (1, 25, 1877. March 7, 1878. April 17, 1878.

3rd.—Public Property declared to be no longer under the control of this Department, or transferred, during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1878.

Remarks,		. Transferred for ever. Abandoned.
To whom transferred or abandoned.		Corporation town of Dundas
Property.		The Desjardins Canal, transferred subject to provisions of the Act 39 Vic., cap. 17, 1876
Published in the Canada Gazette.	Year.	1877
Published in the Canada Gazet	Page.	512
Date of Order in		Oct. 26, 1877. 512 Feb. 19, 1878.

H. A FISSIAULT.

OTTAWA, 24th October, 1878.



AI PENDIX No. 17.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, CANADA, OTTAWA, 22nd Nov., 1878.

SIR,—I beg to transmit herewith a Statement of the Claims referred to and arbitrated upon by the Official Arbitrators, during the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1878.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

F. H. ENNIS,

F. Braun, Esq., Secretary,
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT of Claims referred to and arbitrated upon by the Official Arbitrators during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June 1878.

	Remarks.		Claimant failed to appear when called, case being considered as	amireaby settied and windrawn. The nature of this claim having changed since the date of reference, claimant has with drawn it and preferred a new	claim, No award made, case having been amicably settled with Roadmaster	This is a case arising from snow fence, and is specially re-	ported on.
	Date of Award.					Dec. 3, 1877 do do do do do do do do	::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
	Amount awarded.	\$ cts.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Nil. Nil. Nil. 50 00 40 00 Nil. Nil.	00 04 40 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0
1878.	Amount claimed.	\$ cts.	200 00	150 00		130 00 153 33 430 66 40 06 133 33 75 00 75 00 333 33	416 66 62 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
sutn June, 1878	Date of reference to Arbitration.		June 8, 1876	op	ор	Aug. 19, 1876 do do do do do	Bept. 5, 1876
) i	Subject of Claim.		Damages, &c., to property, resulting from construction of Intercolonial Railway, Section No. 1	ор	Section No 2	Section No. 1	Section No. 2 do do Section No. 8 Section No. 1 Section No. 1 do do do do
	ũ		Damages, & from con Railway,	ор	do	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	00000000000
	Claimant.		J. B. Pouliot	J. B. A. Chamberland	Joseph Coulombe, Jun	Pierre Desjardins. Jean Ferubé Franciois Lebel Jérénie Lebel Wm. Simard Hilaire or Alarie Dubé Jude Quellej.	Alexis Leclerc. Ulgère or Fuger Dion. Theophile Belanger. Magloire Dubé. Cyrille Gagnon. Napoléon Coté. Hiaire Dubé. Narcisse Belleisle. Widow Theo. Soucy.

		The state of the s
Claimant fails to appear when called. Gase heard, but claimant failed to produce documents promised	and arbitrators therefore made no award. Claimant fails to appear when called. This case was tried in 1876, during claimant's absence, and as his representative wa, unable	to produce title deeds required, the arbitrators rendered an award against him. In 1877 claimant himself appeared before the Board and applied to have the matter reconsidered. The application was granted, and on this second investigation claimant somewhat modified his claim and produced the required title deeds. The arbitrators' second award, as here shewn, was in Heppell's favor, to the extent of \$\$40\$. Specially reported on. Ruled out by arbitrators. Special report made. This is a case arising from snow fence, and is specially reported on.
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NHI. NHI. NHI. NHI.	10	40 00 10 00 Nil. 18 00 56 00 Nil. Nil. Nil.
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40 00 40 00 50 00 80 00 90 00 Not stated. 20 00 Not stated.	18 300 380	35 00 60 00 1,000 00 181 33 136 00 100 00 100 00 150 00 50 00 50 00 Not stated. Not stated. Not stated.
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Vital Rioux. Joseph Michaud. Napoléon Rioux. Jules Larrivée Hermidas Denis. Celestin Bernier. Vidow P. Garant. Cyriac Dastous.	Fabien Ouellet	Badras Dechene. A. Poirier Joseph St. Laurant File Martin. Frident Caillouet Hypolite Lappointe Jos. Dubé Jos. Caron Kavier Thèriault John Chark Narcisse Dumas. F. X. Gadbaut Absolon Leclero.
V 3 2 3 2 0 2 0 2	7	91

bitrators, &c.—Continued.	Remarks.	This man felaimed damages because he had no farmer's cross- ing. The crossing has since been constructed for him. No award made. Award postponed. This is a case arising from snow fence, and is specially reported on. do	Kuled out by Arbitrators.
Official Arl	Date of Award.	Dec. 3, 1877 do d	do do do
on by the	Amouut awarded.	\$ cts. Nil. Nil. Nil. Nil. Nil. Nil. Nil. Nil	40 00 10 (0 3,767 00 5,000 00
trated up	Amount claimed.	Not	200 00 Not stated. 50 00 40,899 75 8,701 58 9,442 66
to and arbi	Date of reference to Arbitration.	0 ct.	do do do do lanal Feb. 2, 1877 Feb. 3, 1877
TEMENT of Claims referred to and arbitrated upon by the Official Arbitrators, &c.—Continued.	Subject of Claim.	No. 8	do do do do do do do la section No la section No la section Lachine Candargement do do do do do do do
APPENDIX No. 18.—STAT	Claimant,	Widow Jonas Rioux Joseph Parent Andre Parent G. St. Pierre and his wife, Chas. Lepage Jean Laugis Etienne Patry Basile Côte. François Parent and Angèle Caron Victor Réhel Jules Michaud P. Banvelle Sylvain Lavoie. Alex. de Champlain.	Octave Côié Julien St. Laurent Aifreil Blais I. K. Ward. W. Evans. L. Fauteux

# 1 1 mm grown a m a management					
Arbitrators bave also awarded interest from 1st January, 1872.	29, 1877 do do do Barty fails to appear when called.	s a clerical err. mount offered; have been less.	This is a case arising from snow fence, and is specially report-	ed on. do do	do do
Dec. 10, 1877 Aug. 20, 1877 Oct. 29, 1877 Dec. 3, 1877 do	Oct. 29, 1877 do do do do Doct. 29, 1877	op op op	Dec. 3, 1877	Dec. 3, 1877,	ор
Dec. J Aug. Oct. 2	Oet.		Dec.	Dec.	
297 00 24,000 00 95,377 00 1,194 00 20 00 40 00 40 00	4,629 00 3,359 00 10,488 50 2,322 00 5,400 00	5,385 69 9,500 00 10,789 00 3,863 00	30 00 Nil.	30 00 30 00 Nil.	op 00 09 00
3,200 00 84,140 00 with interest 110,275 01 2,981 76 Not stated. 200 00	Amount offered. 4,629 51 3,359 92 10,488 50 2,917 20 5,130 90 60 80	5,385 69 10,312 50 10,789 90 3,863 43	Amount claimed. 100 00 Not stated do	do 200 00 200 00 100 00	75 (Not stated
5, 1877 16, 1877 20, 1877 23, 1877 do	1877			1877	1877
March 12, 1877 June 16, 1877 June 20, 1877 July 23, 1877 do do	uly 25, do do do do do do	000 000 000	July 27, 1877 do	do do do Aug. 9, 1877	ug. 11,
Intercolonial grounds, &c., ustom House, te Canal en- rry resulting Intercolonial of do	taken, &c., for Lachine Can olargement do d		Damages, &c., to property, resulting from construction of Intercolonial Railway, Section No. 8 do do do do	do do do do do do do do Intercolonial Section No. 8	Section No. 1
A. St. Denis Land taken for Carille largement &c. by Railway for depôt at St. John, N.B. John Elliott Contract, extras, &c. Contract, extract, extras, &c. Contract, extras,	Maxime Thierry	Parate of late J. Frothingham Seminary of Montreal. Moisic Iron Co. (south side) do (north side)	Louis Desrosiers	Pierre de Champlain	Celestin de Champlain

APPENDIX No. 18.—Statement of Claims referred to and arbitrated upon by the Official Arbitrators, &c.—Concluded.

	Remarks.	\$ cts. fil. Dec. 3, 1877 S50 00 May 18, 1878 After the reference of this case to man, was requested by the Minister to visit the locality and report on the matter. Mr. Cowan visited the place and reported on the 18th May, 1877, recommending the payment to claimant of \$350. The report was approved by O. C., the claimant accepting the \$350. This case referred to two members of Board only.
	Date of Award.	\$ cts. Mil. Dec. 3, 1877 350 00 May 18, 1878
	Amount awarded.	8 cts.
And the second s	Amount claimed.	\$ cts. 200 00 13,773 96 16,182 28 1,178 00 4 mount offered. 1,201 35
-	Date of reference to Arbitration.	Aug. 25, 1877 Nov. 15, 1877 Apri 24, .378 June, 14, 1878
	Subject of Claim.	Hypolite Theriault
	Claimant.	Hypolite Theriault Boss & McKay J. S. MacEwen

F. H. ENNIS, Secretary, O.A.

OTTAWA, 22nd November, 1878.

APPENDIX No. 18.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Public Works Department, Victoria, British Columbia, 22nd July, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following Report of the works under my charge during the fiscal year 1877-78, together with a detailed statement of amounts received on account of telegraph revenue, land sales, and rents during the past year.

Penitentiary.

This building is now complete and ready for occupation, with the exception of the mess utensils, bedding and stools for the prisoners' cells. All the accounts have been paid in full, excepting the balance of the claim of the contractors, which is still under consideration, and the amount which may be due to the caretaker as extra pay, whilst acting as clerk of works in charge of the erection of the dam. This latter amount of \$210 has since been authorized, and a credit for it is on its way. The dam has been successfully built of wood, with clay banking well tamped, and is very tight. The first attempt of the contractor, nowever, to finish it was a frilure, owing to his neglect in not tamping the clay, thus allowing the water to break through underneath and lift up the greater part of the frame work. His next attempt was successful as he put in a sluice box to regulate the height of the water, which allowed him to ram the clay well in.

The 2-inch iron pipes, well coated while hot with asphaltum, have been laid, and the building is now provided, at its highest point, with a plentiful supply (504 gallons per hour) of pure cold water. The office furniture for the Warden's and officer's quarters, and that of the dining rooms for the prisoners, has been made and fitted up. Fifty iron bedsteads have been made and fixed in the cells. Two chapels, one for the Protestants and one for the Roman Catholics, have been fitted up with chancel furniture, pulpits, pews, reading desks, and with separate recessed portions for the female prisoners, have been fitted up for divine service. An accurate survey has been made of the Reserve, which has been enlarged so as to contain the water pipe track, and a written description of the length and bearings of the boundary lines has been forwarded to Ottawa for the purpose of proclamation in the Gazette. Most of the corners have been marked with rough hammered stone posts set firmly in the ground. The total contents of the Reserve is now 96·16 acres.

In order to lay the water pipes and build the dam, it was found necessary to pass through certain private lands, Lot 1 Block XIII, and to build the dam partly on the public street and partly on Lot 2, Block XIII. Permission was obtained from the Provincial Government to use the street, and offers were made by me to Messrs. Turner and McColl, the owners of the lands, of the sum of \$125 each, as compensation for any damage which might result therefrom. These offers were absolutely rejected. This was duly reported, and it was then decided that the right of way for pipes and dam should be acquired by arbitration, and I gave them notice of it, having first tendered them in writing the sums above mentioned. The Court of Arbitration sat at New Westminster in December last; Mr. Hugh Boyd acting for both the land owners, and I for the Government; Mr. W. D. Ferris J.P., having been appointed to act as umpire. The result of the arbitration was that Mr. Turner

A. 1879

was awarded the sum of \$200, and Mr. McColl the sum of \$75, for the damage to their lands respectively. The right of way through Lot 1, Block XIII, is 5 feet wide, and is granted for ever, with right of passage over it by the agents and workmen of the Department for the repairing of the pipes. The fees paid to arbitrators amounted to \$50, of which \$20 was to the umpire, and \$30 to Mr. Boyd, who had some distance to travel. Copies of the award and of all the correspondence and evidence taken on the subject have been transmitted to Ottawa.

The following is an abstract of all expenditure incurred on account of this work for the year.

Cost of dam—contract \$350 00 Extra work—sluice box 100 00		
Box for rose 10 00		
Clearing timber and chopping trees on line of trench		
	\$ 494 (
Trench—cutting and filling in	602	10
supplying all cocks and connections, rose, &c	1,862 (00
Furniture for offices, chapels, &c	2,310 (00
Iron bedsteads—making		
Fixing in cell 119 00		
	628	-
Coal—freight and hauling for drying basement	259 (00
Caretaker—wages		
" acting as Clerk of Works 258 00		
	1,353 (00
Arbitration—awarded to G. Turner 200 00		
" W. McColl 75 00		
Fees to umpire 20 00		
" 1 arbitrator 30 00		
	325 (00
Surveys of reserve, pipe track, &c	168 8	37
Total expenditure	\$8,001	7

IMPROVEMENT OF NAVIGATION.

Victoria Harbour.

No dredging operations have been carried on this year. The vessels have been laid up in charge of a caretaker. The punts have been lent at various times with the object of having them tarred and cleaned without expense to the Government. The decay mentioned in last Annual Report in the upper works of the dredge, is, I fear, extending, and should be at once checked, to prevent its getting to the frame and timbers of the vessel. The expenditure has been:

Wages of caretaker	\$480	00 64
	\$541	64

River Cowichan.

The amount of \$1,500 having been authorized for clearing the obstructions from this river, I proceeded to the Cowichan Lake on the 28th May, returning to Victoria on the 5th June. The lake is about 22 miles long, and 22 miles from the mouth of the river, which latter is for nearly half its course very rapid, the average current being about 5 miles an hour. A great many drift piles of fallen timber exis—o

them is about 400 yards long. The effect of these drifts is to divert the river from its natural bed, to increase the velocity of the current immediately below them, to form shoals, and, during the season of freshets, to cause the water to overflow its banks. The timber on the upper portion of the river and on the shores of the lake is simply magnificent, consisting of Douglas fir, white pine, cedar, hemlock and spruce, with very large alder, maple and poplar; the former are of large growth, from 3 to 7 feet in diameter, and without a branch for 150 to 200 feet. It is estimated by those capable of judging, that this region contains not less than two thousand million (2,000,000,000) feet of marketable timber, board measure. There are large tracks of good land along the banks of both river and lake, the former is now subject to overflow, but the clearing of the river will certainly diminish the tendency to do so. When cleared there will be no difficulty in running down booms of logs. On my return I prepared a specification and called for tenders for this work, and on the 28th of June executed an agreement with Joseph Nicholson for its performance, on or before the 31st of March next, for the sum of \$1,345, of which the sum of \$700 is payable when the clearing and burning is performed to my satisfaction, and the balance of \$645 during the month of April next after inspection and approval. I transmitted copies of the contract, specification and bond to Ottawa, in letter dated 5th instant. The expenditure therefore has been,

Passage money of self and cook, Indian's wages, canoe hire		. .
Provisions for the party		
Cartage of tents, &c		
	\$78	HE
	\$10	75

Beaver Rock, Victoria Harbour.

The operation of raising the stone shattered by the blasting in 1876 has been continuously carried on by means of the diving bell or caisson, with the following result:—

Amount removed in fiscal year, 1876-77	$253 \\ 1,324$	tons.
Estimated amount to be removed	1,577 1,768	: ::
Leaving still to be removed		

Under the most favorable circumstances it has been found impossible to remove more than 160 tons a month, the average of the past year gives 110.3 tons per month.

Most of the rock has been sold to persons engaged in erecting sea walls in front of their wharves. One-third of the amount of these sales will be paid over to the Government.

Total amount of contract	\$11.950	00
Amount certified under progress estimate No. 1, less drawback	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
less drawback\$2,240 63		
Amount certified under progress estimate No. 2, less drawback		
less drawback		
less drawback		
		88
	AT 000	
Balance in hand payable on completion of work	\$5,228	12

Telegraph maintenance.

During the month of February a bad break occurred in the submerged cable across Haro Strait. The Superintendent recovered about two miles of the broken cable, when it broke, and the other 7,000 feet, which were very old and weak, were lost. A sailing ferry-boat was at once put on to maintain the communication, at a cost, for the boat-master and two operators, of \$12 a day. In March the repaired cable was laid, but, owing to the stormy weather, it was found impossible to stretch it to its original point on San Juan Island, and it was therefore landed at Henry Island, and the connection made complete by means of a land line $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and by a piece of old core patched up for the purpose about 800 yards long. We have not on hand at this moment any submarine cable, but I have written to Lefebvre & Co., of London, under date of 20th of June, to send out overland $3\frac{1}{2}$ statute miles, which will be of a quality superior to that we usually obtain in San Francisco, and much cheaper; in fact the $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles will be delivered here at the same price, as two miles from the latter place. The following is an abstract of the expenditure under this head of service for the year:—

Salaries	\$18,120 00
Rent	396 00
Postage	84 00
Travelling expenses of Superintendent	380 00
Transportation of operators	260 00
Material and supplies	593 00
Printing	275 50
Printing	
accounts	1,022 44
Light, fuel, cost of men and horses on line, extra men	,
and horses for repairs, freight, ferriage, stationery,	
advertising, &c	3,388 17
Submerged cable, purchase of 2 miles in San	
Francisco	
Freight	
Duty 515 68	
	3,528 54
New poles—cutting and delivering 2,835 at 50c. per	
pole, from Yale to Cache Creek, 110 miles	1,417 50
Cable repairs, and hire of "Sir James Douglas," &c	3,197 79
Subsidy to Western Union Telegraph Company for 12	
months	4,000 00
,	
	\$36,662 94
Amount appropriated for year	36,720 00
Balance unexpended	\$57 06

Public Works Advertising Account.

The following expenditure under this head of service has been incurred during the year:—

Advertising steamers	to avoid Beaver Rock	\$ 8 00
Advertising Tenders,	River Cowiehan	11 00

19 00

Repairs to Buildings.

The following repairs and additions have been made during the year, the cost of which is shown below.

Post Office Building, Victoria.

The roof has been painted as usual, and the mortar of the five walls has been raked out and replaced with cement. The latrines have been converted into water-closets and fitted with metal glazed pans with ½-inch flushing pipes. Hose and cocks have been fitted to assist in case of fire.

Indian office, New Westminster.

Part of the old Assay Office premises has been remodelled and converted into an office for the Mainland Commissioner, with suitable Indian waiting rooms, &c.

Custom House, Kootenay.

Certain necessary repairs made by the collector have been authorised, and the cost thereof refunded to that officer.

Custom House, Victoria.

Water cocks, hose, &c., have been supplied to this building to assist in case of fire. Broken windows, &c., have been repaired.

Amounts expended on foregoing works:-

Victoria Post-Office:—		
Hose, cocks, &c	\$ 94	50
Fitting 4 water closet pans, ½-inch piping, &c		00
Cementing five walls	50	00
Painting roof	35	00
Trap-door lock, &c		00
,		
	\$244	50
Indian Superintendent's Office—contract for alterations	500	00
Kootenay Custom House-repairs to floor	10	00
Custom House, Victoria:—		
Hose, cocks, &c		
Windows, lock, &c 4 50		
		. 75
	0000	
	\$966	25

Salary and Contingencies.

The following expenditure has been incurred during the year under this head of service:—

Resident Engineer	\$2,199 96
Office assistance, tracing plans, &c	79 00
Messenger—wages	180 00
" washing office towels	8 00
Fuel	28 50
Inspection of works at New Westminster	114 50
Water rates, \$8; service to Custom House, \$10	18 00
Stationery	29 99
Telegrams on service (part of year)	11 60
Printing voucher forms, &c	7 50
Post Office box, stamps, &c	11 25
	-

\$2,688 30

Revenue Te'egraph Maintenance.

The amount received on this account is as follows:-

		Dep	. receipt.			
Ref	und by	Oppenheimer Bros., of cost				
		ring donkey engine	2,545	\$	21	60
Rev	enue for	July	2,669		549	25
	44	August	2,728		688	65
	"	September	2,932		532	45
	"	October	41		794	55
	"	November	172		458	80
	"	December	287		653	30
	"	January	508		863	55
	66	February	54 8		226	71
	4.	March	667		952	34
	"	April	910	1.	,035	49
	"	May	1,054	1	784	48
	"	June (part)	1,153		23 8	18
				\$8,	790	35
				-		

By an Order-in-Council dated 30th April, the tariff of charges on messages transmitted over the line has been lowered, which will take effect from the 15th June. It is hoped, however, that in view of the improved prospects of the Cariboo country, from the recent discoveries of gold-bearing veins of quartz, and the consequent more frequent use of the line, that no diminution of the revenue will result therefrom.

Rents of Lots and Buildings.

The following is the account of all rents received by me from tenants holding under the Dominion Government, to the 15th April. Since this date, in accordance with instructions received, I have ceased to collect these rents, the duty of doing so having been vested in the Collector of Inland Revenue at Victoria.

Henry Holbrook, Camp premises	\$115	50
Jonathan Morey, Assay Office do	27	00
Adolphus Peele, do do		
(Commission paid for collecting this \$2.50)		
Edward Dickenson, Government House	90	00
John Kinsman, do do	60	00
	\$340	00

Sales of Government Property.

The third instalment with interest has been paid by Mr. J. K. Suter, on E₂ Lot 5, Block XIV, New Westminster, as follows:—

Third instalment as agreed	\$180	00
Interest 1 year 10 months at 7 per cent. per annum	23	10
	\$203	10

Lot 4, Block V, New Westminster.

The balance due on purchase money of this lot has been paid by Messrs McNamara and McGirl, and a written description of the boundary lines, with plan of the lot has been sent to Ottawa.

Balance of purchase money paid, \$725.00.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

B. W. PEARSE,

Resident Engineer.

F. Braun, Esq., Secretary,
Public Works Department,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 19.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT, MONTREAL, 1st October, 1878.

SIR,—I now leg to hand you the accounts shewing the working of the Prince Edward Island Railway, for the year ended 30th June, 1878.

I enclose the following 13 returns, viz:

No. 1. Capital account.

- " 2. Detailed statement of capital expenditure.
- " 3. Revenue account.

	o. Hovendo account.		
66	4. Locomotive power.	(Abstract	1.)
66	5. Car expenses.	<i>``</i>	2.)
"	6. Maintenance of way and works	("	3.)
CE	7. Station expenses	("	4.)
4.6	8. General charges.	("	5.)
46	9. Renewals of permanent way.	("	6.)

"10. Monthly statement of receipts.

"11. Statement of general store account.

" 12. General balance.

"13. Comparative statement of averages.

I also enclose the reports of the Superintendent, the Engineer and the Mechanical Superintendent.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

The total cost of the Railway at the date of the last report was \$3,403,367.84, and there has been charged during the last year the sum of \$6,551.86, making the total cost up to 30th June, 1878, \$3,409,919.70.

The outlay of \$6,551.86 is for the settlement of matters which occurred prior to

the opening of the railway, and for a new station at Bredalbane.

The railway work-shops and rolling stock are in a fairly satisfactory condition, the steel rails laid in, tending materially to improve the state of the permanent way.

The fencing has also been considerably improved, but considerable expense will

still be required before it is in a completely satisfactory state.

Considerable additions have been made to the snow fencing, much of which has also been moved further back from the rails.

The regularity of the trains in winter has consequently been much improved. The change of the line at Souris, for which an appropriation was made last session, has been commenced and will probably be completed during the present fiscal

The new station will be in operation within a couple of months, but the shipping wharf cannot be ready until next season.

REVENUE ACCOUNT. The gross receipts were	\$13 5 ,899 130,664		60 2
Shewing an increase of	\$	5,234	68

The passenger receipts, as compared with the previous year, shew an increase of \$4,653.04, with an increase of 17,950 in the number carried.

The freight traffic shews a decrease of \$1,052.74, with a decrease of 2,116 tons

carried.

The traffic shewed a fair increase up to the close of last winter, but from that date declined heavily owing to the great depression of business throughout the Island.

No signs of this depression passing away have yet been developed, and the traffic is in consequence not satisfactory. Shipbuilding on the Island, during the last year, has greatly diminished, and the mackerel fishery is reported to have been unsatisfactory.

WORKING EXPENSES.

The ordinary expenses for the year were	\$194,135 04 27,464 45
Making a total of	\$221,599 49
For the previous year the figures were:	
Ordinary Expenses	228,595 25
Shewing a total decrease of	\$ 6,995 76
The loss on working the line after defraying all expenses was for last year	
Shewing an improvement of	\$12,230 41
The loss for the three years the railway has been open wa	as as follows:
The year ended 30th June 1876	97,930 33

At the end of the present year 1,500 tons of steel rails will have been laid in the track between Charlottetown and Summerside. The light iron rails on the very sharp curves are wearing rapidly. It is doubtful if 500 tons a year will henceforth properly maintain the railway.

It would be very desirable if the sharpest curves were taken out, which would

shorten the distance, and greatly improve the running of the trains.

The locomotive expenses are satisfactory owing to the improvements which have been made in the engines. The cost per engine mile run was 19.34c. as against 22.98c. for the previous year.

The car expenses will continue to be heavy until the improvements which are

steadily progressing are completed.

19,572 sleepers were put in the track. This number will yearly increase for some time.

35,000 sleepers will be required for the current year to keep the road in proper condition.

The ballasting and lifting of the line has been fully attended to; and this with the carrying out of a system of drainage has much improved the track.

The bridging has also been much repaired and strengthened.

Some of the stations are being repaired and dwellings added for the agents. This will be gradually carried out until all are completed.

Aga

STORES.

The stock of stores on 30th June, 1878, amounted to:

Ordinary stores	2,455	0.6
Total	\$51,845	57
The stock for the previous year stood at	\$48,613	43

The item of rails will increase as the iron rails are replaced by steel. The price of old rails is at present extremely low, and the demand for them very limited.

The total cost per train mile run during the year was as follows:

Renewals	14.14 "
Total	82.92cts.
ainst for the previous year :	
Ordinary expenses	85.74 cts.

shewing a reduction per train mile run of 10.96c.

The expenses are now about as low as they can well be, without diminishing the accommodation afforded; and the traffic at present is not quite equal to the figures of last year, owing to the causes already referred to.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. J. BRYDGES,

General Superintendent Government Railways.

F. Braun, Esq., Secretary,

Department of Public Works,

Ottawa.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

GENERAL OFFICES,

CHARLOTTETOWN, August 23, 1878.

Sir,—I beg to submit herewith reports relating to the operations of the Prince

Edward Island Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

Capital Account.—The only item of capital account actually incurred during the past year was for the erection of a station building and platform at Bredalbane, which was much required.

The new building is the most commodious, and has the best appearance of any

way station on the road.

I would again recommend that 6 passenger excursion cars be added to our stock. These are absolutely required. We have a very fair excursion business during the summer months, and are compelled to use ordinary box cars, in order to supplement the passenger cars; thus every season being put to the expense of putting in rough seats, in order to make them at all available. The very uncomfortable and poor accommodation thus furnished to excursionists is injuring the business very much. These cars can be built in our own shops, without any additional expense and cheaper than elsewhere.

The want of storage accommodation in Charlottetown is being felt more severely every year, and militates against our business. Produce dealers having to pay cartage at Charlottetown in addition to freight, are not able to give so high a price at way stations as they otherwise would, thus causing farmers to haul their produce to town rather than accept the low price offered. Again, as stated in my report last year, cars are very much delayed when vessels do not arrive promptly, there being no place into which the cars may be discharged, we are compelled to allow the produce to remain in them, thus crippling us for want of cars in our very busiest season.

I would recommend that a warehouse be constructed with a capacity of 150,000 bushels, which would enable us to discharge all cars promptly, virtually adding to their carrying power. A storage charge upon all grain going into said warehouse (to which shippers would not object) would, I have not the least doubt, pay a fair rent on the cost of the building. The practice heretofore has been, for merchants to refrain from buying until the fall fleet came in, when a great effort had to be made to get the vessels loaded and away before the ice formed. Now with such a warehouse they could begin to buy along the line of the railway as soon as the threshing would begin, and have the warehouse full before the fleet arrived, which also could be loaded and despatched much earlier in consequence. It would likewise be of great service for the storage of grain purchased during winter, for shipment by the spring fleet.

The distance from Cardigan to Mount Stewart is 18 miles. The heaviest snow drifts and greatest detentions in winter occur near Baldwin's, which is about midway between these stations. During the past two winters it has been necessary to open telegraph offices in the tank-house there.

Considerable passenger and freight business is being done at Baldwin's, which from its position, with roads radiating in all directions, would with the convenience

of a regular station, do much more.

The distance from Royalty Junction to Mount Stewart is 16 miles.

We find it very inconvenient to be without a telegraph or crossing station for that distance. Bedford which is situated about midway, does a fair business, and

with a regular station would do more.

Agents dwellings are being erected at Tignish, O'Leary, Port Hill, Mount Stewart and Souris, in addition to those already in use. The following stations are yet unprovided in this respect, viz: Alberton, Hunter River, North Wiltshire, Georgetown, Cardigan and St. Peters.

I would therefore respectfully urge the necessity of erecting during the current year, station buildings with agents apartments at Bedford and Baldwin's, and agents residences at Alberton, Hunter River, North Wiltshire, Georgetown, Cardigan and St. Peters.

Souris to St. Peters is 21 miles.

Harmony is only 5 miles from Souris and does no business, being so close to the last named place, it is of no use as a crossing station.

Bear River is about midway between Souris and St. Peters, and does the best

business on that branch, being also well situated for a crossing station.

I would therefore recommend that Harmony Station be closed, and reduced to the rank of a flag station; and that Bear River be made a regular station, and the station building from Harmony removed thereto.

Revenue Account.—We are happy to be able to shew a continued improvement on this account, consisting of an increase in receipts of \$5,234.68 and a decrease in

expenditure of \$7,087.71.

Earnings, year ending 30th June, 1877 \$130,664 92 for 1878 Expenses, ordinary working do 210,329 08 do	\$135,899 60 194,135 04
Renewals do \$79,664 16 do	\$58,235 44 27,464 45
Gross loss upon year's operations \$97,930 33 do	\$85,699 89
Year ending 30th June 1877—Gross receipts	
Increase	\$ 5,234 68
Year ending 30th June 1877—Gross expenditure	\$228,595 25 221,599 49
Decrease	\$ 6,995 76
Loss for 1878 less than upon the previous year by	\$12,230 44 \$1,073 11 937 79
Decrease	\$ 135 32
do per train mile 1877	85.74 cts 68.78 "
Decrease	16.96 "

The year 1877-78 was upon the whole favourable for railway purposes—a fine harvest and a comparatively mild winter. With an abundant harvest and a fair success in the fishing business, we at one time anticipated much larger earnings. On account, however, of low prices, produce moved very slowly. Outs were held in granary by farmers, and even now (August 1878) large quantities remain in the farmers hands. For potatoes there was almost no demand. By descriptive statement herewith you will observe that shipments of potatoes over the road dropped from 174,911 bushels in 1877 to 60,302 bushels in 1878. Also outs fell from 628,792 bushels in 1877 to 571,420 bushels in 1878—almost every other item of freight, however, shewing a fair increase.

The passenger business has recovered the decline of the previous year, shewing an increase of 17,950 passengers and \$4,658.04, the receipts for each passenger being for 1877, 64.57c. and for 1878, 58.34c., or a decrease per passenger of 6.23c. caused by

the most general use of return and second class tickets.

Working expenses.—We have pleasure in being able to point to a saving in working expenses for the year of \$16,194.04. Of this, \$4,289.18 was in locomotive power, principally in "repairs to engines, and tenders" and in "water including pump and tank repairs."

Beginning the year with locomotives, machinery and tanks in good effective

condition, we have been able with a moderate outlay to maintain that efficiency.

Car expenses are about the same as for the previous year, and will continue heavy until the cars are all more or less renewed, this being rendered necessary by the inferior nature of the original rolling stock.

There is a decrease of \$9,564.82 in expenditure on account of maintenance of way and works. This saving has been effected mainly in clearing ice and snow and in

repairs to snow ploughs, flangers and tools.

The winter 1877-78 set in very severely—storm followed storm until about the middle of February, when springlike weather began, and continued until the end of the season. During the stormy period, the snow and A fences did excellent service. Our steam ploughs also enabled us to clear the track where the snow banks did obstruct, so that our trains were not detained beyond two or three hours at any time.

You will observe also that there is a decrease in repairs to "Roadway, fences and

semaphores" and repairs to buildings.

Station expenses are only \$918.32 greater than last year, although three addi-

tional stations were maintained.

In general charges there is a decrease of \$3,727.26 shewing, a saving in every item under this head, excepting "damages to men, animals and goods," in which there is an apparent increase of \$421.81. This may be explained by the fact that during the previous year the sale of unclaimed goods realized \$412.17 which was deducted from this account, whereas there has been no sale during the year 1877–1878. The amount \$1,591.24 paid for "damages to men, animals and goods" consists greatly of claims for animals killed on the track, and will continue large until the whole road is properly fenced.

Stores.—Our purchases during the past year have been light, \$69,773.17 against \$103,315.99 for the previous year. Our stock on hand at June 30, is \$51,845.57 against \$48,613.43 for 1877, the increase being in rails and fastenings on hand.

We are paying the same price for coal as last year, viz: \$2.69 per ton, purchasing

from the same mine.

Casualties.—October 30, 1877, 5.40 p.m. Train No. 7 approaching Bredalbane station. Brakeman Thos. A. Cartmill killed -fell between two cars from which he had drawn the coupling pin. The cars passed over him, causing death in a few minutes thereafter.

Verdict at Inquest: - "That on the 30th October instant, the deceased came to

his death by falling between two cars,—the train being in motion at the time."

December 19, 1877—7 a.m. Train No. 1. Engine driver Hendry and fireman Trainor, very severely scalded but not permanently injured. When approaching Montrose station, the plug which supports the brick arch in the fire box, was knocked off by the fireman when stirring the fire—the steam escaped in great volume, filling the cab and scalding the inmates.

January 15, 1878.—9.23 a.m. Train No. 5. Brakeman James McDonald had

his arm crushed while coupling cars at St. Peters. Has since recovered perfectly.

May 8, 1878.—6.42 p.m. Baggageman McDonald, wrist broken while coupling

cars at North Wiltshire. Not seriously hurt.

We have again the pleasure of reporting that no passenger has been either killed or injured upon this Railway.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. McKECHNIE,

Superintendent.

C. J. BRYDGES, Esq.,

General Superintendent of Government Railways.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

DESCRIPTIVE STATEMENT of Freight Earnings for the Year ended 30th June, 1878.

Description of Freight.	Quan	tities.	То	ns.	Amo	unt.
2.00.00	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
Oats	628,792 2,030 174,911 29,437 3,053 2,615	571,420 3,759 60,302 36,298 5,898 3,462	10,699 50 5,434 2,945 458 394 244	9,719 110 1,676 3,630 885 528 234	\$ cts. 14,178 30 102 71 7,470 84 4,758 85 589 14 632 31 425 87	\$ ct: 13,291 90 216 76 2,061 81 5,884 37 1,296 82 825 84 483 98
Oysters " Fish barrels No. Timber, hewn and unhewn C. ft. Lumber, sawn Shingles M. Cordwood and tanbark Cords Coal Cars. Lime Brls.	3,222 6,394 241,245 1,188,380 837 59 1,453	3,032 11,959 226,373 1,015,097 6,768 1,245 74 781	322 100 6,791 1,524 585 1,351 481 181 379	303 174 6,353 1,355 570 1 849 582 232 487	534 18 323 71 6,082 83 1,338 69 650 75 965 20 332 55 198 74	500 48 595 27 6,470 78 1,161 55 642 07 1,524 81 342 84 213 06 245 12
Limestone			379 303 270 347 469	487 503 755 575 575 167 36 162	203 16 205 35 170 10 380 86 1,005 12 107 12 577 68	245 12 347 30 328 52 576 15 1,363 96 164 90 103 20 361 05
Pork, in barrels No. Butter Eggs Pkgs. Merchandise Wharfage, storage, &c	1,193	8,631	179 20 240 7,031	108 21 316 7,018	294 75 77 99 445 80 20,053 31 807 52	270 40 82 11 763 48 20,850 98 1,191 17

STATEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

×*	1877.	1878.
Total number carried	\$60,357 41	111,428 \$65,015 45 0 58 34

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT, CHARLOTTETOWN, 29th June, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the affairs of my department for the fiscal year now ended.

Maintenance.

The total cost of maintenance of road, including ballasting, repairs to buildings, ridges, wharves, &c., together with removal of ice and snow was \$62,928.42 as gainst \$72,493.24 for the year ended 30th June, 1877, being a decrease of \$9,564.82. During the year just ended the total train mileage run, was 267,233 at a cost for naintenance of road of 23.6 cents per train mile as against 243,494 train miles for ear ended 30th June, 1877, at a cost of 29.7 cents per train mile. Thus, while there as been an increase of 9.7 per cent in the amount of traffic, there has been a decrease of 13 per cent in the absolute cost and a decrease of 20.6 per cent in the relative cost f maintaining the road.

Under the head of "repairs of track" mainly representing the wages of section ten a sum of \$30,663.20 has been expended as against \$36,282.79 for the same item at year, being a decrease of \$5,619.59. The length of line being 198.5 miles, the cost of this item, this year, was thus \$153.47 per mile per annum, or 49 cents per mile per iem. There are 31 section gangs, being an average of 6.4 miles for each gang.

ach gang average 2.5 men per diem.

A sum of \$4,456.16 has been expended on ballasting. 2,600 cars of ballast were istributed over various parts of the line at the rate of 100 cars per mile; thus giving lift of about 4 inches on 26 miles of the line. The cost was \$1.71 per car, and this reludes the cost of getting, filling, train hire and part of the cost of packing into the rack—16,889 train miles were run in performing this service.

891 tons of iron rails have been used in repairs, lengthening sidings &c., at a

ost of \$1,538.73. The cost of labour and conveyance is covered by this.

113 tons of fish-plates were used in repairs.

 $15\frac{3}{4}$ tons of track spikes have been used at a cost of \$1,065.37.

A sum of \$1,654.00 has been expended on frogs. 6 patent reversible cast steel rogs are included in this.

Much trouble has been caused by the frequent breaking of the cast iron frogs riginally placed in the track, and these frogs are being gradually replaced by cast

cel frogs, iron rail frogs and steel rail frogs.

A sum of \$2,562 24 has been expended on bridges—9 bridges, representing a stall length of 368 feet, were widened with floor timbers, and strengthened by the addition of guard stringers—81,500 feet B. M. of material, have been used in this ork. The entire length of the bridging on the line is 2,462 feet.

20 new timber culverts have been put in on various parts of the line.

72 pairs of cattle guard stringers have also been renewed. The total cost of this as \$883.70.

A sum of \$568.77 has been expended on repairs of Summerside wharf. The reater part of this has been required for making good settlements that have taken lace in the wharf.

A recent examination has disclosed the fact that the foundation timbers are much aten by sea worms, and that this is the cause of the settlements. Extensive repairs ill be required on this wharf during the coming year.

A sum of \$1,855.21 has been expended on repairs of fencing as against \$967.36

or the corresponding item last year.

Under the head of station yards and approaches, a sum of \$1,246.36 has been spended as compared with \$1,315 73 for last year.—The work done has been rading station yards, making proper road approaches and extending sidings.

The total length of siding laid during the year was 0.85 mile.

The entire length of sidings on the line (inclusive of ballast sidings) is now $10\cdot14$ miles.

For removing ice and snow \$2,571:35 has been expended, as against \$7,617:23 for the previous year, being a decrease of \$5,045:88. So large a decrease is undoubtedly very largely owing to the protection from snow that has been provided by the crection of snow fences.

I beg to enclose a comparative statement of the cost of maintenance of road for the years 1875-76,—1876-77 and 1877-78. It is gratifying to be able to point to a steady decrease in the cost, and at the same time to be able to report that the line has been maintained in a thoroughly efficient manner, and many permanent improvements effected.

No stronger proof of the efficient condition of the track can be adduced, than the fact that throughout the whole year, just ended, we have not had a single "run off."

The total length of line maintained is 1981 miles including the Cascumpec and

Souris wharf tracks.

No accidents or casualties worthy of mention have occurred in my Department.

Renewals.

A total sum of \$27,464·45 has been expended on renewals (see statement No. 9.) Four and a half miles of the line have been laid with steel rails. 1½ mile was laid from Royalty Junction westward and 3½ miles from Hunter River westward. 352¾ tons of steel rails were used at a cost including labor and train hire of \$10.111.58, being \$28.66 per ton. This is the net cost of the steel rails, after they have been credited with the value of the iron rails taken up. The laying of this quantity of steel, liberated 286 tons of iron rails. The value of these, at \$15 per ton, was placed to the credit of the steel rail account. Of the foregoing quantity of steel rails 97 tons were obtained in the autumn of 1876, from the Cammells Steel Works at a cost of \$44.25 per ton delivered in Charlottetown, and 255¾ tons were obtained in the autumn of 1877, from the Dowlais Steel Works, at a cost of \$35.89 per ton delivered in Charlottetown. The cost of labour and train hire, required to lay the 4·5 miles was \$930.46, being at the rate of \$207.75 per mile.

There are now altogether 9\frac{3}{4} miles of line laid with steel rails.

A total sum of \$10,617.48 has been expended on account of fence construction.

This total was made up in the following manner:

Additional land purchased for snow fence	\$1,471	71
New snow fence erected	4,420	31
Snow fence moved back	441	15
A Fence	1,298	30
Pole fence	1,744	17
Wire fence	1,241	84
Total	\$10.617	48

18.24 acres of land in all were purchased in small strips, 25 feet wide throughout different parts of the line for the above sum, being at the rate of \$80.68 per acre, and this includes allowance made for damage done to crop

Fifty-five different parties were dealt with in purchasing this land. The new snow fence erected, amounted to 1895 rods or 5.92 miles.

In order to arrive at the actual cost of this it is necessary to add a sum of \$650 (charged in the capital account of last year) to that above stated, and to deduct 240 rods built from material on hand. The cost will thus be found to be \$3.00 per rod.

This covers all conveyance of material, labour, inspection &c. 381,566 feet of lumber were used in the erection of this fence: it was entirely purchased on the Island at an average price of \$8.06 per M. feet, 3,200 posts were used. These were 12

feet in length and were obtained from A. Callaghan and James Barclay at the low

average price of 10 cents per post.

All material required in the erection of the fence was purchased by the Engineers department, and supplied to the parties who were engaged in the work of erection. 60 cents per rod was paid for the labour of erection, and ten contractors were engaged in the work.

The total amount of snow fencing now erected on the line is 8,015 rods, or 25

(single) miles,

The sum paid for moving snow fence covers the moving of 519 rods,—85 cents per rod was paid for pulling down and re-erecting the fence.

The A fence is a portable fence that can be thrown down in winter.

The present board fence was altered to this style. 5,662 rods—17.7 miles were so

altered at a cost of \$1298.30, being 23 cents per rod.

The pole fence was erected on part of the line to the west of Summerside, where only the original wire fence existed, and which was utterly inadequate for the protection of the line. 2,781 rods or 4.35 double miles of this fence, were put up at a cost of \$1,744.17, being $62\frac{3}{4}$ cents per rod. This covers the cost of all labour and material. Three contractors were employed on the work,

 $5\frac{1}{2}$ double miles or $3,544\frac{1}{2}$ rods of wire fence were erected, from Alberton eastwards. The wire used was the top wire (being the strongest wire) off the old wire

fence, where it had been removed.

Six strands of this wire were put on, and a board run along the top of the posts. Two contractors were engaged in the work of erection, and were paid 20 cents per rod.

The total cost of this fence, was \$1,241.84 or 35c. per rod. In this is included the cost of gathering up and distributing the old fence wire.

A sum of \$5,139.18 has been expended on renewals of sleepers. 19,572 were put

in, being at the rate of 26c. per sleeper.

This covers first cost, expense of distributing and labor of putting into the track. The sleepers are mainly white hemlock, and were obtained by tender from Mr. James Barclay.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

GRANVILLE C. CUNNINGHAM,

Engineer.

C. J. BRYDGES, Esq.,

General Superintendent of Government Railways,
Montreal.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT, CHARLOTTETOWN, 1st July, 1878.

Sir,—I beg to submit the report of my Department for the year ended 30th June, 1878.

Appended are the following statements:-

- 1. Statement of performance and cost of locomotives for the year.

 2 Monthly statement of cost of locomotive power for the year.
- 3. Monthly abstract from locomotive returns for the year.

4. Monthly statement of car mileage for the year.

5. Statement showing number of locomotives and cars.

The locomotives are in very good order, except the tank engines, whose boilers are too small, and when hard worked the tubes leak at the firebox end, and require renewal oftener on that account. Everything else is in the best condition. Our expenses are much below last year's.

The car expenses differ very slightly from last year. A great deal has been done towards their improvement—13 first-class cars are now double seated, giving an increase of 117 sittings, which is equal to 3.25 cars over the original accommo-

dation.

Twelve roofs have been opened in order to stay them, otherwise it was impossible to keep them from leaking in wet weather.

The ventilation has been doubled in the "Monitor." The fourteen cars have

been furnished with large wheels and the trucks made to suit them.

These cars now ride much more pleasantly and turn the curves better. In

future the expense on this class will diminish.

The second-class and postal cars will slightly increase in cost on account of the alterations on the trucks for the larger wheels, and the changing of two of the postals to second-class and baggage, as we are short of the latter for summer use. One of these has been used temporarily by the paymaster, but as we can spare one of the vans, which affords sufficient accommodation, it will be converted into a pay car.

The remaining vans will need very little repair the coming year.

The freight cars have run up their expenses on account of the rebuilding of three box cars, eight platforms and 57 new trucks, besides the ordinary repairs and strengthening of the old stock.

We will hold back on the building of the trucks to wear out the small wheels, but the old box car bodies and platforms will need close attention as they are rotting

very fast.

The material of which they are built is spruce and birch, and is very perishable. Although our freight cars have not increased in number, in rebuilding we make them carry 25 per cent. more.

By keeping on as we have begun, the cars, like the engines, will be made better,

and the expenses will then decrease.

The engines and cars are kept neatly painted.

The four large and the five small ploughs are all in good order.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

A. STRONACH,
Mechanical Superintendent.

C. J. BRYDGES, Esq.,

General Superintendent of Government Railways,
Montreal.

NO. 1.—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

								1
CR.	& cts.	3,403,367 84		6,551 86				3,409,919 70
		3,403,367 84 June 30 By Dominion of Canada		June 30 By Dominion of Canada				Total
	1877.	June 30	1878.	June 30				
CAPITAL ACCUERT.	& cts.	3,403,367 84					6,551 86	3,409,919 70
CAPITAL	& cts.				2,851 86	1,760 00	2,000 00	
		June 30 To Cost of Road and Equipment to date	,	June 30 To Expenditure, year ended 30th June, 1878, classified as follows:-	Loss on temporary opening of railway prior to	Roadway and works	Buildings, stations and water service	Total
DR.	1877.	June 30	1878.	June 30			1	13
0-	0							

E. and O. E.

THOMAS WILLIAMS,
Accounted

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., 30th June, 1878.

No. 2.—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Capital Expenditure, for the Year ended 30th June, 1878.

Account.	Expenditur	e.
	\$	cts.
Temporary working of railway during fall and winter of 1874 before regular opening.	2,851	86
Increased cost of breakwater at Charlottetown before opening of road	1,700	00
Station buildings at Bredalbane	2,000	00
Total	6.551	86

E. and O. E.

THOS. WILLIAMS,

Accountant.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., 30th June, 1878.

No. 3.—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

1878
June,
30th
ended
Year
for
ACCOUNT.
REVENUE

	DAPELLATIONIE.	Year ended 30th June, 1878.	Previous Year.	Receipts.	Year ended 30th June, 1878.
e cts.		\$ cts.	⊕ cis.		S cts
55,967 07 Locom 39,281 39 Car Ex 72,493 24 Mainter	55,967 07 Locomotive Power, per Abstract 1	51,677 89 39,750 29 62,928 42	60,357 41 63,213 43 7,094 03	Passenger Traffic. Freight do Mails and Sundries	65.010 45 62,160 69 8,728 46
22,757 03 Station Expenses 19,830 35 General Charges	Station Expenses do 4	23,675 35 16,103 09	130,664 92 97,930 33	Total Receipts	135,899 60 85,699 89
210,329 08	Total Ordinary Expenditure	194,135 04			
18,266 17 Permanent Way,	Renewals. nent Way, per Abstract 6	27,461 45	The second distribution		
228,595 25	Totals	\$221,599 49	228,595 25	Totals	\$221,589 49

THOMAS WILLIAMS, Accountant.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., 30th June, 1878.

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No. 4.—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

LOCOMOTIVE POWER.—(Abstract 1.)

	Amount.
	\$ ets.
Mechanical Superintendent's salary, Clerks, office and travelling expenses	2,568 12 12,432 47 13,517 85
Oil, tallow, waste and small stores Repairs to engines, tenders and engine tools. Water, including pump and tank repairs. Miscellaneous.	2,433 54 13,779 94 5,348 44
Miscellaneous Total	1,597 53 \$51,677 89

E. and O. E.

THOMAS WILLIAMS,

Accountant

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., 30th June, 1878.

No. 5.—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

CAR EXPENSES.—(Abstract 2.)

	Amount.
	\$ cts
Repairs to passenger cars	8,586 22 396 47 17,324 90 9,137 67 1,040 31
discellaneous.	2,866 3: 398 40 \$39,750 29

E. and O. E.

THOMAS WILLIAMS,

Accountant.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., 30th June, 1878.

No. 6.—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY. MAINTENANCE OF WAY AND WORKS-(Abstract 3.)

	Amount.	
	\$	cts.
Engineer's salary, Clerks, office and travelling expenses	3,871	06
Wages in repairing roadway, fences and semaphores	35,364	60
Rails, chairs and spikes.	6,909	05
Sleepers	441	08
Timber and lumber for repairs to bridges, cattle guards and fences	6,808	
Repairs to Wharves	851	
do Buildings	3,709	
do Snow ploughs, flangers and tools	2,398	
Clearing ice and snow	2,571	
Miscellaneous.	()	(16)
Total	62,9:8	42

E, and O. E.

THOMAS WILLIAMS,

Accountant.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., 30th June, 1878.

No. 7.—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

STATION EXPENSES--(Abstract 4.)

	Amount.
Salaries and wages of Station Masters, Agents. Clerks, Telegraph Operators, Station Baggage Masters, Yard Masters, Switchmen, Watchmen and Laborers	16,931 14
Total	23,675 35

E. and O. E. THOMAS WILLIAMS,

Accountant.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., 30th June, 1878.

No. 8.—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

GENERAL CHARGES—(Abstract 5.)

	Amount.
Superintendent's and Train Despatcher's salaries, Clerks, office and travelling expenses. Accountant and Auditor's salaries, Clerks, office and travelling expenses. Paymaster and Cashier's do do do Advertising. Damages to men, animals and goods Telegraph expenses (not including pay to Operators). Miscellaneous	6,502 35 4,788 19 2,064 57 699 40 1,591 24
Total	16,103 09

E. and O. E. THOMAS WILLIAMS,

Accountant.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., 30th June, 1878.

No. 9.—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

RENEWALS OF PERMANENT WAY—(Abstract 6.)

-	Mount.
Rails and Fastenings	\$ cts. 11,801 68 4,545 29, 10,617 48
Total	27,464 45

E. and O. E.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, Accountant.

CHARLOTTETOWN. P.E.I., 30th June, 1878.

No. 10.—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY. MONTHLY STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS.

Months.	Passeng Traffic.		Freight Traffic.		Mails an Sundries		Totals.	
July	\$ 8,336 6,625 6,185 6,313 6,464 5,756	21 65 15 87	\$ 4,319 4,596 4,546 6,454 11,413 6,023	79 62 33 17	\$ 716 713 725 733 714 735	33 33 33 33	\$ 13,372 11,935 11,457 13,500 18,592 12,515	33 60 81 37
January February March April May June Totals	4,187 2,754 3,257 4,778 5,332 5,018	95 44 19 09 04	4,712 2,338 3,484 3,426 7,187 3,655 62,160	65 68 87 73 82	714 722 720 807 714 711 8,728	33 33 33 33 33	9,614 5,815 7,462 9,012 13,234 9,385	93 45 39 15 19

E. and O. E.

THOMAS WILLIAMS,
Accountant

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., 30th June, 1878.

No. 11.—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

STATEMENT of General Store Account, Year ended 30th June, 1878.

1877.		\$ cts.	\$ ets.
une 30	To Balance		48,613
1878. June 30	To Purchases during the year, including rails	69,773 17 4,244 46 3,460 17	77,477 80
1878.	Cr.		126,091 23
June 30	By Issues during the year		74,245 66
			\$51,845 57

E. and O. E.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, Accountant.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., 30th June, 1878.

No. 12.—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

Dr.	GENERAL	BALANCE.	CR.
	\$ ets.		\$ cts.
General Stores	51,845 57	Dominion Account	57 ,56 2 59
Cash	657 08	Accident Insurance	313 62
Stations	91 17	i	
Post Office Department	2,111 00		
Steamship "Northern Light"	2,536 11		
Suspense Account	635 28		
Total	57 876 21	Total	57,876 21

E. and O. E.

THOS. WILLIAMS, Accountant.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., 30th June, 1878.

No. 13.—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Averages, for the Year ended 30th June, 1878.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Averages, for the Tear ende	a 00011 81	une, 1010.
Details.	1878.	1877.
Train mileage	267,233 994,511	243,494 897,507
Receipts, per train mile Cents do per mile of rankway \$	50·85 693 36	53.66 666 66
Percentage of passenger earnings to gross receipts	47 ⁻ 84 45 ⁻ 74 6 ⁻ 42	46·19 48·38 5·43
Expenses per train mile— Drivers', firemen's and cleaners' wages Fael	4·65 5·06 ·91 5·16 2·00 ·60	4·96 4·78 1·09 7·29 3 16 ·76
Total. Mechanical Superintendent's salary, Clerks, office and travelling expenses	18·38 •96	21·95 1·03
	19.34	22.98
Locomotive power	19·34 11·01 23:55 8·86 6·02	22.98 15.50 29.77 9.35 8.14
Total (except renewals)	68·78 14·14	85 74 8·14
Total per train mile	82.92	93.88
Ordinary working expenses per mile of railway	937 79 192 82	1,073 11 93 19
Total	1,130 61	1,166 30

E. and O. E.

THOS. WILLIAMS,
Accountant.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., 30th June, 1878.

PRINCE EDWARD

MECHANICAL

No. 1.—Statement of the performance and cost of

	and the same of th				Train Mi	leage.		Mile	s run b	y Engin	е.
No. of Engine.	Builders.	In shop the whole of	Hours in steam	Passenger.	Freight and mixed.	Ballasting.	Piloting.	With train.	Light.	Shunting.	Total,
1		July to Nov., April to June	472	******			2,930	2,930	22	167	3,119
2		July to Nov	1,315	6,482	116		2,302	8,900	251	431	9,582
3	Hunslet En-	1	1,940	11,008	48		2,204	13,260	44	3,682	16,986
4	Leeds, Eng.	Nov. to June.	951	10,081	90		!	10,171	66	460	10,697
5		July to Nov., April & May	505	65 3			2,611	3,264	236	20	3,520
6	[October, Febru'ry & March	584	5,718	,,,,,,		49	5,767	151	248	6,166
7	Black, Haw-	Nov., Dec. & March.	1,082		4,666		92	4,758	154	2,108	7,020
8	Gates head on Tyne.	Aug. to Oct., Feb, & May	783	170	48	144		362	142	3,595	4,099
9		Oct. & Nov, March & April	1,412	120	2,253	4,9 03	1,239	8,515	491	609	9,615
10	į		3,054	14100.000	77	56		133	21	15,160	15,314
11	(May	2,561	351	24,524			24,875	387	1,130	26,392
12	Baldwin Lo- comot'i ve	*********	3,603	126	21,031		354	21,511	378	3,371	25,560
13	Works, Phil-	******	2,993	2,296	24,774		751	27,821	44	1,657	29,522
14			2,696	7,257	13,443		141	20,841	3	3,216	24,060
15	į		2,947	486	12,912	6,997	162	20,557	449	2,059	23,065
16	Canadian En-	*****	3,528	332	26,757	********	171	27,260	40	2,025	29,325
17		***************************************	2,800	586	1	********		20,062	52	2,654	22,768
18	Ont.		2,315	536	12,279	4,798	*******	17,604	391	1,559	19,554
	Total		35,541	46,202	162,494	16,889	13,006	238,591	3,322	44,151	286,064

ISLAND RAILWAY.

DEPARTMENT.

Locomotives, for the Year ended 30th June, 1878.

										- 10 m	-	100101111111111
Tota Mileag		cars per			Cost of			A	verage run	es per by Er	100 m	iles
Cars.	Snow Ploughs.	*Average of cars	Enginemen's Wages.	Fuel.	Oil, Tallow, Waste.	Repairs.	Total.	Enginemen.	Fuel.	Vil, Tallow. &c.	Repairs.	Total.
,			\$ ets.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
•••••	3,119		256 70	192 00	39 35	274 73	762 78	8.23	6.16	1.26	8 80	24.45
11,656	3,039	1.76	526 15	287 68	76 87	997 63	1,888 33	5.49	3.00	0.80	10.41	19.70
30,774	2,214	2 78	747 45	605 76	112 96	299 31	1,765 48	4.40	3 57	0.66	1.76	10.39
21,938		2.15	488 05	460 64	95 18	655 26	1,699 13	4.56	4.31	0.89	6.12	15 88
1,317	3,052	2.01	221 02	125 76	32 44	329 24	708 46	6.27	3.57	0.92	9.36	20.12
12,915		2.26	264 81	246 24	60 98	635 03	1,207 06	4.29	3.99	0 99	10.29	19.56
16,583	*******	3.55	373 76	303 52	56 37	262 51	996 16	5.32	4.32	0.80	3.73	14.17
1,340		3.70	243 78	99 36	20 51	186 38	550 03	5. 95	2.42	0.50	4.54	13.41
35,630	1,336	4.89	495 55	569 12	105 00	1,085 38	2,255 05	5.16	5.92	1.09	11.28	23.45
602	******	4.53	933 83	393 44	104 69	186 47	1,618 43	6.10	2.56	0.68	1.22	10.56
142,357	********	5.72	1,027 91	1,595 52	258 55	1,032 09	3,914 07	3.89	6.04	0.99	3 91	14.83
94,251		4.45	1,219 79	1,128 64	271 58	1,269 09	3,889 10	4.82	4.46	1.08	5.03	15.39
146,887	68	5.42	1,218 63	1,700 48	262 87	835 78	4,017 76	4.12	5.76	0.89	2.83	13 60
107,475	141	5.19	1,084 71	1,456 00	196 59	823 70	3,561 00	4.50	6.05	0.82	3.43	14.80
131,451	•••••	6.44	885 46	1,581 92	230-18	1,243 80	3,941 36	3.84	6.86	0.99	5 39	17.08
135,486		5.00	1,277 54	1,696 16	274 37	1,102 62	4,350 69	4.36	5.78	0.93	3.76	14.83
122,778		6.13	1,057 02	1,062 56	234 69	1,205 58	3,559 85	4.64	4.66	1.04	5 29	15.63
107,396		6.10	812 69	1,182 56	209 08	860 32	3,064 65	4.16	6.05	1.06	4.40	15.67
1,120,836	12,969	4.97	13,134 85	14,687 36	2,642 26	13,284 92	43,749 39	4.59	5.13	0.93	4 64	15.29

^{*} Deduct piloting from train mileage in making these averages.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2.—Statement of the cost of Locomotive Power for the Year ended 30th June, 1878.

1877		-deal				Cosr or					Av.	AVERAGE	PER N	MILE R	RUN.	
\$\psi\$ cts. \$\psi\$ cts.	Мочтев.	Miles run by gines, less ball ing.	Enginemen's Wages.	Fuel.		Repairs.	dmu Zni dnaT bna	nibuloni fo espenagya office & En-	,fstoT	Enginemen.	Fuel.	Oil, Tallow, &c.	Repairs.	Water.	Miscellancous.	Total.
21,126 993 49 99113 196 50 989 66 455 20 246 36 3,872 34 4*70 4*70 0*93 4 68 2*16 1*16 21,253 1,053 75 1,075 11 214 52 587 22 361 20 242 49 3,534 29 4*68 4*78 0*96 261 1*60 1*07 21,253 937 49 887 14 185 91 691 08 436 60 252 73 3,390 95 4*14 17 0*87 262 1*19 21,253 937 49 1,061 76 195 53 1,088 27 570 47 277 94 4,146 15 4*37 4*8 0*90 4*99 2*61 1*19 21,390 927 04 1,061 76 195 53 1,088 27 570 47 277 94 4,146 15 4*37 4 4*37 4 4*37 4 4*38 6 4*38 6 4*38 8 4*47 29 4*96 95 4*84 55 1*04 6*56 1*99 2*61 1*96 1,041 83 1,044 66 1,151 28 1,448 50 1,448 50 4*48 53 4*47 29 4*96 95 4*84 55 1*94 6*56 1*99 2*0 1*94										cts.	cts.		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
21,553 1,053 1,075 11 214,52 561 24 49 3,534 9 468 478 0.96 261 1,075 1 1,075 11 214,52 361 262 73 3,534 9 4414 15 0.87 3.5 1,061 76 1,062 76 1,061 76 1,161 76 1,161 76 1,162 76 1,162 76 1,16	July1877	21,126								4.40	4.70	0.93	4.68	2.16	1.16	18.33
21,553 937 49 887 14 185 91 691 08 436 60 252 73 3,390 95 4*14 6 15 4*146 15 4*37 4*8 0*90 4*99 2*06 1*27 21,791 952 18 1,061 76 195 53 1,088 27 570 47 277 94 4,146 15 4*37 4*8 0*90 4*99 2*61 1*27 ************************************	August	22,503							534	4.68	4.78	96.0	2.61	1.60	1.07	15.70
21,791 952 18 1,061 76 195 53 1,088 27 570 47 277 94 4,146 15 4,253 43 4.38 6.90 4.99 7.01 7.02	September	21,253							390	4.41	4.17	18.0	3.25	2.06	1.19	15.95
Fr. 21,390 927 04 1,209 50 213 44 965 32 548 26 389 87 4,253 43 4.35 66 100 4.51 2.06 100 4.51 1.209 50 4.489 50 4.47 29 4,253 43 4.47 29 4.966 95 4.84 5.51 1.04 6.56 1.91 1.96 7. 1.102 59 1,255 24 1,161 28 1,162 49 1,185 19 4.41 83 672 34 5,197 72 5.12 5.92 1.00 4.67 1 80 2.75 7. 1,043 45 1,161 28 1,98 49 1,085 19 434 27 394 76 4,307 44 5.13 567 0.98 5.35 2.14 1 94 7. 1,048 25 1,044 16 170 72 1,417 82 5.08 57 412 01 4,601 53 5.58 5.56 0.91 7.54 2.70 2.19 866 55 886 72 161 99 1,864 04 387 70 259 63 4,466 63 4.73 4.84 0.81 0.19 7.74 4.68 1.75 4.84 0.77 4.68 1.77 4.68 1.77 4.68 1.77 4.68 1.77 4.68 </td <td>October</td> <td>21,791</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>4.37</td> <td>4.88</td> <td>06.0</td> <td>4.99</td> <td></td> <td>1.27</td> <td>19.03</td>	October	21,791								4.37	4.88	06.0	4.99		1.27	19.03
T. 1,102 59 1,255 48 236 86 236 435 23 447 29 4,966 95 4.84 5.10 7.04 6.55 1.91 9.05 1.04 6.55 1.146 1.05 441 83 441 83 672 34 672 34 6.51 5.12 5.92 1.04 6.55 1.91 9.75 1.04 6.55 1.04 4.05 1.04 4.11 83 441 83 441 83 441 83 441 83 672 34 673 5.13 7.04 6.55 1.04 4.67 1.04 <th< td=""><td>November</td><td>21,390</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>4.33</td><td>5.65</td><td>1.00</td><td>4.51</td><td></td><td>1.83</td><td>19-88</td></th<>	November	21,390								4.33	5.65	1.00	4.51		1.83	19-88
1878 24,443 1,251 22 1,446 16 246 24 1,139 33 441 83 672 34 76 5,197 72 5-12 5-92 1-00 4-67 18 2-75 7 1,048 25 1,048 25 1,044 16 170 72 1,417 83 508 57 4,460 5-58 5-56 0.91 7-54 2-70 2-19 18,307 866 55 886 72 161 90 1,864 4 387 70 299 63 4,466 63 4-73 4-84 0.88 10 20 1,864 4 336 70 257 27 4,846 3 4-73 4-84 0.88 10 20 1,116 44 4.32 4 466 8 4-73 4-84 0.88 10 20 1,116 44 4.32 4 4.846 3 4-73	December	22,767				1,489 50				4.84	5.21	1.04	6.55	1.91	1.96	21.81
Intry 20,305 1,043 45 1,151 28 198 49 1,085 19 454 27 394 76 4,307 44 5 67 6 78 5 76 7 76 1 794 1 70 72 1,417 82 5 08 57 412 01 4,601 53 5 567 6 7 8 7 54 2 70 2 19 1	:	24,413								5.13	5.92	1.00	4.67	1 80	2.12	21.26
18,795 1,048 25 1,044 16 170 72 1,417 82 508 57 412 01 4,601 53 5.58 5.58 6.56 0 91 7.54 2.70 2.19 18,307 866 55 886 72 161 99 1,864 04 387 70 299 63 4,466 63 4.73 4.84 0.88 10·19 2.12 1.63 1,2,432 47 1,204 28 1,049 28 1,049 28 1,049 28 1,049 28 1,116 44 432 41 272 96 4,094 14 4.07 4.00 0.74 4.32 1·68 1.05 Total. 267,233 12,432 47 13,517 85 2,433 54 13,779 94 5,348 44 4,165 65 51,677 89 4.65 5.06 0.91 5·16 2·00 1.55	February	20,305								5.13		86.0	5.35	2.14	1.94	21.21
18,307 866 55 886 72 161 99 1,864 04 387 70 299 63 4,466 63 4.73 4.84 0.71 4.84 0.77 4.84 0.77 4.68 1.17 0.89 28,741 1,207 18 1,476 56 22.3 14 1,345 47 336 70 257 27 4,846 32 4.20 5.14 0.77 4.68 1.17 0.89 25,812 1,049 28 1,032 85 190 20 1,116 44 432 41 272 96 4,094 14 4.07 4.00 0.74 4.32 1.68 1.05 Total. 267,233 12,432 47 13,779 94 5,348 44 4,165 65 51,677 89 4-65 5.06 0.91 5.16 2.00 1.55	March	18,795								5.58	2.26		7.54	2.70	2.19	24.48
267,233 12,432 47 13,517 85 2,433 54 13,779 94 4,165 65 51,677 89 4.65 5.06 0.91 5.16 1.05 19 20 1.05 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	April	18,307								4.73	4.84		0.19	2.13	1.63	24.39
	Мау	28,741								4.20	5.14	22.0	4.68	1.12	68.0	16.85
	*******	25,812							4,094 14	4.07	4.00	0.74	4.32	1.68	1.05	15.86
	Total	267,233	432	212	433	611	348			4.65	90.9	0.91	5.16	2.00	1.55	19.33

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

1878.
June,
30th
ended
Year
the
for
Returns
Locomotive
from
ABSTRACT
3.—Monthly
No.

											The state of the s			
	T Care		Mileage.			Consumption.	nption.		Average Mileage.	Mileage.	Cons	sumption per 100 run by Engines.	Consumption per 100 miles run by Engines.	ailes
Months.	Steam.	Loco- motives.	Cars.	Snow Plows.	Bushels of Coal.	Pints of Oil.	Pounds of Tallow.	Pounds of Waste.	Miles Run to One Hour in Steam.	Of Cars to one of Engine.	Bushels of Coal.	Pints of Oil.	Pounds of Tallow.	Pounds of Waste.
1877—July	3,377	26,731	125,300		7,959	1,104	613	450	1.90	4.68	29.77	4.13	2.29	1.68
August	3,470	27,631	133,588		8,406	1,176	662	428	1 96	4.83	30.42	4.25	2.39	1.54
September	3,221	25,538	111,511		7,306	1,144	565	338	7.94	4.35	28.22	4.47	2.20	1.32
October	2,857	22,870	98,461		2,088	912	516	352	8.00	4.30	30 99	3.99	2.56	1 53
November	2,884	22,493	102,088		8,091	1,005	809	330	7.80	4.24	35.97	4.46	2.70	1.47
December	3,089	22,767	73,198	2,346	7,957	1,108	613	349	7.37	3.21	34.95	4.86	5.69	1.53
1878-January	3,291	24,443	75,156	4,479	9,063	1,208	629	316	7.43	3.07	37.08	4.94	2.57	1.29
February	2,590	20,305	54,059	4,694	7,255	946	565	247	7 84	2.66	35-73	4.66	2 78	1 21
March	2,394	18,795	68,212	1,138	6,526	176	470	275	7.85	3.63	34.72	4.13	2.50	1.46
April	2,187	18,307	65,861	312	5,563	168	399	280	8.37	3.60	30.38	4.19	2.18	1.53
May	3,292	30,112	121,867		9,512	1,104	298	364	9.15	4.04	31.59	3.66	1.98	1.20
June	2,889	26,022	91,535		7,070	972	570	308	00-6	3.51	27.16	3.73	2.19	1.18
Totals	35,541	286,064	1,120,836	12,969	91,796	12,223	808'9	4,037	8 05	3.92	32.08	4.27	2.38	1.41
							-				-	1	-	

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No. 4.—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

MONTHLY STATEMENT of Car Mileage for the Year ended 30th June, 1878.

	Months.	First Class.	Second Class.	Postal, Baggage and Express.	Box, Stock and Hay.	Platform and Coal.	Total.
		0. 500					
1877-	-July	21,732	19,124	6,790	29,425	48,229	125,300
	August	24,791	22,929	4,997	31,328	49,543	133,588
	September	18,960	17,740	5,311	34,292	35,208	111,511
	October	16,877	16,736	4,694	40,637	19,517	98,461
	November	16,853	19,127	3,144	51,793	11,171	102,088
	December	14,986	16,539	2,759	33,776	5,138	73,198
1878-	-January	15,243	15,342	1,990	34,644	7,937	75,156
	February	12,313	11,867	1,334	18,572	9,973	54,059
	March	14,214	13,883	2,996	19,453	17,666	68,212
	April	14,551	14,696	3,626	20,504	12,484	65,861
	May	25,102	28,049	2,646	43,930	22,140	121,867
	June	22,690	23,091	2,784	29,407	13,563	91,535
	Totals	218,312	219,123	43,071	387,761	252,569	1,120,836
	Less Ballasting	272	12,609	3,281	1 150	110,013	126,325
	Balance	218,040	206,514	39,790	387,611	142,556	994,511

No. 5.--PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Locomotives and various classes of Cars on hand 1st July, 1877 and 1878.

	, so			Classif	ication.		
Particulars.	Locomotives	lst Class.	2nd Class.	Postal, Bag- gage & Express.	Box and Stock.	Plat- form.	Vans.
On hand, 1st July, 1877	18	14	9	5	150	100	4
Total, 1st July, 1878	18	14	9	5	150	100	4

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Maintenance of way Expenditure for Years ending 1875-6, 1876-7, 1877-8.

	1875-6.	18 76 –7.	1877-8.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Repairs of track	40,002 72	36,282 79	30,663 20
Ballasting.	51 20	331 94	4,456 16
Rails	796 43	1,996 20	1,588 73
Fish Plates.	892 50	941 63	708 70
Bolts and Nuts	215 88	162 16	165 87
Chairs	121 95	92 94	80 46
Spikes	1,801 53	890 10	1,065 37
Sleepers	***********	649 77	441 08
Frogs	303 16	1,208 41	1,654 00
Switches	390 77	923 64	993 03
Signals	207 24	169 54	110 39
Bridges (Wood).	712 01	2,168 06	2,562 24
Culverts and Cattle Guards	311 07	1,192 03	883 70
Buildings and Platforms	3,343 61	7,141 74	3,709 58
Wharf at Cascumpec	040.05	56 47	31 35
Summerside	240 65	202 01	568 77
Charlottetown	12 79	52 03 218 50	110 62
" Georgetown Souris		218 50	143 55
Fencing	1,024 53	967 36	1 055 01
Hand cars and Trollies	1,557 54	463 96	1,855 21 571 53
Tools and repairs of	1,800 89	1,568 16	793 05
Station yards and road approaches	112 56	1,315 73	1,246 36
Snow ploughs and flangers	1,669 56	1,319 28	1,033 83
Removing ice and snow	19,089 27	7,617 23	2,571 52
Track scales	7 29	14 75	8 52
Cranes	2 43		
Chock blocks	111 45	51 70	6 81
Engineer's office and expenses	4,060 95	3,582 30	3,871 06
Switch locks	116 35	49 35	22 80
Semaphores		67 49	36 51
Turn tables.		776 47	461 98
Toggles		19 50	512 89
	78,956 33	72,493 24	62,928 42
	18,956 33	72,493 24	62,928 4

RETURN of Accidents, &c., Prince Edward Island Railway, for Year ending 30th June, 1878.

Date.	Place.	Persons injured.	Passenger or Employee.	Particulars.
		Thos. A. Curtmill Geo. Hendry Thos. Trainor		Fell between cars; injuries fatal; verdict, "Accidental death." Arch plug of boiler of engine broke, scalding driver and fireman badly.
•		Jas. McDonald		Arm badly jammed whilst coupling. Arm broken whilst shunting.

APPENDIX No. 20

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT,

Montreal, 7th October, 1878.

Sir,-I beg now to make my report upon the working of the Intercolonial Rail-

way for the year ended 30th June, 1878.

The mileage worked has remained the same as for the previous year, viz: 714 miles. The Windsor Branch (32 miles long) was maintained and worked, up to the 24th September, 1877, when it was handed over to the Western Counties Railway Company.

The following statements are appended to this report, viz:

No. 1. Capital account.

" 2. Revenue account." 3. Locomotive power

" 3. Locomotive power (Abstract No. 1.)
" 4. Car Expenses (" 2.)
" 5. Maintenance of way and works (" 3.)
" 6. Station expenses (" 4.)

" 6. Station expenses " 4. " 4. " 5

" 8. General stores account.

" 9. Comparative statement of averages.

" 10. General balance.
" 11. Renewals account.

I also enclose copies of reports made by the Engineer, and the Mechanical Superintendent.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

The total outlay on capital account to 30th June, 1878, amounted to the sum of \$36,091,065.85.

The additions during the past year have been as follows, viz:

For the	extension unto Halifax	\$72,664	07
"	deep water terminus at St. John		
"	land at do do		
66	completion of the Intercolonial between River-		
	du-Loup and Truro	101,610	62
66	completion of the rolling stock	125,245	52
"	costs incarred in cases before the Supreme		
	Court		35
	Total	\$408,816	74

The outlay on the Halifax extension is very nearly completed. The new passenger station was opened for traffic on the 8th August, 1877.

Some additions are now being made for the accommodation of the increasing

freight traffic.

The deep water wharf at St. John, is steadily progressing and will be available for the shipment of lumber by next spring, but will not be fully completed till the close of next year.

The outlay for the completion of the line between River-du-Loup and Truro, consists of the payments to contractors and the closing up of the accounts for the

majority of the works completed during the year.

The whole of the rolling stock now ordered, has been received and paid for.

All works of improvement on the whole line have continued to be charged to working expenses, instead of capital, as is the usual course with Railway Companies. The outlay for these improvements, including ballasting, has exceeded \$100,000 during the year, and to that extent increases the cost of working the traffic.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

The gross earnings for the year amounted to Against for the previous year		
Shewing an increase of	\$ 224,501	43

The increase in the passenger traffic amounted to \$14,888.67 with an increase of 5,529 in the number carried, as follows:

Total carried in 1877–78	
Increase	5,529

In the freight traffic there was an increase of \$194,139.90.

The tonnage carried in each year was as follows:

In 1877-78	
Increase	101,383

General business throughout the year has been very much depressed, and this has had an injurious effect upon the traffic of the Railway.

Ship-building has been very much depressed, and so have both the coal and

lumber trades.

The traffic in connection with the iron works at Londonderry continues to be satisfactory, and is steadily growing.

The current of traffic from and to the west, with the Lower Provinces, has largely

increased during the year.

The Allan steamers landed their cargoes for the upper Provinces last winter at Halifax, and this traffic was promptly forwarded to destination.

The following comparative statement will show the growth of the general traffic:

	1877-78	1876-77	Increase.
Barrels of flour, No	637,778	254,710	383,068
Bushels of grain, No	331,170	292,852	38,318
Head of live stock	46,498	37,414	9,084
			Decrease.
Lumber, in feet	56,606,547	58,096,475	1,489,928
			Increase.
All other goods, tons	375,025	311,756	63,269

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The increase in tonnage carried was 101,383 tons or equal to 24:63 per cent.

The traffic in fish continues to increase.

The mail service has been satisfactorily performed both via Halifax in winter, and Rimouski in summer.

The traffic, both passenger and freight, in connection with the ocean steamers,

continues steadily to increase.

WORKING EXPENSES.

These have amounted to the sum of \$1,611,273.56, as against the sum of \$1,461,673.55 in the previous year, equal to an increase of 10.23 per cent.

The increase in the gross receipts was equal to 19.44 per cent.

The increase in the tonnage carried was equal to 24.63 per cent. And the

increase in the mileage of trains was 21.79 per cent.

As already stated the outlay for ballasting and increased facilities in the shape of sidings, station and other buildings, improved water supply, &c., has all been included in the working cost.

This includes the following principal items:

Ballasting	\$52,000
Additional sidings	20,000
Semaphore signals	3,500
Additional station buildings	4,500
Increased water supply, fencing, car shops, machinery and sundry works	25,000
\$	105,000

These items are usually charged to Capital by Railway Companies, and have therefore to that extent increased the charges for the working of the traffic of this railway during the past year.

The rolling stock has been well maintained, and is now in an efficient condition. The total number of engines and carriages is now 3,239, against 2,868 last year,

and 2,518 in 1875-76.

The cost of maintaining and renewing the larger stock is of necessity greater. Three engines were procured during the last year to maintain the stock, and their cost included in the working expenses.

Three additional engines are now under construction at Moneton, to be charged

against the working expenses of the present year.

A number of cars of various descriptions, are also being built, to maintain the car stock in a thoroughly efficient condition.

The comparative mileage of engines, trains and cars was as follows:

			1876-77	1877-78	Increase.
Engine	Mileag	ө	2,176,201	2,499,088	322,887
Train					
Car	do	*******************	15,973,420	22,164,816	6,191,396

The increase in the train mileage has been 21.79 per cent., and in car mileage 58.82 per cent., which proves that the engines have hauled greater loads than in the previous year.

The engine mileage shows that each engine has run an average of nearly 24,000 miles during the year, which in a severe climate like that of Canada, is a high average.

The engine stock is now worked to its full capacity, which will tend to increase the cost of repairs.

The stock of cars being sufficient to work the existing traffic, the car hire is now in our favour.

The cost of repairs to engines was very heavy last year, in consequence of the repairs required to the large number of engines used in the previous year for ballasting purposes.

This added upwards of 1c. per mile to the cost of repairs, even on the increased

mileage.

The additions to the water service were also heavy, involving an increased cost

per mile of 0.33c.

The total cost of running the trains per mile, per train, including the charges usually made to capital account, was as follows for the last two years, viz:

	1876-77	1877-78	Decrease.
Ordinary expenses			
Renewals	11.28	9.26	2.02
Total	93.69 "	83.85 "	9.84 "

The ordinary working expenses in 1874 were \$1.02 per train mile, as against 74.59c. last year or a decrease of 26.87 per cent with the heavier trains hauled.

During the last year 156,742 sleepers were put into the track, being an increase of 30,500 over the previous year. The number will increase for the next few years.

A large outlay has been incurred for fencing during the last year. The snow

sheds and fences have been increased.

There are now 65 snow sheds of a total length of $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and an aggregate length of $46\frac{1}{2}$ miles of snow fencing.

The greater part of the latter has been placed further from the rails, involving

in many places the purchase of additional land.

These sheds and fences have reduced the cost of keeping the road open in winter, and greatly benefitted the regularity of the train service.

Considerable outlay has been incurred in renewing culverts, cattle guards,

bridge stringers &c.

A large sum has also been expended in improving the drainage upon the older parts of the line.

This important item will be completed during the present working season, when

the entire line will be in a very satisfactory condition.

A large proportion of the water service of the line is now supplied by gravitation, and this system is being adopted wherever it is possible to do so.

NET RESULTS.

The general comparison during the last two years is as follows:

	1876-77	1877-78	Increase.
Gross traffic			\$224,501 43
Ordinary expenses	1,461,673 55	1,611,273 56	149,600 01
Loss in working	307,228 20	232,326 78	
Or a decrease of			\$ 74,901 42

in the loss on working the line.

The gross traffic has therefore increased 19.44 per cent. The working expenses have increased 10.23 per cent, and the loss on the working of the line has decreased 24.40 per cent.

Deducting the sum of \$105,000 included in the working expenses for charges usually made to capital, being for improvements to the property, the cost of working has a wooded the cost of the last the last the last two working has a wooded to be a superior to be a

has exceeded the gross receipts, by less than \$130,000 during the last year.

RENEWALS.

The usual charge of \$200,000 has been made for renewals, being the same amount as was charged in the previous year.

The entire line with the exception of the Shediac Branch, 11 miles, and 13½ miles

on the Pictou Branch, is now laid with steel rails.

Heavy repairs have continued to be made to the masonry and bridging on the old parts of the line.

An iron bridge of 150 feet span, supported on substantial stone abutments was

completed at Elmsdale during the past year.

Six iron spans varying from 20 to 36 feet were also substituted at various places

for decayed wooden structures.

Heavy amounts of masonry work are now in progress at Enfield, Barney Brook, Hall's Creek and other places, to replace defective structures which were no longer safe to carry the increasing traffic. These will be completed by the close of the present working season, when the heavy renewals of the old parts of the line will be completed.

The whole line will then be in first-class order, requiring no large outlays for

many years.

A charge for renewals during the current year of about the same amount as has

been charged last year will close the renewal account.

It will then be desirable to consider whether a sinking fund should be provided to meet the renewal of the steel rails when they begin to wear out.

Stores.

The stock of stores during the last two years compares as follows:

	1876-77	1877-78	
General stores including fuel	118,370 (02 135,561 35	
Steel and iron rails	190,704	68 173,227 82	
Old materials for sale	39,963 (08 36.633 36	

In the stock of rails are included 746 tons of new steel rails required for repairs, and 182 tons of broken or scrap steel rails, 3,926 tons of iron rails fit for branches and sidings, and 3,470 tons of old iron rails only fit for sale as scrap.

The steel rails are all required. The useful iron rails are being used for additional sidings and branches, and this quantity will thus probably be reduced to

2,750 tons at the end of the current year.

At least 500 tons will be required yearly hereafter for sidings, so that this stock of useful rails for a line upwards of 700 miles long, is not large.

The scrap rails will gradually disappear by sales to rolling mills. The old materials for sale are being disposed of as opportunity offers.

The price at present is very low. The prices of all stores purchased have remained low during the last year and have not materially varied from the prices paid in the previous year. The depressed condition of business throughout Canada has materially affected the traffic of the railways.

So far the traffic of the current year shews a small improvement over last year, which is satisfactory considering the heavy decreases which are being exhibited on

the principal railways in Canada and the United States.

The increase is entirely in the freight traffic, the passenger business shewing a considerable falling off, as compared with last year.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. J. BRYDGES, General Supt. of Govt. Rys.

F. Braun, Esq., Secretary,
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa.

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\$ cts.			408,816 74	36,091,065 85
n of Canada			408,816 74 June 30 By Dominion of Canada	
By Dominic	_		By Dominic	
June 30	4111	000	June 30	
\$ cts. 1877. 35,682,249 11 June 30 By Dominion of Canada			408,816 74	36,091,065 85
♣ cts.	172.117 25		236,699 49	
& cts	72,664 07 66,453 18 33,000 00	101,610 62	0,040 00	
1877. June 30 To Cost of Road and Equipment	Outlay on Halifax Extension	Expenditure on completion of Intercolonial Railway between Rivière du Loup and Trucy, Works, permanent way, buildings, right of way, &c. Rolling stock, postal, baggage, mail and box cars, snow ploughs and flangers	Dupleme Court Cases,	
June 30	June 30			

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E. & O. E.

FHOMAS FOOT, Accountant.

Moncton, N.B., 30th June, 1878

No. 2.—INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. REVENUE Account for Year ending 30th June, 1878.

Year ending 30th June, 1878.	\$ cts.	475,256 82 801,704 89 101,985 07	1,378,946 78	ex- 232,326 78	
Receipts.		460,368 15 Passenger traffic. 607,564 99 Freight traffic. 86,512 21 Mails and sundries.		Balance—Receipts against working ex-	
Previous Year.	cts.	460,368 15 607,564 99 86,512 21	1,154,445 35	307,228 20	
Year ending 30th June, 1878.	cts.	537,815 04 325,356 16 441,114 39	136,153 35	1,626,067 48	
Bxpenditure.		Locomotive power per Abstract No. 1 Car expenses Maintenance way and works do 3 Station expenses	zeneral charges do	13,530 65 Car mileage	30
Previous Year.	e cts.	442,895 26 325,270 45 (384,280 84)	138,220 50	13,530 65	4 0 40 10

THOMAS FOOT,

E. and O. E.

Moncron, N.B., 30th June, 1878.

No. 3.—INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

LOCOMOTIVE POWER.—(Abstract No. 1)

Previous. Year.		Year ending 30th June, 1878.
97,825 88 142,510 13 19,487 00 136,940 81 25,238 31	Mechanical Superintendent's salary, Clerks office and travelling expenses Wages, Drivers, Firemen and Cleaners Fuel	\$ cts. 7,460 82 118,503 67 157,362 96 23,424 82 180,439 02 37,111 68 13,512 07 537,815 04

E. and O. E.

THOMAS FOOT,
Accountant

Moncton, N.B., 30th June, 1878.

No. 4.—INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

CAR EXPENSES.—(Abstract No. 2.)

Previous Year.		Year ending 30th June, 1878.
14,956 72 80,506 89 86,827 67 5,211 89 30,623 95	Repairs to passenger cars	19,901 24 88,044 95 99,878 83 10,785 84

E. and O. E.

THOMAS FOOT, Accountant.

Moncton, N.B., 30th June, 1878.

No. 5.—INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

MAINTENANCE OF WAY AND WORKS-(Abstract No. 3).

Previous Year.		Year ending 30th Jun 1878.	
\$ cts.		\$	cts.
9,333 45 249,131 50	Engineers' salary, clerks, office and travelling expenses	10,066	83
	sidings laid in	275,231	09
	Rails and fastenings, including new sidings laid in	18,324	
	Sleepers	31,056	
70 100 00	snow sheds, fences, &c	25,435	
28,500 49	Repairs to wharves do buildings and platforms including extensions of, and additions	3,318	20
	to same	47,549	27
17,537 22	do snow ploughs, flangers and tools	15,328	
28,771 88	Clearing ice and snow	12,659	
1,281 23	Miscellaneous	2,144	98
384,280 84		441,114	39

E. and O. E.

THOMAS FOOT,
Accountant.

Moncton, N.B., 30th June, 1878.

No. 6. INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

STATION EXPENSES—(Abstract No 4).

Previous Year.		Year ending 30th June, 1878.
\$ cts.	Salaries and wages of station masters, agents, clerks, telegraph opera- tors, station baggage masters, yard masters, switchmen, watchmen	\$ cts.
40,897 62	and labourers	141,631 06 43,997 48
157,475 85		185,628 54

E. and O. E.

THOMAS FOOT,
Accountant.

Moncton, N.B., 30th June, 1878.

No. 7.—INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. GENERAL CHARGES.—(Abstract No. 5).

Previous Year.		Year ending 30th June, 1878.
\$ cts. 40,292 73	General Superintendent and Superintendent's salaries, his Assistants Train Despatchers, Clerks, &c., Passenger and Baggage Agent,	
28,113 29	and Assistant General Freight Agent, and office and travelling expenses. Accounting Department, salaries of the Accountant, Auditor, Pay-	52,203 62
	masters and Cashiers, Clerks, Office and Travelling expenses Damages to men, animals and goods Ferry service.	31,476 44 7,822 75 14,496 42
4,247 72 20,931 89	Telegraph expenses (not including pay to operators)	2,188 62 19,702 09
	Agency expenses	8,263 41
138,220 50		136,153 35

E. and O. E.

THOMAS FOOT, Accountant.

Moncton, N.B., 30th June, 1878.

cts.

714,362 84 345,422 53 1,059,785 37 CR. 69 135,561 35 173,227 82 36,633 36 cts. 52 647,434 Issues during year GENERAL STORES ACCOUNT, Year ending 30th June, 1878. No. 8.—INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. Balance-June 30 By 1878. cts. 349,037 78 710,747 59 1,059,785 37 69 cts. 485,049 69 212,899 36 12,798 54 June 30.... To Balance...... Purchases during year. Gharges from other Departments. Pay-rolls. 1878. June 30.... 1877.

THOMAS FOOT, Accountant.

E. and O. E.

Moncron, N.B., 30th June, 1878

No. 9.—INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Averages, Year ending 30th June, 1878.

Details.	1878.	1877.
Mileage of Railway open	714	71
Engine mileage	2,499,088	2,176,20
Train do	2,160,080	1,773,62
Car do	22,164,816	15,973,42
Receipts per engine mile do per mile of railway	Cts. 55.18 \$1,931.29	Cts. 53.0 \$1,616.8
Percentage of passenger earnings to gross receipts	34.47	39.8
do freight do do	58.14	52.6
do other do do	7.39	7.5
Expenses per engine mile—		
Drivers', Firemen's and Cleaners' wages	4.74	4.5
Fuel	6.29	6.5
Oil, tallow, waste and small stores	0.94	0.8
Repairs to engines	7.22	6.2
Water and tank repairs	1·49 0·54	1·1 0·6
Total	21.22	20.0
Mechanical Superintendent's salary, office and travelling expenses	0.30	0.3
	21.52	20.3
Locamative names ner ancine mile	21.52	20.3
Locomotive power per engine mile	13.02	14.9
Maintenance way and works, per engine mile	17.65	17.6
Station expenses do	7.43	7.2
General charges do	5.45	6.3
	65.07	
Car mileage	0.59	0.0
Total (except renewals)	64.48	67.1
Renewals	8.00	9
Total per engine mile	72 48	76:
I accompation marrow non-train mile	24.90	24.5
Locomotive power per train mile		
Car expenses do	15.06	18:
Maintenance way and works, per train mile	20·42 8·60	8:
Station expenses do	6.30	7.
	75.28	
Car mileage	0.69	0.'
Total (except renewals)	74.59	82.4
Renewals	9.26	11:5
Total per train mile	83.85	93.0
Ordinary working expenses per mile of railway	\$2,256.69	\$2,047
Total	\$2,536.80	\$2,327

E. and O. E.

MONCTON, N.B., 30th June, 1878. THOS. FOOT, Accountant.

No. 10.—INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

GENERAL BALANC

	e cts.	& cts.		& cts.
Cash		12,418 34	By Dominion Account	655,060 28
Ordinary Stores	135,561 35 173,227 82 36,633 36		Steamer "Northern Light". Grand Tunk Rallway, General Account.	2,116 55 2,116 55 331 73 199 71
Old statefilki	20,000	345,422 53	Unpaid Account.	
Stations Windsor and Annapolis Railway do Punchard, Clarke & Co	7,700 10 7,652 34	18 369 44		
Α				
St. Martins and Upham Railway		3,786 60 8,339 75		
Albert Railway				
Grand Irunk Kaliway, Irame Account		9,465 47		
A Sadia Coal Company				
Intercolonial Coal Company.		5,423 58		
Intercolonial Express Company		2,086 33		
Kenewals Suspense Bills Receivable		7,400 00		
Suspense Account		2,137 48		
Dominion Telegraph Company				
Pullman Palace Car Company		833 43 c		
Steamer "Margaretha Stevenson".				
				1000 000
		683,345 46		683,345 46
The state of the s				

and O. E.

Moncron, N.B., 30th June, 1878.

No. 11.—INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

RENEWALS.—(Abstract No. 6).

Previous Year.		Year ending 30th June, 1878,
\$ cts. 200,000 00	Rails and Fastenings, Fencing, &c	\$ cts. 200,000 00

E. and O. E.

THOS. FOOT,

Accountant.

Moncton, NB., 30th June, 1878.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Engineer's Office, Moncton, N.B., 20th July, 1878.

SIR,-I have the honour to submit my annual report on the operations of the

Engineering Department for the year ended 30th June, 1878.

The whole of the iron rail remaining on the old lines between Halifax and St. John at the beginning of the year was replaced with steel rail, against which work the sum of \$200,000 has been charged to renewal account, leaving an amount of about the same sum to be charged during the current year, when the whole of the renewals of the old lines will have been charged to revenue.

On the 24th September 1877 the Department ceased to maintain the Windsor Branch, it having been handed over to the Western Counties Railway Company in

accordance with previous legislation.

156,742 sleepers were put in track on the main line and branches, to replace

those worn out, as against 126,242 renewed the previous year.

Trains were employed in hauling gravel from pits near Truro, Dorchester and Salisbury, to ballast various points between Halifax and St. John, the outlay on this service being \$52,429.50.

16,245 rods of post and board and pole fence, were built at a cost of \$11,618.88, and \$14,446.79 were expended in the repairs of old fencing and in replacing farm

gates.

8,395 feet of snow fence were built in the Metapedia Valley between Casaupscal and Tartague, and 1,300 feet on the St. Lawrence district between St. Octave and Ste. Flavie.

The severe and continuous storms which prevail in winter along the St. Lawrence rendered it necessary to move the snow fence farther from the track. Arrangements were made with the land owners to admit of this being done, and the whole of the fence from Riv. du Loup to Trois Pistoles has been placed where it will be most serviceable in preventing heavy drifts.

The snow shed at St. Octave cutting was lengthened 800 feet; a new shed 1,650 feet long was built two miles south of Ste. Flavie, and heavy repairs were made to the sheds near Rimouski bridge and a short distance south of Tartague, to make good

the damage sustained from the slopes of the cutting falling in.

There are now 65 snow sheds erected throughout the line, of an aggregate length

of $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles, while the total length of snow fence amounts to $46\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The cost of keeping the road clear of snow and ice during the past winter amounted to \$12,659.78 as against \$28,771.88 for the previous year. The expenditure in repairing snow ploughs and flangers was \$6,738.88, there being 28 of the former and 12 of the latter.

The iron lattice bridge, of 150 feet span at Elmsdale referred to in my report of last year, as under construction, was opened for traffic on the 26th July 1877. The bridge was covered with locomotives its entire length, when the test was made. Four locomotives were also coupled and were run over the bridge at a speed of nearly 40 miles an hour, with a result satisfactory in every respect. The bridge was built by the Starr Manufacturing Co. of Dartmouth, N.S., and the workmanship reflects credit on the makers.

Four wooden spans of 20 feet each, over the Rawdon River, near Wellington, have been replaced with iron plate girders, and the masonry has been partially renewed.

Plate girders of the respective lengths of 30 feet and 36 feet are now on the ground, and will shortly replace timber spans at Torryburn and Rothsay.

The abutments and piers of the iron bridge at Bedford, as well as the stone

retaining walls received necessary repairs.

Between Bedford and Halifax, four stone culverts were repaired.

The foundations of a 12 feet arch culvert, intended to replace three timber spans of 30 feet each over Barney Brook, near Milford, are taken out and some of the masonry is laid.

Work has also been commenced upon the foundations for an iron lattice bridge of 110 feet span, to replace the three spans of 50 feet each, near Enfield. The masonry

in both these bridges is most defective.

Two beam culverts of stone were rebuilt near Milford and Brookfield, and two

box culverts were renewed near Stewiacke.

A short distance south of Greenville, a box culvert, in size 3 x 6 feet, gave way under a bank 25 feet high, owing to the stone being of an inferior character. The length of the culvert is 66 feet, and steps are being taken to rebuild it. I have made enquiry and am informed that there is but one other culvert built from the same quarry.

 $A 4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ feet stone culvert was rebuilt under a bank 30 feet high near Milford, and another of the same size has been commenced within a short distance, under a bank of almost equal height. These culverts could not be delayed another season, as the banks were in danger of being washed away, owing to the old structures being

unable to vent the water after heavy rains.

Between Moncton and St. John, necessary repairs were made to a few stone

culverts.

When the road was built, a stream diversion was made between St. Fabien and Bic stations, but a heavy freshet undermined and carried away the railway bank, which necessitated the construction of a $4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ feet culvert of stone, to protect the road bed.

The renewal of the timber bridge over Hall's Creek, near Moncton, with masonry and iron, was begun last month. It is intended to transfer one of the 50 feet spans

now in Enfield bridge to this work.

Five timber cattle guards were built between Halifax and Truro, and several between Truro and Amherst, and a large number of small bridges, cattle guards and open culverts, between Halifax and St. John, were supplied with new stringers.

The timber floor beams and stringers of the iron bridge over the Tantramar river,

near Sackville, were renewed with Southern pine and will prove durable.

The timber overhead bridge in the first snow shed north of Newcastle was raised four feet to admit of a man standing on a box car when passing under it, and other bridges of this class received repairs.

On the 8th of August, 1877, the new passenger station at Halifax was opened for traffic. A brick shed with gravelled roof, for the storage of coal and oil, has since

been built at the north west corner of the passenger shed.

At Richmond a freight shed 188 feet long and 34 feet wide, was built on the deep water wharf for the reception of bonded goods. This building with the one previously erected, affords large accommodation for the ocean steamers.

A quantity of stone ballast has been deposited on the seaward side of the above

wharf, to bind the cribs together, and to strengthen the work.

A beginning has been made with the foundations of a brick building at Richmond

for the stores department. The length will be 80 feet and the width 32 feet.

It is intended to heat this building as well as the present oil shed and frame car shed with steam supplied from a new boiler to be placed in the machine shops.

At Four Mile House, the passenger platform was rebuilt.

At Bedford, the agents' dwelling and the station platform were repaired, and at Moir & Co.'s Mills, near this station, two sidings were laid, of a total length of 650 feet.

A track 322 feet long was laid on a trestle work built by the Halifax Rolling Mill, Company at Three Mile House.

A mile north of Wellington, a siding 1,300 feet long was laid to a tannery owned

by Col. Laurie, he having graded the road bed and furnished the sleepers.

At Enfield station, the office was enlarged, and other slight improvements were made.

The siding at Smith & Kayes' brickyard, near Elmsdale, was lengthened 288 feet, and was converted into a "through" siding.

The station buildings at Elmsdale were enlarged and improved and the platform

was lengthened 100 feet.

At Shubenacadie, the read approaches to the station were graded and gravelled, and a platform for loading heavy timber was begun.

The small flag station at Polly Bog in size 16x24 feet, was completed, and slight

repairs were made to the freight shed at Stewiacke.

Between Polly Bog and Stewiacke a siding 3380 feet long was put down for the convenience of Graham Brothers, who are working a limestone quarry. The whole of the grading was done by the firm, and the track was laid at their expense.

At Johnston's Crossing the platform was rebuilt.

The exterior of Truro station building received two coats of paint, and a portion of the roof was reshingled. Four apartments were also made over the dining saloon for the use of the proprietor of the restaurant. The passenger platform at this station was rebuilt, the floor of the engine shed was repaired, new gearing for the turntable was provided, and an addition of 30 feet was made to the frame car shed, for the storage of track material.

Three new sidings were also laid, and six were lengthened, which increased the

vard accommodation 2,470 feet.

At Union, the platform was rebuilt, and West River station building was repaired.

A platform for shipping heavy timber was built at Hopewell.

At Stellarton, the roof of the engine shed was reshingled and a siding 275 feet long was laid at Cameron's brickyard, adjoining the station, on a road bed prepared

The pile foundation which supports the freight shed at Pictou Landing became unsafe from the action of the seaworm on the timber, and a crib 110 feet long and 32

feet wide was built to carry the trains.

At Londonderry the siding accommodation was increased 2,000 feet.

A frame station house 29x21 feet and a platform 150 feet long and 12 feet wide were built at Greenville Crossing, and the siding was lengthened 560 feet.

A "blind" siding 420 feet long, was laid at Smith's Brook, near Wentworth, for

the timber traffic.

At Oxford a freight shed was built, the size being 50x25 feet, the station plat-

form was extended 30 feet, and 320 feet were added to the through siding.

1,250 feet of four inch iron pipe were laid at Amherst to complete the gravitation water supply at this station, and in substitution of the 11 inch pipe originally laid. The passenger platform at Sackville was lowered, and the station buildings

received slight repairs.

A siding 900 feet long was laid at Bennett's steam saw mill, near Maccan—he having graded the roadway and supplied the sleepers.

Evan's siding between Sackville and Dorchester was lengthened 490 feet, and

was made a through siding.

Three sidings in Spring Hill yard were graded and extended a total length of 1,566 feet to afford greater accommodation to the coal traffic.

The station buildings and platform at Dorchester were lowered nearly three feet, for the convenience of the public, and a new siding 442 feet long was laid down.

Memramcook Station was repaired and painted, and two of the sidings were lengthened 550 feet each.

The exterior of Moneton Station buildings was painted, and improvements were made in some of the offices.

A new passenger station, in size 22 x 30 feet, and a platform 10 feet wide and 200 feet long were built at Riverside.

A siding 513 feet long was laid at Carleton, and the old one was extended 164 feet.

At Acadieville siding, near Carleton, a freight shed, 50 feet long and 25 feet wide. was built out of the temporary passenger station at Halifax; and at Newcastle the old engine house was removed from the wharf, and erected in the station yard for the storage of snow ploughs on that division.

Near Nash's Creek 5 miles north of Jacquet River, a siding 414 feet long and a

platform 50 feet long were laid.

On the 27th October, 1877, the whole of the station buildings at Assametquaghan were accidentally destroyed by fire; and were immediately rebuilt.

The size of the new station is 40 feet x 21 feet, the coal shed 80 feet x 20 feet,

and the tank house 20 feet x 22 feet.

At Sandy Bay Road 31 miles north of Sayabec, a platform 60 feet long was built, and a road, nearly a mile long, was formed to connect Sayabec Station with the main post road.

At Amqui the wood shed was converted into a freight shed.

A siding 276 feet long and a platform 200 feet x 12 feet were laid at Moffat's Mills near Campbellton, and at Flatlands a siding 300 feet long, together with a platform, were provided.

 Λ double dwelling was built at the south end of Bic Mountain, for the use of the trackmen, that a close watch might be kept upon this part of the road, in case of

rocks falling upon the track. The occupants are charged rent.

A shed 200 feet long was built at Ste. Flavie for the storage of snow ploughs

during the summer months.

At St. Octave an extension of 20 feet is being made to the station building to afford increased accommodation; and at Metis road a flag station and platform are in course of erection.

In addition to the foregoing buildings a large number have received necessary

repairs of various kinds, some of them involving a heavy outlay.

The total expenditure in the erection of new buildings and repairing old ones during the year amounted to \$47,549.27 as against \$28,500.49 for the previous year. The additions to sidings throughout the line increased their length by 17,590

feet, the total number now being 458 with an aggregate length of 85½ miles.

Seventeen stations were furnished with distant semaphore signals, making 63 supplied to the end of June, 1878, out of a total of 90 booking stations on the line. These signals will continue to be erected until all regular stations are supplied.

At Weldford a steam pump was furnished for the water supply and an additio-

hal tank was built and connected with the old one.

6,000 feet of 6 inch iron pipe are being laid at Newcastle to replace clay pipe originally laid. The supply is fed by gravitation, and is a bountiful one.

At Bartibogue a steam pump known as the "Rider Compression Engine" was provided for the water supply, and has proved most economical in the use of fuel.

1760 feet of four inch iron pipe were laid to provide an efficient gravitation supply at Casaupscal and repairs were made to the reservoirs at Cedar Hall, Assamet-

quaghan and Mill Stream.

The line throughout is in good running order, and on the completion this season, of the unfinished portions of ballasting between Spring Hill and Painsec, comprising about 20 miles, the track will not be surpassed by that of any railway on this continent.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. MACNAB,

Engineer.

C. J. BRYDGES, Esq.,

General Superintendent of Government Railways.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

MECHANICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, MONCTON, N.B., 27th August, 1878.

Sta,—I beg to submit for your information the following statements, showing the operations of the Mechanical Department, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1878:—

- A. Statement showing the number of locomotives and the various classes of cars, and the condition in which they are at present.
- B. Statement showing the locomotive and car mileage, with the averages of passenger and freight cars hauled per mile.
- C. Abstract of locomotive returns.
- D. Comparative statement of the cost of locomotive power for each month during the year.
- E. General statement of the expenses of the Mechanical Department.

A fence enclosing the yard at Moncton, a new time office, boilers for car shop, and an addition thereto; a car shop at St. John; large addition to water supply along the line; a new mail car and three new engines, costing in all \$55,938.46, were provided at cost of Revenue.

The rolling stock generally is in good condition.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. A. WHITNEY,

Mechanical Superintendent.

C. J. BRYDGES, Esq.,

General Superintendent Government Raiways, Montreal.

A.—Statement showing the Number of Locomotives and the various Classes of Cars on the 1st July, 1877, and 30th June, 1978.

					Th	e Va	rious C	lasse	s of	Cars.		
Particulars.	Locomotives.	First Class.	Second Class	Postal and Smoking.	Express and Baggage.	Conductor's Vans.	Box Freight.	Stock.	Нау.	Platform.	Hoppers.	Total.
On hand, 1st July, 1877, serviceable do do condemned	102	45	34	17	13	15	728 6	46	33	1,021	897	2,849 19
Total Stock, 1st July, 1877 Purchased to maintain Stock and			34	17	13	16	734	46	34	1,028	900	2,868
pait out of Running Expenses Built at Moncton, as increase of Stock charged to Capital Built by James Crossen at cost of Capital	3			4		18	246	20		******	30000000	288
Built at Moncton and charged to				1					*****	•••••		1
Changed from Postal to Express during the year	105	46	34	22 5	13	34	1,662	66	34	1,028	900	3,239
Changed from Express and added to Vans	105	46	34	17	18	34	1,062	66	34	1,028	900	3,239
Total Stock on hand, 1st July, 1878.	105	46	34	17	17	35	1,062	66	34	1,028	900	3,239

STATEMENT of Locomotive and Car Mileage for the Year ending 30th June, 1878. B.—INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Months	Locomotive Mileage.	e Mileage.	manufacture convenience on the contract property and			Car Mileage.	de company	Property and the second	Control of	Avera of per	Average No. of Cars per Mile.
	Passenger.	Freight.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Express, Postal and Baggage.	Box Stock and Hay.	Platform.	Hoppers.	Total.	Pas- senger.	Freight.
1877—July	64,634	90,507	152,687	150,487	87,451	1,019,659	210,711	97,362	1,718,357	6.04	14 67
August	69,825	100,745	176,053	169,644	96,345	931,966	311,903	176,054	1,861,965	6.33	14.10
September	64,650	97,719	177,999	161,341	93,878	926,643	315,173	178,185	1,853,219	69.9	14.53
October	69,073	110,500	161,688	167,296	106,794	1,176,214	300,140	182,987	2,095,119	6 30	15.01
November	67,926	111,550	146,962	161,897	100,657	1,296,296	250,917	164,904	2,124,633	80.9	15.35
December	65,727	111,759	139,836	93,801	93,163	1,099,916	233,166	236,421	1,896,308	4.97	1404
1878-January	63,878	112,536	125,820	82,353	88,868	994,370	174,742	221,824	1,687,977	4.66	12 36
February	55,217	97,818	110,317	72,926	78,814	872,124	199,609	144,359	1,478,179	4.74	12 43
March	58,790	111,180	117,633	83,050	87,153	1,632,106	184,498	202,650	1,707,090	2.08	12.80
April	58,877	112,138	125,062	83,100	92,427	1,137,722	182,952	192,418	1,813,681	2.10	13.50
Мау	65,114	114,563	148,243	100,275	95,124	1,202,795	217,855	265,606	2,029,898	5.28	14.72
June	60,613	104,711	144,588	94,934	92,550	1,085,135	305,521	175,662	1,898,390	5.48	14.96
Total	764,324	1,275,726	1,726,888	1,424,104	1,113,259	12,774,946	2,887,187	2,238,432	22,164,816	6.58	14.03

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C.—INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

ABSTRACT of Locomotive Returns-June 30th, 1878.

Months.		-									
Months.	Mileages.	ges.		Consumption.	ption.		Averages.	Ç	Consumption per 100 Miles.	per 100 Mil	**************************************
Ė.	Hours in Steam,	Locomo- tive Mileage.	Tons of Coal.	Pints of Oil.	Lbs. of Tallow.	Lbs. of Waste.	Miles to hour in Steam.	Lbs. of	Pints of Oil.	Lbs. of Tallow.	Lbs. of Waste.
1877.											
July	19,772	196,113	4,528	10,068	7,188	3,3732	9 91	6.657	5.13	3.66	1.72
150 August	21,493	211,303	4,994	10,295	7,516	3,707	9.83	2.594	4.87	3.56	1 76
September	20,082	199,663	4,701	8,943	6,7804	3,342	9.94	5.274	4.48	3.39	1.67
October	21,961	222,417	5,520	9,173	1,324	3,5243	10.13	6.229	4.12	3.29	1.58
November	22,123	223,248	5,771	9,593	7,2383	3,635	10.09	6.745	4.39	3.34	1 63
December	22,659	224,322	6,084	9,891	7,2183	3,8073	06-6	6 075	4.41	3.22	1.69
January	24,287	225,233	6,560	10,470	6,933	3,495	9.27	6.515	4.65	3.08	1 55
February	20,127	189,468	5,192	8,818	5,870	3,3543	9.41	6.138	4 65	3.03	1.77
March	21,355	208,620	5,084	8,056	5,927	3,356	9 77	5.458	3 86	2.84	1.61
April	21,120	209,441	4,951	7,104	5,5173	3,101	9 91	6.295	3.39	2.63	1.48
May	21,909	222,312	5,027	8,089	6,589	3,464	10.14	290.9	3 64	2.98	1.56
June	20,090	202,647	4,750	7,428	6,929	3,308	10.08	5.245	3.66	2.93	1.63
Total	256,978	2,534,787	63,162	107,928	80,031	41,467	986	5 581	4.26	3.15	1.63

D.—Comparative Statement of cost of Locomotive Power for each month from 1st July, 1877, to 30th June, 1878.

	TOTAL	cts	31	07	56	50	60	39	12	7	13	72	23	30	16	17
les.	Total,	69	23	21	22	22	23	20	20	25	22	19	17	18	6	17
miles run by Engines.	Miscellaneons.	& cts	81 0	0 60	C 77	0 83	1 99	14 0	0 77	1 02	69 0	09 0	0 47	0 56		78 0
in by	Water.	cts	1 70	1 05	2 75	1 55	1 16	1 45	1 26	3 62	1 52	19 0	69 0	0 45		1 40
les ru	Repairs.	cts	8 55	8 38	8 00	8 65	8 12	22 9	5 20	96 9	1 54	90 4	2 71	2 20	101	27
00 mi	Waste.	cts	68	93	83	83	88	92	94	00	86	94	96	- 00	3	76
per 100	has wollsT, liO	cts 😘	26 0	53 0	41 0	31 0	49 0	94 0	38 0	37 1	40 0	0 80	20 0	7.2	-	0 77
Cost	Fuel.	ct8	83 5	58	80, 5	33 6	45 0	54 6	7 73	74 7	9 00	37 6	20 5	87 5	1	9 /9
	Drivers' Wages.	₩	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	70	30	4	4	4	-	41
	.latoT	e cts.	43,850 98	44,526 05	45,052 36	50,047 81	51,561 54	45,746 26	45,430 83	48,714 56	46,174 16	41,307 84	38,299 81	37,102 84	10	031,815 (4
	Office Expenses.	cts.	1 21	6 18	1 95	3 64	5 19	5 28	1 43	9 50	8 75	7 67	5 79	6 30	1 80	
-bulg	Miscellaneous, inc ing Engine House	€€	1,561	1,266	1,541	1,843	4,435	1,735	1,771	1,929	1,458	1,247	1,045	1,:36	640 06	calas
		cts.	43	18	61	182	19 9	43	94	339	00	88	98	45	8	
त्रुपक	Water, including I's	€	3,338	2,221	5,507	3,431	2,583	3,264	2,866	6,853	3,194	1,396	1,541	911	37 111	51,111
	IGUAL DUM GUAN	cts.	2 40	1 33	90 9	69 9	1 34	3 69	4 24	88 88	7 55	2 04	3 39	0 11	1 2	
-пэТ	Repairs to Engines, ders and Tools.	€9>	16,805	112,711	15,985	19,245	18,141	12,913	11,714	13,188	15,727	14,792	12,653	11,560	180.439	
	Small Stores.	cts.	11 75	20 2	19 19	5 95	01 99	34 65	22 63	33 44	39 42	09 0	61 0	11 43	1 82	
рив	Oil, Tallow, Waste	69	1,761	1,957	1,651	1,855	1,956	2,064	2,122	1,883	2,039	1,970	2,140	2,021	23 494	er los
		cts.	1 76	0 18	3 40	7 42	2 72	6 73	4 19	1 15	3 10	5 03	4 41	9 87	96	
	Fuel.	€0-	10,901	11,690	10,806	11,037	14,512	15,576	16,644	13,931	13,313	12,735	11,564	11,599	157.362	Total
		cts.	13	16	02	333	58	48	40	3 20	34	62	1 05	89 8	67	
ទ,បə	Drivers' and Firem	€9	9,483	9,680	9,559	9,633	9,932	161,01	10,311	10,878	10,441	9,165	9,354	9,873	118.503	100000
100	Miles run by Engin		196,113	211,303	199,663	222,417	223,248	234,322	235,233	189,463	208,620	209,441	222,312	202,647	2,534,787	
89	Miles run by Brain		19	21	19	22	22	23	23	18	20	20	22	20	2.53	1
	Months.		July, 1877	August	September	October	November	December	January, 1878	February	March.	April	May	June	Totals	

E.—General Statement of the Expenses of the Mechanical Department, Year ending 30th June, 1878,

The miles run by trains were	2,160,0 2,499,0 22,164,8 38,8	088 816
	\$	cts
The cost of locomotive power was. "repairs to cars	537,815 172,896 10,785 64,950 19,901 88,044	42 84 23 24
The cost of locomotive power per 100 miles run by trains was	21	94 52 42
The cost of repairs to cars per 100 miles run by trains was	6	00 91 78
The cost of oil and waste for packing per 100 miles run by trains was	0	49 43 05
Repairs to passenger cars per 100 miles run by trains	0	00 92 47

RETURN of Accidents, &c., Intercolonial Railway, from 1st July, 1877, to 30th June, 1878.

		1	1		
n	late.	Place.	Person Injured.	Passenger or Employee.	Particulars.
July			1		Whilst checking, leg and arm crushed by engine; injuries ultimately proving fatal.
do	4 6	AmherstStewiacke	J. Cameron	Neither	Fell off car and broke his leg. Waggon containing men was struck by engine and smashed, and men slight- ly injured on Railway Crossing.
					Arm broken in three places whilst attempting to get on car in motion; injury ultimately proving fatal.
		144	The state of the s		Ballast train ran into freight train, engine and 9 cars damaged; con- ductor, driver, and brakesman all injured more or less.
			i		Walking on track, was run over and killed; verdict — "accidental death."
				1	Fell off top of car, head cut and body bruised.
			i		Foot run over by engine; afterwards amputated.
do	14	'Darlings Tank	An old Indian	Neither	Struck by engine and slightly injured, sitting on track drunk.
do do	13 22 24	Moncton	John Hamilton Ritchie Johnson Jas. Burris	do Passenger	jured, sitting on track drunk. Side and hip hurt, coupling. Fell off car, feet badly injured. do injuries slight. Hand injured whilst coupling. Found on track with both feet cut off.
				1	verdict accidental death.
do do Oct.	13 24	Bloomfield Dalhousie Rocky Lake	John SlowAbraham Busby	do	Crushed between car. Fatal. Back badly injured, whilst coupling. Badly squeezed, whilst coupling. Horse and waggon standing on track;
do			1	i	waggon smasned, norse and men escaped. Horse and waggon standing on track;
Nov.	7	2 Miles No. of Debert		1	waggon smashed, horse and driver escaped. 14 freight cars went over embank-
do		Stewiacke			ment; 5 wrecked, 7 badly damaged. Coal train collided with No 17 freight train; 2 engines badly da-
do do Dec.	17 30 25	Ste. Flavie, Rimouski	J. C. Lane T. A. Ouellet Abner. D. Freeze	Employee do Neither	Hand crushed, whilst coupling Finger broken, whilst coupling Driving across track in front of en-
					gine; fatal; verdict—"accidental Death." Train collided with engine, breaking pilot off.
Jany.					Train parted; after part collided with fore part, damaging three cars
do	- {				Engine struck and killed D. Campbell
do		1			Attempting to get on cars in motion;
do		1			Pullman and first-class car left track both damaged.
do		1			Getting on van; was run over and killed.
do	30	Rothesay	******************************		First and second-class and box cars off track.

RETURN of Accidents, Intercolonial Railway, &c.—Continued.

Date.		Place.	Person injured.	Passenger or Employee.	Particulars.
1878.					
Feb. 4.		Between Amqui and Causapscal	*****	***********	Train off track; one passenger had
	1				his arm injured. Leg broken; engine running into train; four cars damaged.
	1				Train off track; Pullman and postal
	}				Struck by over-head bridge and killed.
do 26. April 15.		Richmond Wentworth			Engine and four hoppers left track. Engine left track.
				i .	Van left track and upset. Fell off train into ditch; slightly bruised.
do 14.		Bie	***************************************		Train left track, caused by rock slide; engine thrown down embankment; baggage, second-class and postal cars damaged.
	1			1	Jammed between cars; verdict-
do 24		Amherst	- Buchanan	Employee	Caught between cars; hip dislocated.
					Engine and four cars left track.
	1	· ·			Train divided; train No. 9 ran into rear division; damaged van; two coal cars off track.
do 28.		Point du Chêne	J. O'Brien	Employee	Jammed between cars whilst coupling; died next day; verdict—"acci- dental death."
do 31.		Trois Pistoles			Land slip; threw off engine, smashing tender and damaging engine and
June 7		Moncton	Peter Dawson	Neither	Laying on the track; was struck by engine and his toes smashed.
d o 6.		Bathurst			Thirteen hoppers left track; four broken.

APPENDIX No. 21.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Ottawa, 8th January, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honor to present my annual report on the progress made insurveying operations and construction to the 31st December, 1878.

SURVEYS.

SURVEYS IN THE EASTERN OR WOODLAND REGION.

A revision of portions of the location between English River and Keewatin was made during the past summer with a view to a reduction of work, some parts of the distance, owing to the nature of the country, being unusually heavy. The object of the Survey has been in part accomplished, but it has been found impossible to avoid all the obstacles met, and in consequence very heavy works of excavation will have to be undertaken on the section extending easterly from Keewatin to Eagle River, 67 miles.

SURVEYS IN THE WESTERN OR MOUNTAIN REGION.

The operations in British Columbia during the past season were confined to a revision of the location between Emory's Bar, five miles below Yale, and the head of Kamloops Lake, by two parties.

The work on the portion from Emory's Bar to Spence's Bridge has resulted in an improvement in alignment and gradients, and a considerable saving in cost effected more especially in the large amount of protection and retaining walls shown in the

estimate of last year.

The surveys of the past year have established that the River Fraser can best be crossed about six miles below Lytton; this crossing is a mile and a half above the point crossed by the previous survey, and considering the magnitude of the river and the extremely turbulent character of the current for a long distance, the crossing found is favorable. The bridge will consist of one main span of 300 feet with two side spans of 100 feet each. All the piers will be founded on the rocky banks of the chasm.

From Spence's Bridge to Kamloops Lake a material improvement has been made. The line, as previously located, involved a large amount of protection work. This has been avoided by throwing the line back from the river. The grades and alignment have also been improved and the distance reduced three quarters of a mile.

A location survey has been made along the north side of Kamloops Lake, with a view to a comparison with the former location on the south side. This has resulted in shortening the line on this section three and a half miles, in reducing the curvature 800 degrees, and in materially lessening the cost of the work. The deflection from the original line occurs at a point five miles below Savona's ferry and crosses the Thompson River with two spans of 200 feet.

WORKS OF CONSTRUCTION.

TELEGRAPH LINE.

The telegraph between Fort William and Selkirk, Red River, 410 miles, has been so far completed as to admit of it being used during a portion of the past year.

There is now a continuous line between Lake Superior and a point in the longitude of Edmonton, a distance of 1,197 miles. At present, however, it is only being operated as far as Battleford, 967 miles. There is also a branch telegraph in operation between Selkirk and Winnipeg, a distance of 22 miles.

In British Columbia about 80 miles of the telegraph is reported completed, ready for operating from Cache Creek, eastwards. The partial chopping and clearing of the line extends 25 miles further being to a point 55 miles north of Kamloops.

GRADING, TRACKLAYING, ETC.

Fort William to English River, 113 miles.

The grading and bridging is sufficiently completed between the above named points to admit of tracklaying. The rails have been laid to the 102nd mile. The ballasting is reported completed to the 60th mile, and is partially done for some distance beyond.

Keewatin to Cross Lake, 36 miles.

The work on this section is being prosecuted with considerable energy. Fully one-half of the rock excavation and a large quantity of earthwork has been done. The contractors have a large amount of plant and supplies on the ground, and there is every indication that the work will continue to be prosecuted vigorously.

Cross Lake to Selkirk, 76 miles.

The grading and bridging is completed on this section with the exception of a short distance at the eastern end, embracing heavy embankments. Steam shovels, aided by locomotives and cars, are engaged upon this work, and it will be completed in the course of a few weeks. The rails have been laid for 75 miles east of Selkirk, and ballasting has been done in detached sections, equal in the aggregate to about 14 miles of completed line.

Pembina Branch, 85 miles.

The section between Selkirk and St. Boniface, 22 miles, has been completed, including tracklazing and ballasting. From St. Boniface to Emerson the grading has been completed and the rails laid, but temporary structures have been used for the river crossings. These structures will be replaced by others of a more permanent character ultimately. The line will be ballasted during next summer.

Subsidized Lines.

The Canada Central Railway extension is subsidized from Pembroke "to such point as may be selected by the Government as the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway at or near the crossing of the Nipissing road at the south-east corner of Lake Nipissing." The subsidy is limited to \$1,440,000. The distance from Pembroke to the crossing of the Nipissing road, the point named in the Order in Council, is estimated to be about 130 miles; 37 miles of this, commencing at Pembroke, have been located for construction; a location survey of the remainder has yet to be made. Of these thirty-seven miles, twenty-five miles are under construction, and a considerable portion of work done.

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Georgian Bay Branch, 50 miles.

A contract was entered into on the 2nd of August last for the grading, bridging, tracklaying and ballasting required in constructing the line proposed to extend from a point on the western side of South River, near Nipissingan Post Office, to a point on French River about five miles east of Cantin's Bay, the distance being about fifty miles. The contractors have made some progress in erecting stores, and in forwarding supplies to points along the line, but construction so far has been confined to clearing portions of the line.

Engine House at Selkirk.

A contract has been entered into for the erection of a ten-stalled engine-house on the station grounds at Selkirk, but the building has not yet been commenced.

CONTRACTS.

A schedule of contracts upon which expenditure has been made during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1878, is appended.

Tenders for New Sections.

The sections between English River and Keewatin (185 miles) and between Yale and Lake Kamloops (125 miles) have for some time been advertized for construction. The necessary papers for the former section are now being issued to intending contractors, and it is proposed to receive tenders before the end of January. This link of 185 miles placed under contract, the whole distance from Fort William, Lake Superior, to Selkirk in Manitoba, 410 miles, will be under construction. The terms of the proposed contract will, it is believed, secure a vigorous prosecution of the work, and the completion at the earliest day practicable of this important link in the Pacific Railway. The reception of tenders for the work between Yale and Lake Kamloops, in British Columbia, has been postponed.

Tenders for the Whole Line.

During the past summer advertisements were widely published in England and this country, inviting proposals from capitalists and contractors for constructing and operating the whole line from the Province of Ontario to the Pacific Coast, the distance being about 2,000 miles. All information was furnished on application, and tenders were to have been sent in by the 1st of this month. No offers within the required conditions have however been received.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SANDFORD FLEMING,

Engineer-in-Chief.

F. Braun, Esq.,

Secretary Public Works,

Ottawa.

ile:

Since the above was in type, one proposal for the whole line was opened on 30th January, 1879, when the tenders for the Sections, between English River and Keewatin, were opened.

S. F.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

SCHEDULE OF CONTRACTS with Statement of Expenditure upon the same, during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1878.

Amount ing Fiscal Vear ended 30th June, 1878.	\$ cts. 5,655 93 3,250 00 7,015 09	89,059 16	100,610 00	42,000 00 13,700 00 250,750 00	532,200 00	687,600 00 18,831 00 17,730 45
Na ne of Contractors.	ifton, Glass & Co	Lake Superior to Fort Garry Feb. 19 Oliver, Davidson & Co	oseph Whitehead		June 9 Sutton, Thompson & Whitehead	1876, Durcell & Ryan June 6. Purcell & Byan July 17 James Isbester Lemay & Blair Lemay & Blair
Date of Contract.	1874. S Oct. 17. S do 30 R Nov. 10	1875. Feb. 19	1874. Aug. 31 J	1875. S April 3 S April 3 S	1877. June 9 S	1876. June 6 J. July 17 J.
Character of Works.	Construction of Telegraph Line, Fort Garry to Livingstone	do Lake Superior to Fort Garry	Pembina Branch Extension St. Boniface to Selkirk, grading, bridging Aug. 31 Joseph Whitehead and tracklaying.	Fort William to Sunshine Creek, grading and bridging. Red River to Cross Lake, grading and bridging. Red River to Cross Lake, grading and bridging.	Cross Lake to Rat Portage, grading and bridging Red River to Rat Portage, grading and ballasting	Sunshine Creek to English River, grading and bridging June 6 June 6 Purcell & Ryan Fort William to English River, tracklaying and ballasting July 17 James Isbester Lemay & Blair Lemay & Blair
Contract No.	~6133	158	io.	13	15	25 26 32 a

APPENDIX No. 22.

REPORT OF THE MONTREAL HARBOUR COMMISSION.

Harbour Commissioners of Montreal,
Secretary's Office,
Montreal, 11th November, 1878.

SIR,—In compliance with your circular, I beg now to send herewith for the information of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, copy of the report of our Chief Engineer, made to the Commissioners, on the deepening of the ship canal between Montreal and Quebec, up to the close of the fiscal year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. D. WHITNEY,

Assistant Secretary.

F. Braun, Esq., Secretary,
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa.

HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS OF MONTREAL,

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,

MONTREAL, 9th November, 1878.

H. D. WHITNEY, Esq.,

Assistant Secretary, &c.

SIR,-I beg as directed to furnish for the Department of Public Works, the following report on the work of deepening the ship channel between Montreal and

Quebec, for the Government fiscal year ended 30th June last.

Work has been carried on at the undermentioned places, embracing all the points in the river at which the depth is less than 23 feet at low water. The channel is as hitherto, being dredged to 300 feet in width in the straight portions with enlargements of 400 to 500 feet in width at bends, entrances and other important points. The depth presently made is as a rule $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet at low water, but in places where the bottom is lumpy, and the cutting does not extend over the whole area, the dredging is generally taken out at once to a depth of 25 feet.

The aggregate quantity of dredging for the Government year ended 30th June is 1,224,270 cubic yards, as against 1,202,288 cubic yards in the preceding year.

The expenditure on working account which is made up only to the end of the Harbour Commissioners' year ending 31st December, was for 1877 \$137,830, with an aggregate of 1,262,308 cubic yards dredged, as against \$130,744 for 1876, with an aggregate of 922,808 cubic yards dredged.

The floating plant employed in the work consists of:

Eight elevator dredges.

One spoon dredge (part of the time)

Seven screw tugs.

One side wheel steamer.

One stone-lifter with steam gear. One do do with hand gear.

Five barges (coal tenders and storeship.)

Eighteen hopper bottomed scows.

Two flat deck scows (part of the time.)

Cop Charles. Dredging was continued throughout the summer of 1877 in the shale rock forming the Grondine shoal, and by the close of navigation of that year, a channel had been cut 300 feet wide and 21 feet deep at ordinary low water. with the exception of a small area of boulders and rock at the upper margin of the shoal. The total quantity of rock and boulders raised during the portion of the fiscal year in which work was carried on, was 8,248 cubic yards, at an average cost of about

\$1.46 per cubic yard.

Cap La Roche.—The cutting of the new straight channel through the shale rock shoal was carried till the close of navigation in 1877 with one elevator dredge assisted during a considerable part of the time by a spoon dredge and a stone lifter. On the opening of navigation this year, work was resumed by two elevator dredges with improved equipment and assisted by a new steam stone lifter. With the exception of occasional hard veins, the shale is sufficiently soft to allow of its being torn up by the dredges without blasting. During the fiscal year, 16,750 cubic yards of rock and boulders were raised at an average cost of about \$2.34 per cubic yard.

Cap Levrant and vicinity.—Recent careful surveys have led to the adoption of new lines of channel for this locality, and work upon them was commenced in August last year, and resumed in the spring of this year. Up to the 30th June, 14,180 cubic

yards had been raised, and the work is still in progress.

Becancour.—The removal of a small shoal of boulders and clay which interfered with the turn of the channel at the south end of the Becancour traverse was commenced late in 1877, and continued this year. At the 30th June, 2,650 cubic yards had been dredged, at an average cost of about 94 cents per cubic yard.

Lake St. Peter.—The extensive work of deepening the channel through the lake was vigorously carried on both in 1877 and 1878, and by the end of the fiscal year the main cuttings were all practically completed to 300 feet wide and 331 feet deep at low water, leaving only the bends, entrances and trimming up to be dene to finish the dredging to that depth. During the year ended 30th June the total quantity dredged was 821,800 cubic yards, at an average cost of about 5\frac{1}{2} cents per cubic yard.

Contrecœur channel.—At the beginning of the year the work which remained to be done in order to fit the new channel for use was the cutting through of a shoal about half a mile in breadth at Ile St. Ours. This was completed in the end of August, after which the channel was buoyed out and opened for heavy draft vessels on the 19th September 1877. The present depth of the channel is 22½ feet at low water and the breadth is 300 feet with enlargements at the mouth and bend. The total dredging done from the beginning of the fiscal year to the date of opening was 26,900 cubic yards, at an average cost of about 20 cents per cubic yard.

Pointe Marie. - Careful surveys of the locality made in the summer of 1877, showed that the channel could best be improved by cutting away the north side of the poulier which stands nearly in the middle of the channel, and dredging was accordingly commenced upon it last autumn and resumed in spring. At the end of the fiscal year a very considerable straightening of the channel had been effected, and 10,720 cubic yards had been raised, at an average cost of about 27 cents per cubic

Varennes.—Full hydrographic surveys were also made in this locality, and on the information obtained, dredging was commenced last fall for the removal of the most troublesome shoals, and to reduce the channel to regular lines capable of being easily marked out and followed. The dredging was done to 25 teet depth at low water, and 91,530 cubic yards were raised at an average cost of 15 cents per cubic yard.

Pointe aux Trembles.—Work was continued throughout the summer of last year and the spring of this year with two to four dredges and by the 30th June there

remained only a part of the bend and of the lower entrance to be dredged.

The straight portions of the channel are 300 feet in w dth and the bend is 500 feet. Nearly the whole area dredged to the end of June is 25 feet in depth, and the small remaining portion is $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet depth at low water. The quantity dredged for the year is 229,480 cubic yards, at an average cost of about $13\frac{3}{4}$ cents per cubic yard.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN KENNEDY,

Chief Engineer

APPENDIX No. 23.

REPORT OF THE QUEBEC HARBOR COMMISSIONERS.

HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, QUEBEC, 12th November, 1878.

SIR,—In compliance with the instructions contained in the circular from your Department dated the 27th September last, I have the honor to report as follows on the various works done under the Harbour Commissioners during the year 1877-78.

Graving Dock.

During the latter part of the year 1877 the Commissioners resolved to proceed with the dock excavations at Point Lévis. A commencement was made on the 12th November, and the work was continued without intermission until the month of April last, when tenders for the completion of the entire works were invited by the Commissioners. The entire quantity of excavation up to that time was 10,267 yards. The total expenditure connected with this work, up to the 1st instant, amounts to \$24,685.29.

These works were finally contracted to Messrs. Larkin, Connolly & Co. on the 17th August last, for a sum of \$330,932.00, since which time the contractors have continued the excavation to one foot below coping. The Government wharf, forming the abutment of the western wing wall of the dock works, having been filled in with

spoil and suitable refuse from the rock cutting and excavation.

HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS.

River St. Charles.

During the winter of 1877-78, the damage done to the works in progress was slight, the extraordinary mildness of the season doubtless contributed to this result,

but the fact is worthy of record as a test of general stability.

During this period beyond the improvement, repair and increase of the contractors' plant, little beyond the preparation of timber and miscellaneous iron-work was done by the contractors. In the construction of new and improved plant and other appliance much energy was displayed, and the following engine moved and labor-saving tools were placed on the works to commence operations in the spring:—

One clam-shell dredge of the largest kind yet manufactured;

One dipper or shovel dredge on the principle of the well-known Steam Navy, equal to moving at each dip 84 cubic feet of material or upwards of 3 cubic yards;

One steam-revolving derrick of 110 feet radius, or 220 feet diameter, carrying buckets of equal capacity with the dipper dredge;

Two steam tugs, two pile engines, six hoppers and other barges, and one double

cylinder concrete mixer.

The works which are under contract with Messrs. Peters, Moore & Wright, as referred to in my report dated the 10th of January last, addressed to the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, form a section of a general scheme for harbour improvements in the River St. Charles as proposed by Messrs. Kinipple & Morris in their report of November, 1874.

This section includes the construction of a length of embankment of 300 feet in width the entire distance between the ballast wharf and the gas wharf, and only a short space from the present terminus of the North Shore Railway, with which it is ultimately intended to connect it.

A ship channel 150 feet wide and a quay wall on a concrete foundation are in course of completion for an entire length of 3,500 feet. These forming part of a tidal harbour and wet dock respectively on a line to be determined by the production

of Peters street or Dalhousie street or partly of both.

The work for the year 1878 has been solely continued from the ballast wharf end, obviously the better course unless a commencement at both had been within

the resources of the contractors.

The outer open cribwork forming the northern face and foundation of the slope of the embankment has been completed to coping level on the first 120 feet forming part of the 582 feet in length reported in position and completed to 9 feet above low water last year, and a further extension has since taken place of 1,500 feet, in direction of the gas wharf, out of 3,030 feet required to complete a junction with the cribwork at that end of the works previously reported of 798 feet in length.

The excavation of the deep trench and the 150 feet deep channel of the ultimate tidal basin has been continued and nearly completed with the exception of the slopes and final grading to a length of 1,250 feet or nearly the entire deep water section.

In the deep trench nine 120 feet cribwork caissons have been sunk and concreted up to 3 feet above low water, preliminary to planting, on the 12-inch rock elm capping under the ashlar masonry of the stone face which is to have a height of 24 feet to coping level, including, with the concrete foundation, an entire height of

48 teet, 24 feet of which is below water spring tides.

The timberwork of the deep cribwork caissons has a special character, at the sametime embodying the best form of construction, in its front face of solid entremise filling dovetailed into the cross ties. In the cross sections considerable novelty has been introduced by the insertion of blocking pieces between the corps-morts or crossties, which being notched in half-inch and otherwise closely fitting, give great strength to the work, producing such a distance between the crossties vertically as insures the solidity of the concrete placed in the intervening spaces and compartments of the cribwork, as to make it really constitute one solid mass or monolith throughout.

The timber work has been most carefully constructed by the contractor, Mr. Simon Peters, of Quebec, and afterwards sunk in position, not without difficulty, but

after some time with complete success.

One of these cribs in progress of construction is shown in photograph No. 1,

accompanying this report.

The concreting of these deep cribs has been effected in the most approved method in general use, adopting skips or boxes of as large a size as possible, with spring and trigger doors opening below. They are made to contain one cubic yard of concrete, the sides being continued down the full depth of the doors when open, so as to prevent wash and disturbance, and also to insure the deposit at once of the combination of sand, broken stone and cement in the form in which it is placed in the skips.

Nine thousand yards have in this way been successfully deposited, levelled below by divers and brought up to the level of 3 feet above low water, ready to receive a finishing course on which to commence the stone face at the back of the elm.

capping.

A general view of the cribs sunk and concreted as far as No. 7 is shewn in photograph No. 2, annexed to this report, weighted with stone to be used for back filling. This excellent picture shews in cross sections at the end of crib No. 7, with regard to low water, and the success with which the general line and level of the ribwork blocks have béen maintained.

It further shews the contractors' plant in position, particularly well the la lipper dredge and the 220 feet diameter derrick with the three divers and other

he men employed.

The expenditure on account of these works up to the 1st instant, has reached one hundred and fifty-five thousand seven hundred and forty-seven dollars and eighty-five cents (\$155,747.85.) A further amount of thirteen thousand five hundred dollars (\$13,500) has been paid to the contractors on the 7th of the present month, and a new estimate will have to be paid at the end of the month for work executed by them since that date.

The whole of the works has been performed under the superintendence of the resident Engineer, Mr. Woodford Pilkington, M.I.C.E., whose ability has given great

satisfaction to the Commissioners.

It may be well to recur in conclusion to the importance of the works now in progress forming part of a scheme for the perfect accommodation of some 110 vessels at one time of an averge length of 250 feet or of 1,600 for the working season, connecting at the same time the North Shore Railway at once with deep water quay walls, and presumably the entire western traffic of this line as far as Ottawa, next probably of Toronto and ultimately of the Pacific.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. H. VERRET,

Secretary-Treasurer.

The Honorable Chas. Tupper,
Minister of Public Works
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 24.

REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE LIFTING BARGE FOR THE YEAR 1878.

HARBOR COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, QUEBEC, 4th January, 1879.

Sir,--I have the honor to report as follows on the operations of the Lifting

Barge for the year 1878.

The barge having undergone a very severe test during the working season of 1877, as stated in my report for that year, was sent to Davies' Dock in order to have her repaired, in accordance with the recommendations of the Port Warden, Captain Dick.

On the 6th May the Port Warden forwarded the following report on the repairs

done to the barge under his supervision:

"PORT WARDEN'S OFFICE,
"128 St. Peter Street,
"QUEBEC, 6th May, 1878.

"A. H. VERRET, Esq.,

"Secretary-Treasurer,

"Quebec Harbor Commissioners.

"SIR,—In compliance with your letter dated 13th April, 1878, I beg to inform you that the following repairs were found necessary to be made on the Lifting

"Barge before undocking.

"In addition to the diagonal iron straps originally on the inside (14) fourteen pairs have been added, viz: seven pair at each end of the vessel, all are through belted with $\frac{2}{8}$ -inch round iron clenched on rings. For placing the above straps parts of the cabins and flooring had to be removed which have been replaced."

The diagonal wood bracings each side of the well have been additionally treenailed. In the spaces of the cooking and engineers rooms the joints have been

caulked and filled with wood battened over.

On each side of the well the vacant space over the heads of the stanchions

have been filled solid with wood.

Outside the well has been caulked all over. The iron linings on its lower edges removed for caulking. All have been replaced; six pieces of plates had to be renewed.

The stern and stern posts where there was indication of straining have been strengthened by (8) straps of iron bolted to each other through the stern and stern posts, and otherwise through bolted and clenched on the inside. One rudder brace broken, removed, repaired and replaced.

"The butts in bottom of bluff of bows and quarters have been additionally

" bolted.

"Caulking has been done from the keel to rails, including parts on deck-seams, have all been coated with pitch and rosin, the bottom coated with coal-tar, paint work above water line, twice coated with paint, including boats, etc.

"On Deck .- Iron stanchion sockets on both sides have been secured with new "bolts. One additional scuttle-hatch has been made in midship on port side. "glasses with those broken in sky-lights have all been made good. Engine frames "additionally fastened with screw bolts, and with sundry other iron work repaired.

"I am also of opinion that the work, as above enumerated, has been completed

" in a most satisfactory manner, and to the entire satisfaction of your

" Most obedient servant,

"JOHN DICK,

" Port Warden."

These repairs, including the cost of docking the barge for the winter, have amounted to the sum of eleven hundred and ninety-one dollars and thirty cents

(\$1,191.30).

Captain Claude Giguère was re-engaged in the month of April and took charge of the craft immediately after his appointment. He was directed to search and try to secure the two large nests of anchors and chains that were known yet to exist. In the beginning of May the barge was towed in the stream and the search was commenced without delay.

After two weeks of steady search, the Captain reported that he had failed to fasten the barge on either of the nests, although he had not abandoned hopes of securing

them.

He was thereupon ordered to cease his search till further orders, and to raise the steamer "Bidder" sunk some ten years ago, in front of the ferry landing at Lévis.

After two months' work the whole wreck, comprising the engines, the boiler and

the hull, was safely landed on Carrier's premises at Lévis.

The wreck having not been claimed under the authority of the 5th section of the 29th and 30th Victoria, chapter 59, was disposed of as provided by the section 2 of the 22nd Victoria, chap. 31. The sale only realized \$150.

The obstruction caused by this wreck was as dangerous, if not more so, to

shipping than a nest of anchors, and all interested have learnt with satisfaction of its

disappearance.

As soon as the lifting barge had landed the wreck, Captain Giguère received instructions to resume his search of nests of anchors and chains, for which he had His search proved again already searched in the beginning of the season. unsuccessful, and it has been consequently inferred that no more nests were in existence, or that if such really exist they were covered with sand, and were, as obstructions considered of no more consequence.

During his search the master of the barge has succeeded in raising 5 anchors and about 66 fathoms of chain. One of these anchors was claimed by its owners, the Allan Steamship Company, and delivered to them on payment of the salvage.

Amongst these anchors there is one which is the largest that has ever been raised by the barge. It weighs 5,985 lbs., and according to experts, must have been under water for at least 60 years. It has been established by marks thereon that it

belonged to an English frigate.

The wreck of the steamship "Ottawa," sunk some sixteen years ago off the wharf belonging to the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, has been surveyed during the month of August last, and the master of the lifting barge has reported that the whole wreck was covered with sand, and declared that he was of opinion that it could not injure the shipping, even if the sand over it were washed, inasmuch as it is so close to the wharf vessels are not supposed to anchor there.

On the recommendation of the Lifting Barge Committee it was agreed upon to order the barge on the Fly Bank, in order to remove the largest boulders that

were considered the most dangerous obstructions.

The barge was at work about twenty days on this spot, and eighteen boulders were secured and removed. They were all of a very large size; one of them was eight feet and another six feet high, the first weighing over twelve tons and the latter ten.

Some years ago a vessel belonging to the Allan Line touched the first mentioned

boulder and sustained damages to the amount of \$8,000.

The question of raising the wreck of the ship known as "L'Orignal," sunk in the harbour since October, 1750, according to the Jesuit's Journal, was discussed during the summer by the Commissioners, and it was decided to remove that so long existing obstruction.

The captain of the barge was accordingly ordered to suspend the work of removing the boulders, and to commence operations on the wreck in question. After a thorough survey he reported the wreck 170 feet long, 40 feet beam, and under 95

feet of water.

It having been ascertained that this obstruction could not be removed without the aid of explosive material, a contract was entered into with the firm of Cochrane, Lewis & Co. of Montreal, by which they undertook, for the sum of one thousand dollars, to blow up the wreck with dynamite. They were bound to furnish their operator with explosive material and instruments, and all possible assistance was to be given by the lifting barge with her crew. It was also necessary to secure the services of a diver.

The work of blasting was commenced on the 24th September and continued, weather permitting, till the close of navigation. After each explosion the barge was

engaged in securing the broken pieces of the wreck.

The work has been progressing favorably, but more slowly than anticipated, and about one-fourth of the wreck has been secured. At the end of the year's operations the whole of the salvage, consisting of a quantity of broken pieces, four beams and some timbers were safely landed on one of the wharves of the Commission.

Three anchors with thirty fathoms of chain have been also secured from the

wreck.

Judging by the time it has taken to raise the portion of the wreck that has been blasted and removed, it will take at least four months to clear away the remainder of this obstruction. If you add to that the time it will take to remove the boulders that were left untouched inside the fly bank, the barge will be engaged the whole of the season of 1879 to complete the work remaining unfinished.

It is to be hoped that the Government will include in their estimates of next session the usual appropriation in order that the Commissioners may be enabled to

continue the work of clearing the harbor.

By referring to the working expenses of the lifting barge for the two last years, it may be inferred that a sum of twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000), will be fully sufficient to meet the expenses of the coming season.

The annexed statement shows the cost of the barge, her yearly working expenses, also the yearly quantity of anchors, chain, etc., etc., saved by her since the beginning

of her operations in 1875.

In conclusion I am happy to state that Captain Giguère, the master of the barge, has given as much satisfaction this year as in previous years.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. H. VERRET,

Secretary Treasurer.

To the Honorable CHAS. TUPPER,

Minister of Public Works,

&c. &c. • &c.

Ottawa.

QUEBEC HARBOUR

LIFTING

STATEMENT showing the cost of the Lifting Barge, her yearly working of, and what

(Annexed to the Quebec Harbour Commissioners' Report

of the Lift- Barge built 874-75.	Working expenses in 1875.	Vorking expenses in 1876, including repairs.	Working expenses in 1877, including repairs.	g expen- 1878, in- g repairs.	Quanti	ty of Ancho	ors, Chains caised in	s, Boulders,
Cost of the ing Barge in 1874-75.	Workin ses in	Working expe ses in 1876, i cluding repai	Working ses in 1 cluding	Working expesses in 1878, and cluding repair	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
\$ ets.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.		4 anchors and about 250 fathoms of chain.	57 anchors and 1,425 fathoms of chain.	101 anchors and 3,291 fathoms of chain.	8 anchors, 96 fathoms of chain, 18 boulders, the wreck of the steamer "Biddle," and about one-fourth of the wreck know as "L'Orignal."

N.B.—The anchors entered in the above Statement do not include 24 broken anchors which have One of the eight anchors raised in 1877 was claimed by its owners, the Alian Steamship One anchor belonging to the stock on hand was transformed into a grapnel in October, and 5 anchors and 7,210 lbs. chain sold for \$175.03 are yet unpaid.

COMMISSIONERS.

BARGE.

expenses; also, yearly quantity of chains, anchors, etc., saved and disposed remaining on hand.

on the operations of the Lifting Barge for the Year 1878.)

Quar	ntity of Anddispo	chors, Chains sed of in	, etc.,	n tity of hors and inson hand Dec., 1878.	Pro		sale of And, etc., in	chors,
1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	Quantit Anchors Chains on 31st Dec.,	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
None,	11 anchors and 3,231 lbs. of chain.	36 anchors and 99,074 lbs. of chain, broken anchors, etc., sold as scrap.	14 anchors, 79,080 lbs. chain, 7 shackles and 1 stock.	86 anchore, about 300 tons of chain and 176 shackles.	None.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.

also been secured and are classed as scrap. Twelve of these anchors were sold in 1877. Company, and surrendered on the payment of salvage. sent to the barge to replace one that had been broken.

Certified.

A. H. VERRET, Secretary-Treasurer.

APPENDIX No. 25.

FORT FRANCES CANAL.

OTTAWA, 22nd January, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following Report on progress made in construction of Fort Frances Canal and Lock carried on under my charge for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

As this work now is nearly completed, I presume it is only necessary to offer a

few general remarks respecting expenditure, &c.

I regret that the cost of the past season's work has exceeded my expectations, notwithstanding every precaution was taken and rigid economy observed, obstacles presented themselves which were unavoidable and beyond the power of anyone to

prevent or foresee.

As explained in my Report a year ago, one of the greatest difficulties was to find the oak timber for the quoins, mitre sills and gates, some of which is very large, and after expending a great deal of time and money in examining the country on both sides of the International boundary, it was at last discovered at the head of the Mississippi River, Minnesota, on an Indian reservation, two hundred and fifty (250) miles from Fort Frances. We had considerable difficulty in making arrangements with the various Indian Chiefs near "Bow String" Lake and other places, and after some time effected a satisfactory settlement. But some of the Tribes afterwards became dissatisfied and stopped the timber coming down the River, until another treaty was made. This delay prevented us getting down with the spring freshet. The timber was left for a period, waiting a rise of water, but before that time came, some persons cut and destroyed a portion of it.

This necessitated getting out more timber, but we were unable to find all we required—that is, the larger pieces. We succeeded in getting down the first raft, but the second had to be left on account of the very low stage of water, and is now about one hundred and fifty (150) miles up the River from Fort Frances. The vexatious delay and cost in endeavoring to accomplish the difficult task of getting this timber far exceeded our expectations, but it should be remembered that some of this timber is of such dimensions that it is not to be found even in Ontario or

Michigan.

I have enquired extensively through northern Minnesota for offers to furnish the balance of the timber delivered F.O.B. anywhere on the Southern Pacific Rail-

way, and I have forwarded tenders to the Department to supply it.

But in view of this everlasting timber trouble, I would most respectfully suggest that nothing more be done towards furnishing the gates, until the Canadian Pacific Railway is completed to Rat Portage, so that this oak timber can then be transported by rail, and thence easily carried to canal by water. This was suggested a year ago, and is the proper method of doing it. If, however, the Department

decide to go on with the work, special instructions are required.

Another very expensive operation was trimming the bottom and sides of the canal, after completion of rock excavation. Owing to the very ragged manner in which the rock blasted, a great deal of loose and shattered rock had to be cut and removed, adding largely to the expense. The bottom of canal underneath mitre sill platforms, owing to its shattered condition, required a great deal of additional work in wedging, cementing, fronting, &c., in order to make a substantial, water-tight job, which, although somewhat expensive, I am glad to inform you is now completed in a thoroughly substantial manner, and I think the same can be said of every other portion of the work.

In accordance with my instructions I have removed the obstruction to navigation at the "Manitou" Rapids, Rainy River, by widening the chute, and it is now almost entirely removed, sufficiently so, at all events, to allow boats to steam up

without the aid of ropes as heretofore.

That work is a decided success, especially in view of the small appropriation, namely, three thousand dollars (\$3,000). If the same amount could be appropriated for removing the boulders at the Long Sault six miles below, Rainy River would then be navigable for the largest boats at all stages of water, its entire length of eighty (80) miles). In reference to the plant on hand, I would say that the principal portion is in excellent working order, a great deal of it is as good as new, and very little would be classed as inferior. It is all available and ready for shipment, and ought to sell well to contractors on the Canada Pacific Railway on account of its convenience to the line.

I regret to state that two men, Charles Ferrin and James Gibson, are now at

Fort Frances, laid up on account of injuries sustained while at work.

Charles Ferrin's case is of eighteen (18) months' standing, and although he has been able for some time to assist at light work, he is nevertheless a cripple for life, and totally unable to earn a livelihood. James Gibson, although badly injured shortly before the close of the works, will no doubt recover so as to be able to work next spring.

I venture to express the opinion that some recompence should be made them.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

HUGH SUTHERLAND, Superintendent.

F. Braun, Esq., Secretary,
Department Public Works.
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 26.

TABLE showing the dates of the closing of Canals and Harbours in the Autumn of 1877, and the opening in the Spring of 1878.

Canals or Harbors.	Clasin	Onesina
Canais or narbors.	Closing.	Opening.
Lachine Canal.	4th December, 1877	6th May, 1878
Beauharnois Canal		24th April, 1878
Cornwall Canal		22nd do
Williamsburgh Canals		29th do
Welland Canal		9th May, 1878
Burlington Bay Canal		30th March, 1878
St. Ann's Lock and Dam	4th do	15th April, 1878
Carillon Canal	5th do	19th do
Grenville Canal	5th do	3rd May, 1878
Chûte à Blondeau Canal	5th do	3rd do
(Vinceton Wills	lst do	1st do
Rideau Ottawa	3rd do	1st do
St. Ours' Lock.	5th do	1st April, 1878
Chambly Canal	2nd do	1st May, 1878
Erie Canal (New York)	7th do	15th April, 1878
St. Peter's Canal (Cape Breton)	Closed since June, 1876,	
Quebec Harbor, River St. Lawrence	28th November, 1877	5th April, 1878
Montreal do do	2nd January, 1877.	30th March, 1878
Toronto Harbor, Lake Ontario	22nd December, 1877	30th do
Kingston do do	8th January, 1877	11th do
Belleville Harbor, Bay of Quinté	29th December, 1877	11th do
Port Stanley Harbor, Lake Erie	10th do	15th do
*Kingsville do do	24th November, 1877	12th do
Windsor Harbor, River Detroit	21st December, 1877	18th do
Sarnia darbor, Lake Huron	10th January, 1878	9th do
Goderich do do	15th December, 1877	18th do
Kincardine Harbor do	19th November, 1877	3rd April, 1878
Owen Sound Harbor, Georgian Bay	29th November, 1877	12th March, 1878
Collingwood do do	7th December, 1877	18th do
Midland Harbors do	27th December. 1877	20th do
River St. Mary do	30th November, 1877	8th April, 1878
River Kaministiquia, Lake Superior	28th do	6th do
Prince Arthur's Landing do	23rd January, 1878	16th March, 1878
Winnipeg Harbor, Red River	1st November, 1877;	22na do

^{*} Reported steamers could have run to this port all the winter. Dates given are those of first and last entry at Custom House.

REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR

1878

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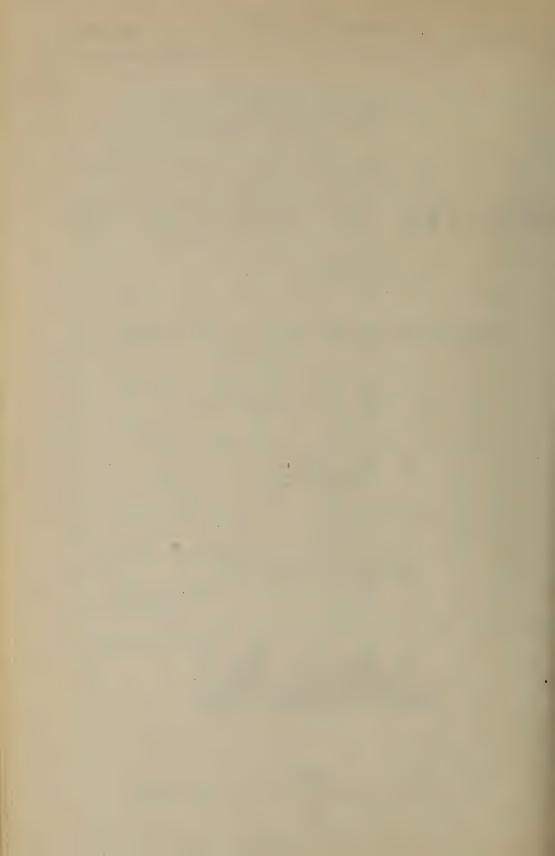


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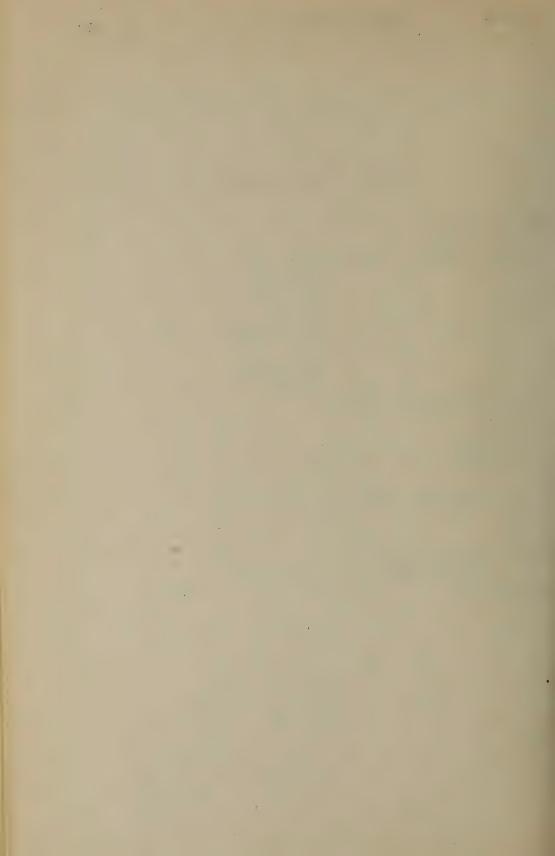
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REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE

CALENDAR YEAR 1878.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir John Douglas Sutherland Campbell (commonly called the Marquis of Lorne) one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, and Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor-General of Canada and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,-

I have the honour to submit the Report of the Department of Agriculture for the calendar year 1878. It has necessarily been made, as heretofore, for the calendar instead of the fiscal year, in view of the nature of the subjects reported on.

The operations of the Department during the first nine months of the year were conducted under the administration of my predecessor, the Hon. C. A. P. Pelletier.

I.—GENERAL REMARKS.

Pursuant to a Special Grant made by Parliament at its last session, my predecessor commenced a re-organization of the Department by appointing permanent clerks in place of those who for years past, having been tempority employed at permanent work, had nevertheless held only a temporary tenure as extra clerks.

In again coming in charge of the Department I have endeavoured to complete this reform, and to administer the organization of the Department with the utmost economy consistent with the requirements of the service.

9-A

The following is a statement of the number of letters received and sent by the Department, during the year 1878:—

January	61
February 1,699 2,20	61
March 1,678 2,58	91
April 1,501 2,20	02
May 1,465 1,98	30
June	70
July	35
August 1,477 2,61	13
September 1,641 2,90	08
October	35
November	29
December 1,565 2,04	14

The following table shows a statistical statement of the business of the Department from the year 1864 to 1878, inclusive:—

Years.	Letters Received.	Letters Sent.	No. of cases of Patents, Copyrights and Trade Marks.	Total number of Immigrants.
1864	5,422	5,152	181	40,649
1865	6,694	7,638	200	47,103
1866	7,435	8,250	337	51,794
1867	7,571	10,679	840	57,873
1868	8,696	10,299	643	71,448
1869	9,516	13,654	965	74,365
1870	11,442	20,078	1,110	69,019
1871	18,416	21,709	2,035	65,722
1872	120,271	30,261	2,215	89,186
1873	22,216	31,786	3,204	99,109
1874	17,970	22,673	3,072	89,022
1875	15,623	17,927	4,923	43,458
1876	16,562	18,512	4,389	36,549
1877	21,796	30,079	4,271	35,285
1878	19,815	28,429	4,159	40,032

II.—ARTS AND AGRICULTURE.

The cattle trade with the British Isles has assumed such a degree of increasing importance as to render it a subject of almost daily consideration and surveillance.

The Cattle Quarantines, established at the Ports of Quebec, Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B., have been maintained under the same rules and regulations as in former

years, but the Order in Council of the 2nd March, 1877, prohibiting the importation of cattle from Europe, was rescinded on representation made by Canadian breeders, and after consultation with English authorities as to such proceeding, all animals, nevertheless, remaining subject to inspection and quarantine, in virtue of the Order in Council of 28th April, 1876, which remains still in force.

I am happy to state that, owing to the selection and care of our importers, and partly owing to our Cattle Quarantine establishments, no disease has been introduced into the country.

The passing of the Imperial Act, called "The Contagious Diseases (Animal) Act, 1878," required action from the Government of Canada to prevent the Cattle Trade of our country from being subjected to the slaughtering clause of such Act. Consequently the following memorandum was sent to the Privy Council here for transmission to the Imperial authorities:—

"Report from the Department of Agriculture, in relation to the Contagious Diseases (Animal) Act of 1878, for the information of My Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

"To comply with the exigencies of the circular of the Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the 16th September, 1878, the undersigned has the honour to report on the three following subjects:—

"'I. A statement of the laws which regulate the importation of animals in that

" 'country (Canada).

"'disease when it exists there."

"'III. A periodical report on the general sanitary condition of their animals.

"I. An Act passed in the 32nd and 33rd years of Her Majesty, intituled: 'An Act respecting Contagious Diseases affecting Animals,' being cap. XXXVII of the said year in the Statutes of Canada, gives power to the Governor in Council to protect the country against the introduction and spread of contagious diseases amongst animals, by prohibiting the importation of cattle;

"By establishing quarantines for cattle;

"By making regulations concerning the segregation, sale and moving of cattle;

" By declaring places infected;

"And by otherwise dealing with the subject, in the most prompt and peremptory manner.

"This Act has been several times acted upon in every case where information was received that contagious diseases amongst animals were somewhere in existence

existence.

"II. To illustrate the methods adopted, from time to time, to prevent the introduction and spread of contagious diseases, copies of the regulations now still in force, being an Order in Council passed on the 20th day of April, 1876, are herewith annexed marked letter A.

"The document annexed, marked letter B, being a copy of an Order in Council passed on the 2nd day of March, 1877, in addition to the provisions of the Order in Council marked A, shows the stringency of the measures adopted whenever any danger of an extraordinary nature is apprehended. The said Order in Council of the 22nd of March has been rescinded by an Order in Council of the 22nd March, 1878, on information asked and received from the highest authorities in England, that it was not necessary to continue it.

"The watchfulness of the Canadian Government, and the stringency of the methods adopted to save the cattle of the country from the introduction or spread of contagious diseases are not of recent date, as is shown by the very severe measures adopted during the year 1868, when news of the transportation of cattle from the United States affected with what is vulgarly called "Texas fever," was met by the total prohibition of importation into Canada, and transport through Canada, of United States cattle, although such prohibition was a serious detriment to important forwarding interests of the country.

Again, in the year 1870, news having reached the Department of Agriculture that some epidemic disease had appeared amongst the cattle of the Province of Ontario, a thorough investigation was at once instituted, with a view to stamp out the evil if in existence, which, however, after examination, was found not to be the

case.

"III. The undersigned reports that the sanitary condition of the animals in Canada could not be better than it is at present, no contagious disease of any sort

being in existence.

"There have been no reports received from Mr. A. McFatridge, the Veterinary Surgeon in charge of the Cattle Quarantine of Halifax, Nova Scotia, nor from Mr. R. Bunting, the Veterinary Surgeon in charge of the Cattle Quarantine of St. John, New Brunswick, which means that no diseases appear there, and that nothing threatens.

"The last report from Mr. A. Waddell, the Veterinary Surgeon in charge of the Cattle Quarantine of Quebec, states that all the animals which arrived at Quebec were healthy, with the exception of one cow, wounded in the hoof during the passage; nevertheless, all animals are detained on their arrival at the Cattle Quarantine at Point Lévis (Quebec), for a period of time sufficient to guarantee beyond doubt a state of perfect health.

"The whole respectfully submitted."

17th October, 1878.

This document was signed by the Deputy Minister in the absence of the Minister, owing to the change then going on in the personnel of the Administration.

Order in Council of 20th April, 1876.

(A)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, Thursday, 20th day of April, 1876.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

"Whereas a contagious disease affecting cattle and other animals prevails in many parts of Europe, and it is expedient, in order to prevent the introduction of the same into Canada, that the importation of cattle and certain other animals be subjected to restriction and regulations,—

"His Excellency, on the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture, "and under the provisions of the Act passed in the 32nd and 33rd year of her Majesty's "Reign, and intituled 'An Act respecting contagious diseases affecting animals,' "has been pleased to make the following regulations, that is to say:

"I. From and after the 25th day of April instant, the importation into the Pro-"vinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec, of live cattle, sheep and swine, "coming from Europe, shall be prohibited, except at the Ports of Halifax, St. John,

"N.B., and Quebec.

"II. All cattle, sheep and swine arriving in Canada through either of the said "Ports of Halifax, St. John or Quebec, shall be subject to inspection by officers who "may from time to time be appointed for that purpose; and such cattle, sheep and "swine may, in the discretion of any such officer, either be permitted to enter or be "detained in quarantine, at such place and in such manner as shall be directed by the "Quarantine Officer, until duly discharged therefrom.

"III. The inspecting officers shall visit the boats, ships, vessels, cars or vans, and "the eattle, sheep and swine coming into the said ports, and superintend the landing of "such animals, and order them according to the requirements of the case to be allowed "free entry, or to be conveyed to the grounds assigned for quarantine, and shall also "superintend the landing and disposal of fodder, litter, blankets, troughs and other

"objects having been used by or for the said animals.

"IV. The animals thus subjected to quarantine shall be treated and dealt with "under the direction of the Inspecting Officer, and the articles used in connection with "the said animals shall be in like manner employed in their care and maintenance,

"under the same direction and supervision.

"V. Should it be found necessary to destroy any of the said animals, or all or any portion of the articles used in the care of the said animals, such destruction shall take place under the orders and supervision of the superintending officer, and in the manner described by him, but not unless permission to that effect has been previously

"given by the Minister of Agriculture.

"VI. The officers appointed to carry out the law and the foregoing Regulations, "shall have free access to any boat, ship, vessel, car, van, or to any place where cattle, "sheep or swine imported from Europe may be found, in order to inspect the same, "and under instructions from the Minister of Agriculture, deal with infected animals "and the articles employed in their service, in the manner contemplated by the Act, "under the penalties prescribed thereby against any person contravening any of the "provisions thereof, or of any regulations made thereunder.

"The said Inspectors or Officers may, if it be deemed necessary, order the

"The said Inspectors or Officers may, if it be deemed necessary, order the cleansing and purifying of any infected place, vehicle or other article so inspected, and direct such precautionary measures to be taken, as may by him or them be considered advisable, pending the decision of the Minister of Agriculture as to their

"ultimate disposal.

"VII. The expense of feeding, attending to, and of providing for any cattle, "sheep or swine detained in quarantine shall be borne by the owner thereof, with the "exception of that for the use of grounds and shelters; and such cost, if incurred by "the Inspector of Quarantine, shall, in the event of the owner failing to comply with "the said Inspector's requisition, be paid before the animals are permitted to leave the "quarantine; and in case of refusal or neglect to pay the same, the Inspector shall, on "being so ordered by the Minister of Agriculture, cause the said animals to be sold to "meet the said cost, the balance, if any, to be handed over to the owner.

"VIII. The Quarantine shall be under the care and subject to the orders of the "Officers appointed for that purpose, who shall have the general superintendence of

"the servants or other persons, and of all other matters connected therewith."

W. A. HIMSWORTH,

Clerk, Privy Council.

Order in Council of 2nd March, 1877.

(B)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA. 2nd day of March, 1877.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

"Whereas the contagious cattle disease, known as 'Rinderpest,' prevails in many parts of Europe, and it is expedient, in order to prevent the introduction of the same

"into Canada, that the importation of cattle by sea be prohibited,-

"His Excellency, on the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of "Agriculture, and under the provisions of the Act passed in the 32nd and 33rd years "of Her Majesty's reign, and intituled: "An Act respecting Contagious Diseases "affecting Animals," has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered: That from "and after the date of this order, the importation and introduction into any port in "Canada from Europe of neat cattle, and of skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts "of such animals, straw, fodder or other effects susceptible of conveying disease, be "and the same is hereby prohibited till otherwise ordered."

W. A. Himsworth, Clerk, Privy Gouncil.

Consequent on the fulfilment of the requirements of the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act," Canada was inserted amongst the countries exempt from the operation of the Slaughtering Clause of such Act, by the Order in Council (Imperial) of the 6th December, 1878, which at the same time exempts the United States of America, thereby relieving for the time, the anxiety which had been felt as respects Canadian cattle forwarded through United States Ports.

The Department having learned of some cases of sudden death amongst animals at two points in the Province of Ontario, these were met at once by investigation and inspection. The cases were ascertained in no way to belong to the diseases specifically mentioned in the Order in Council (Imperial) concerning the application of the Bill intituled "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act" but were simply of a common nature, not infectious nor spreading.

I caused Professor McEachran, of Montreal, to investigate the matter. An interesting paper by him on the subject will be found in the Appendix herewith.

The number of animals which passed through the Cattle Quarantine Establishment at Point Levis this season, was 215.

The Inspector, Mr. Hall, Veterinary Surgeon, and Mr. Waddell, the Officer in charge, reported two cases of mange, contagious, amongst pigs, which were treated, cured, and discharged without spread of the disease. In remarking on the freedom

from disease evident amongst imported stock this season, Mr. Waddell says: "The fact of the existence of said Cattle Quarantine may have prevented importers from purchasing except with the greatest care."

Mr. Buntin, Inspector at St. John Cattle Quarantine, reports no importations of stock at that port, and the absence of any Report from Mr. McFatridge, Inspector at Halifax, shows the same to be the ease there.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

Although the proceedings relating to the cattle trade, which have taken place since the 1st January, 1879, do not administratively belong to the period covered by the present Report, I avail myself of the opportunity afforded by the fact of this Report not being published at the beginning of the month of February, 1879, to give a preliminary recital of what has taken place during the present year, 1879, concerning our cattle trade with England.

Being made aware, by a surmise of the Live Stock Journal and other English Agricultural papers, of the existence of Pleuro-pneumonia in the United States, and especially in the neighbourhood of Washington, I immediately secured the services of Prof. McEachran, of the Veterinary School of Montreal, to visit the places reported as the seat of the contagion. Mr. McEachran left immediately on his tour of enquiry, and on the 22nd January made me aware of the correctness of the reports and of the prevalence of the disease in several States, which preliminary information was then to be, and has been since, verified by subsequent reports.

I was deliberating with my colleagues on what was to be done, in view of the alarming state of things, with a question surrounded with considerations of such magnitude as to involve the gravest of responsibilities, when I received, on the 28th January, a cable-message from Mr. Dyke, an officer of this Department at Liverpool, in the following terms:—"Steamer 'Ontario," arriving with cattle from Buffalo, "vid Canada, having incipient Pleuro-pneumonia; ordered to be slaughtered on "quay; probably necessary you guarantee no disease in Canada, and prohibit entry "American cattle. Can then export from Halifax."

I immediately placed myself in communication with the Imperial authorities, through the medium of Sir John Rose, causing at the same time an investigation to be made of the state of health of our own cattle. Having been made thoroughly aware of the perfect healthfulness of our Canadian stock, and of the measures determined on by the Imperial authorities, I, with great reluctance, knowing that important national and international interests would be affected thereby, recommended that the importation of cattle from the United States be prohibited, on which recommendation the Privy Council advised, and Your Excellency was pleased to pass, a prohibitory Order in Council, limiting such prohibition to three months; leaving, however,

subject to interpretation, the prohibition of the transit; this, however, on further intelligence from England, was also prohibited as well as the importation, by Your Excellency's Order of the 6th February, superseding the Order of the 1st of the same month.

As was expected, several protestations were made, especially by the representatives of the forwarding interests, against this prohibition; but the measure saved Canada from being taken out of the exemption clause in England, and, what is still far more important, secured the stock of the country against the introduction of such a destructive scourge as Pleuro-pueumonia amongst our cattle.

POTATO BEETLE.

Unfortunately I have to repeat the statement made by my predecessor, that the potato beetle is continuing its eastward progress, and that as long as the area of its invasion increases, so the amount of damages and losses caused by that pest becomes more and more serious. The effect of that insect on the quantity and on the quality of the potatoes is always underrated. A part of the loss attributable to unfavourable seasons is often represented as the sole cause of such loss; while, irrespective of the climatic condition, the insect does diminish to an immense extent both the quantity and quality of the potato crop.

As it has not disappeared from the countries where it first made its inroads, the necessity of fighting the evil cannot be too strongly impressed on the mind of the community, by the methods which practice has approved.

PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The fact of the ascertained existence of phosphate of lime in very large quantities in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, is of very great importance for the agricultural interests of the Dominion. And precisely the same remarks may be made as respects the fact that iron pyrites is found in proximity, thus affording the conditions necessary for easy and cheap manufacture of super-phosphate, in a state to be applied directly to the land.

Canada is really now emerging—at least the old Provinces of the Dominion are—from the position of what may be called new-land farming, a system to a great extent dependent on the unused resources of the virgin soil, which contain the requisites for producing the cereals and grasses without resort to artificial manures. While this state of things has existed in Canada, the Old World has drawn from Peru and other countries guano and other manures, to enable it to get returns from the soil which the old Provinces of Canada have been drawing from decayed vegetable and other deposits, everywhere found in land recently cleared of the forests. But while this virgin soil enables the new-land farmer to obtain the cereals and other

crops without the expense of purchasing artificial manures for a considerable length of time, it happens in Canada, as in other countries, that the necessary properties for the production of wheat and other crops, will become exhausted in the proportion that they are taken from the soil, without the return to it of the necessary fertilizers to counterbalance the exhaustion from the crop. There is no doubt that in some countries the soil contains a much larger percentage of the properties required for the production of wheat than in others. Agricultural statistics sufficiently prove this. Some of the older United States, for instance, were considered to have resources in their soil for wheat growing which were inexhaustible; but they have had a practical experience which has dissipated this illusion, and are now far behind several of the Western States, or Manitoba, in the West of the Dominion. In many of the old parts of Canada also, it has been found in places where wheat was at one time easily and profitably raised for export, the soil has become so much exhausted from cropping, that grain can now only be profitably grown by the use of artificial and other manures, in the same way as in the Old World, by a very careful system of farming and the use of such manures.

Peruvian guano, which has been so largely used for this purpose, seems to be diminishing in quantity; and it is therefore fortunate that the fact of the existence of immense deposits of phosphate of lime in Canada has become known. This occurs also at a time when the necessity for a change in our system of agriculture has become apparent. It is not, however, the agriculturists of Canada alone who are to be benefitted by the discovery which has been made. Already the phosphates of Canada are being used in England, Germany, and the United States. English, German, and Canadian Companies are engaged in the mining, and the trade bids fair to become a large and profitable one. So important, in fact, is this trade likely to be, that it is desirable to ascertain how it can be fostered and utilized to the greatest advantage to this country.

The percentage of purity of the ascertained large deposits of phosphate of lime is from 70 as high as 95, and this coupled with the proximity of iron pyrites appears to afford the conditions necessary for an easy and cheap manufacture of superphosphates. Such manufacture would employ the labour of our own country. It would appear to be advisable also to have a reliable inspection of the superphosphate, as well to afford protection to our own farmers who would purchase it, as to assure the demand for it in countries to which it would be exported, from the established character of the Canadian article.

PARIS EXHIBITION.

Your Excellency is fully aware of the creditable display made by Canadian exhibitors at the International Exposition held in Paris during the past year, and how the exhibits fairly showed to the world the importance of our products.

Such of the goods intended for exhibition as were too late for shipment by the Steamship "Newfield" from Canadian ports, at the close of 1877, were forwarded, vid New York and Havre, by "Compagnie Generale Transatlantique," and arrived in good order and in due time.

The Executive Commissioner was especially urged to pay particular attention to the clause of the Rules and Regulations sent to exhibitors to the effect that, "all "articles exhibited will be sold during or after the close of the Exhibition, for "account of owner, unless shipped back to Canada at exhibitor's special request and "expense, no return freight being provided by the Canadian Commission."

The proceeds of sales made are to be remitted to the owner by the Executive Commissioner, who is to make a report of all operations connected with the disposal of the exhibits.

A "Hand-book and Official Catalogue of the Canadian Section," was published by the Executive Commissioner, which, besides giving a list of exhibits and exhibtors, introduced also a concise sketch of the resources, trade, commerce and statistics of the Dominion.

The map accompanying this hand book is especially worthy of notice, as showing the location of some of the principal products, railways, and water routes of the Dominion. Section plans of the St. Lawrence and Erie Canal route to tidewater, of the ship channel of the St. Lawrence between Quebec and Montreal, and other matters of trade interest, also deserve notice.

No printed official list of the awards to exhibitors has been received at the date of this Report, but a written copy, received by Mr. Keefer from the Royal Commission, was forwarded by him, and was furnished to the press.

Some plans and models of the large ship canals of Canada, were presented by the Public Works Department at the close of the Exhibition to the French Government, as an acknowledgment of the latter's gift to that Department, of albums of their Public Works.

The trophy erected in the Exhibition Palace was left in its place, as a gift to the French Government.

The remainder of the Government exhibits, as well as the show cases, were tendered to the authorities of the Kensington Museum, as they stood in Paris, on the condition that they should form part of the projected Colonial museum in London, if such project were to be carried out.

The medals presented to Canadians have not yet reached this Department, neither is it in receipt of statements necessary to wind up the affairs of the Paris Exhibition.

SYDNEY EXHIBITION.

The affairs of the Sydney Exhibition were finally wound up during the year, in so far as relates to all known questions. This duty was performed by Mr Lowe, the Secretary of the Department, in the capacity of Special Acting Commissioner, in consequence of the illness and death in the early part of the year of the Hon. John Young, the Executive Commissioner.

The total expenditure on account of this Exhibition during the year was \$6,882.86; the expenditure during the previous year was \$19,550.89, making a total of \$26,433.75. The original vote was \$25,000, and the supplementary vote \$6.959.81, of which a balance of \$5,526.06 remains unexpended. The expenses of selection of exhibits, and the freight of 550 cubic tons to Sydney are included in this service

PUBLIC ARCHIVES.

Since the last Report, the following volumes have been arranged and bound, and are in the fire-proof vaults prepared for the reception of these historical records.

Military Correspondence.

Name.	Date.	No. of Vols.
Mails	1797-1845	4
Civil Government, Upper Canada	1797-1845	3
Properties in Quebec and Lower Canada	1785-1844	6
Claims for losses	1812-1845	14
Claims for losses, Nova Scotia	1786-1839	3
Properties in Montreal	1796-1851	2
Relations with United States	1790-1844	3
Barracks	1811	1
Command Money	1793-1:44	3
Royal Artillery	1788-1845	7
Army, Miscellaneous	1792-1846	5
Aliens	1796-1816	1
Telegraph Service	1797-1844	1
DeMuron's Regiment	1813-1818	1
North-West	1800-1845	1
Lands, &c., Sorel	1792-1845	5
Canadian Troops	1805-1841	3
New Brunswick Fencibles	1793-1830	2
DeWatteville's Regiment	1813-1819	1
Civil Government, Upper Canada	1796-1845	1
Surveys	1811-1845	1
Military Aid at Riots	1800-1845	1

Military Correspondence.

Military Correspondence.			
Name.	Date.	No.	of Vols.
Royal Veteran Battalions	1807-1839		2
Newfoundland Regiment	1814-1845		2
Imperial, Miscellaneous	1793-1837		2
Commissariat	1810-1811		1
Transport	1790-1845		7
Petitions for Relief	1787-1845		6
Military Posts	1789-1845		9
Chaplaincies	1792-1845		8
Rebellion	1837-1838		8
Lands and Roads, Upper Canada	1795-1845		7
Courts Martial	1790-1846		12
Appointments, Memorials, &c	1786-1846		11
Canals	1800-1845		23
War, 1812, "Prisoners."	1812-1817	******	6
" Prize Money	1813-1834	******	1
" War	1806-1815		13
Quebec.			
Accounts Indian Engineers & Army Department	1799-1805		16
General Accounts C. & S. Keeper Gen. Dept'	1787-1804		2
Vouchers, " "	1787-1805		80
Warrants	1784-1810		81
Powers of Attorney	1784-1810		6
Vouchers, Indian Eng'nrs & Army Contingencies	1786-1789	,	5
Correspondence with the Secretary	1745-1308		1
Receipts for Accounts	1809-1810		1
Reports of Council	1803-1808		1
Papers respecting Powers of Attorney	1802-1804	******	1
Inspectors' Remarks	1803-1806	****** * * .	1
Supernumerary Warrants	1794-1808	******	1
Accounts, Seamen on Lakes	1799-1804		1

STATISTICS.

The first publication of the Criminal Statistics will be soon issued in a separate volume, as it is too large to be inserted as a part of the present Report, the issue of which it would moreover delay. The difficulties of gathering these statistics have been very great, and the labour connected with the compilation and tabulation thereof has been excessive.

The Insolvent tables of 1877 are published in the present Report, as an annex, with a short introduction.

My predecessor mentioned in last year's Report, the extent of correspondence and other labour connected with the two above-mentioned subjects, which has in no way decreased during the past year.

III.—COPYRIGHTS, TRADE MARKS, INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS, AND TIMBER MARKS.

The total number of registrations of copyrights, trade marks, industrial designs and timber marks was 480 during the year 1878. Out of this number there were 176 registrations of copyrights, besides 61 certificates; 15 of interim copyrights, besides 9 certificates; 2 of temporary copyrights, besides 1 certificate; 223 registrations of trade marks; 40 of industrial designs, with two renewals; and 10 of timber marks.

The total number of assignments of these different rights recorded was 14.

The correspondence of this Branch of the Department amounted to 1,210 letters received, and 1,285 sent.

The fees during the year amounted to \$1,671.25.

The following table shows a Comparative Statement of the business of this Branch from 1868 to 1878, inclusive:—

			Trade	Certificates of Trade Marks	Industrial Designs Registered.	Certificates dustrial L	Timber Ma	Certificates Timber M	Assignments gistered.	Fees Received
1868 110	128 34	34	32	32	6	6				183 00
1869 198	211 62	62	50	50	12	12				418 00
1870 473	473 66	66	72	72	23	23	190	190		877 00
1871 562	562 115	115	106	106	22	22	105	105	*******	1,092 00
1872 523	523 87	33	103	103	17	17	64	64	11	927 00
1873 418	549 122	38	95	95	30	30	69	69	20	940 50
	1027 134	55	163	163	30	30	41	41	19	1,339 50
1875 943	986 131	50	149	149	31	31	21	21	15	1,175 00
	1240 178	57	238	238	47	47	17	17	33	1,758 25
	1246 138	37	227	227	50	50	18	18	31	1,732 70
1878 1210	1285 193	61	223	223	40	40	10	10	14	1,671 25

IV.—PATENTS.

The following Table contains a statement of the business of the Canadian Patent Office, including the Industrial Designs, Trade Marks, Copyrights and Timber Marks Branch, during the years from 1855 to 1878, inclusive:—

Years.	Applications for Patents.	Patents Granted.	Caveats.	Transfers of Patents Re- gistered.	Designs Registered.	Trade Marks Registered.	Copyrights Registered.	Timber Marks Registered.	Assignments of Copyrights and Trade Marks Branch.	Fees Received.
	Topic of the control									\$ cts.
1855	99	92		32						1,911 30
1856	120	108	*******	52						2,370 50
1857	126	115	*** ****	54]	**********	2,406 76
1858	116	98		35						2,105 00
1859	142	112		26						2,479 75
1860	170	150		47						2,644 07
1861	160	142		56	2	3	******			3,012 70
1862	180	160		72		17		***************************************	*** ** *******	3,650 90
1863	207	156		78 74	4	1 7				3,759 90
1864	170	145 162	*******	70	1 1	16				3,267 95
1865 1866	184 274	263		126	1	65			***************************************	3,618 76
1867	369	218		193	5	54]			6,132 78 8,110 00
1868	570	546	********	337	6	32	†34	:	***************************************	11,052 00
1869	781	580	*60	470	12	50	62			14,214 14
1870	626	556	132	431	24	72	66	190		14,540 07
1871	279	512	151	445	22	106	115	105		14,097 00
1872	752	670	184	327	17	103	87	64	11	19,578 65
1873	1,124	1,026	171	547	30	95	122	69	20	29,830 14
1874	1,376	1,249	200	711	30	163	134	41	19	34,301 98
1875	1,418	1,320	194	791	31	149	131	21	15	34,555 82
1876	1,548	1,382	185	761	47	238	178	17	33	36,187 63
1877	1,445	1,353	168	841	50	227	138	18	31	35,388 00
1878	1,428	1,264	172	832	40	223	193	10	14	33,663 67

^{*}There were no caveats until 1869. †Transferred from the Department of Secretary of State.

It appears from the preceding Table that the slight decline which was noticed in the business of the Patent Office during 1877, was continued in 1878, and it is believed to have been owing to the general depression of trade and industries which has continued to prevail.

The following statement shows the number of patents for five years, terms issued, and allowed to expire in the years named:—

In 1872, 5	years, term	Patents	issued	. 670
In 1877,	do	do	allowed to expire	613
				-
	Continued	in force	by renewal	57
				-
In 1873, 5	years, term	Patents	issued	1,026
In 1878,	do	do	allowed to expire	952
		in force	by renewalxviii	74

It thus appears that only a small percentage of the number of Patentees who took out patents in 1872 and 1873, have believed it to be in their interest to renew their patents.

There was a large increase during the year in the correspondence of the Patent Branch, arising from the extent of information requested by the public. There was also a large increase in the number of authenticated copies of documents and drawings required by the public.

19 applications for patents were rejected during the year for want of novelty; against 29 rejected the previous year for the same reason.

The following statement shows the numbers and terms of Patents issued in the two years named:-

	Patents	Patents	Patents
	for	for	for
	5 years term.	10 years term.	15 years term.
1877	1,286	17	30
1878	1,201	19	44

The Patentees of the last five years resided in the following countries:—

· ·					
	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
- Canada	528	521	575	533	452
England	43	44	51	46	32
United States	665	748	736	757	771
France	3	3	8	2	1
-Germany		2	3	5	5
Russia	• • • •	1		1	1
Austria.	4		1	3	
Belgium			• • • •	3	• • • •
Italy	2	• • • •	• • • •		• • • •
Switzerland	1	• • • •	• • • •	2	
('hili	1	• • • •		• • • •	• • • •
Other countries		1	8	1	2
			-		
Total	1,249	1,320	1,382	1,353	1,264

The Canadian Patentees were distributed among the Provinces as follow:—								
	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.			
Ontario	340	348	3 80	340	315			
Quebec	144	134	152	132	100			
New Brunswick	19	24	19	22	16			
Nova Scotia	14	14	21	34	17			
Prince Edward Island	4	• • • •	••••	3	3			
British Columbia	1	1	2	3	1			
Manitoba	1	• • • •	1	••••	• • • •			
Total	528	521	575	5 33	452			

The model room continued during the year to attract a large number of visitors, as well for casual inspection of the various inventions, as for the more particular study of the models. The additions which continue to be made are beginning to crowd the show-cases in such a way that it will be necessary before very long to obtain further space and make use of additional cases.

The Patent Record in connection with the Mechanics Magazine was continued to be published during the year by the Burland-Desbarats Lithographic Company, in a manner which was in every way satisfactory to the Department. The publication of illustrations and specifications of all patents of invention, is found to be of the greatest value for inventors, and for the public in general interested in such subjects; and it has, in many respects, an important educating influence.

V.—QUARANTINE.

GROSSE ISLE.

The Report of Dr. Montizambert, the Medical Superintendent of this Quarantine Station, states that seven patients were admitted to hospital during the past season, only one of whom, however was labouring under disease of a serious nature. This was the mate of the vessel "Farewell" from Rio de Janeiro, who shewed symptoms of incipient disease which developed rapidly into a violent attack of yellow fever. After going through the various stages the patient was finally discharged cured, after being three months in hospital. The vessel and effects of the crew were thoroughly cleansed, purified and disinfected, and the Medical Superintendent reports that "the disease was completely arrested and stamped out at the Quarantine Station."

The other cases admitted to hospital were only those of an ordinary character.

On the night of the 2nd and 3rd of September, the Quarantine Hospitals Nos. 1 2 and 3 were completely destroyed by fire, together with their contents. No. 4 Hospital escaped, so that accommodation for any ordinary patients if it had been requisite would not have been wanting. A strict investigation was held by Dr. Montizambert, by direction from the Department, enquiring into the origin or cause of the fire, the result of which, however, did not lead to the discovery of the manner in which it originated, although there is a suspicion in the minds of the officers that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

The expenditure during the season of 1878, at this Station, was \$10,845.56.

HALIFAX.

The Inspecting Physician, Dr. Wickwire, reports this Quarantine Station as totally free from disease last season, not a single hospital case requiring attention at his hands. This is especially remarkable as the number of ocean and passenger steamers arriving at Halifax are reported to have been larger than during any previous year.

The expenditure at this station during the year 1878, was \$2,948.04.

ST. JOHN, N.B.

No cases are reported by the Inspecting Physican, Dr. Harding, as having been admitted to hospital during the past year at this station.

He reports the arrival of the schooner "Alditha" from Algiers, with a chest of clothing on board belonging to the captain of that vessel, who had died from small-pox at that port on board his vessel. This clothing was at once removed on arrival to Partridge Island, disinfected, and placed in an upper room of one of the hospital buildings from which it has not been removed.

Strict surveillance was closely exercised over all vessels arriving from southern ports, owing to the existence of yellow fever there, but no vessels are reported as having arrived from any infected ports.

The expenditure at this station during 1878, was \$2,512.05.

PICTOU.

Only one case of infectious disease is reported by the Inspecting Physician, Dr. Cooke, as having required treatment at this station during the past year. This was a fireman of the steamer "Valetta" suffering from a disease which after his admission to the hospital gave evidence of an attack of the worst kind of confluent small-pox, from which the sufferer died, but no spread of the disease is reported to have occurred.

The expenditure at this station during 1878, was \$700.00.

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CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

No virulent forms of contagious disease are reported by the Inspecting Physician, Dr. Hobkirk, as having occurred at this station during the past year. Three cases of typhoid fever are reported, one of which was admitted to the hospital, the others, being treated on board the vessels in which they occurred and all recovered. One case of typhus fever was taken to hospital, but was discharged cured.

The expenditure at this station during 1878, was \$836.22.

VI.—IMMIGRATION.

In reporting on the Immigrat on to Canada during 1878, it is considered advisable for convenience of comparison, to use the same form of tables as in previous years; and, therefore, in the first place, in the following statement, all arrivals both of immigrant passengers and immigrant settlers, who have entered the Dominion from 1870 to 1878, inclusive, are given:—

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Viâ the St. Lawrence		27,365	49,130	50,578	39,904	16,038 18,322 959	13,203	13,040	*15,814
ing Portland				8,971	14,110	8,139 43,458	11,134	11,753	11,435

The arrivals by the St. Lawrence route, both of immigrant passengers and immigrant settlers, from 1854 to 1877, inclusive, are shown by the following table:—

53,180
21,274
22,439
32,097
12,810
8,778
10,150
19,923

^{*} Note.—It may be explained that this item of 15,814 is composed as follows:—Immigrants via Suspension Bridge, 12,685; via Duluth from United States, 788; Mr. Lalime's immigrants from Eastern States via St. Paul, 276, adding one-third for allowance of children, 92, making 368; Dr. Whiteford's immigrants via St. Paul, 233; from Western States via St. Paul, being the half of 3,500 immigrants to Manitoba, reported by Mr. Grahame, 1,750. This division of half of a given number is estimate, and probably an under statement.

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1003	(2.1 1 m /)
1862	22,176
1863	19,419
1864	19,147
1865	21,355
1866	28,648
1867	30,757
1868	34,309
1869	43,114
1870	44,475
1871	37,020
1872	34,743
1873	36,901
1874	23,894
1875	16,038
1876	10,901
1877	7,743
1878	10,295

The number of immigrants who arrived during the last four years, and who were reported by the agents of the Department as having stated their intention to settle in Canada, was as follows:—

		1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
At	Quebec	12,043	7,063	4,201	5,804
66	Suspension Bridge	5,145	5,696	6,453	7,022
"	Halifax, N.S	709	506	930	1,970
"	St. John, N.B	250	136	141	276
66	Portland, Me		605	1,513	161
"	Manitoba, arrivals from				
	United States, distinguished				
	from those entered as immi-				
	grants at other ports in				
	Canada and migrants				
	from Canada	1,096	493	2,084	3,139
		19,243	14,499	15,323	18,372
Re	ported with Settlers goods by				
	Custom Houses	8,139	11,134	11,759	11,435
	Total Settlers	27,382	2 5,633	27,082	29,807

As remarked in previous Reports, the numbers of immigrants reported to be distributed by the several agents, will be found in excess of those above given, and xxiii

the fact arises from movements of immigrants between the stations, some of them being twice reported. The figures taken are those given by the agents at the points at which the immigrants enter the Dominion.

There was a considerable increase of the arrivals at Quebec and Halifax during the year, the latter arising from that being the port for the mail steamers during the winter months. There was also an increase at the Suspension Bridge. It thus appears that at all points, notwithstanding the depression, there was an increase of the immigration to Canada in 1878.

The value of the personal effects of immigrants entered at the Custom Houses, as settlers' goods, amounted in 1878 to \$415,623, against \$344,503 the previous year. The following statement shows the number of the arrivals, and the value of the personal effects entered at the several ports in 1878:—

2	Tumber of Arrivals.	Value of Effects.
Montreal	5,979	\$65,913
Ottawa, and ports within its agency	842	32,696
Kingston	649	32,504
Toronto, and ports within its agency.	1,354	78,253
Hamilton, do do .	956	48,300
London	883	146,282
St. John	651 (11,675
Halifax, N.S	119	18,940
	11,433	\$ 434 563

LETO CES CO III	0 00011 00110	23 2202110211021 (\$200,000)	*****
A	dd Customs,	as above	4 3 4 ,563

\$1,201,563

It thus appears that the value in money and property brought by the immigrants into the country in 1878, was very nearly a million and a quarter of dollars. In addition to this amount, there were the large unascertained, but undoubtedly very considerable, values in the tools, implements and effects brought by them of which there are no means of taking any account.

It is to be remarked that a portion of the settlers reported by the Custom Houses, are returned labourers to Canada, although it is true that large numbers of these come in without any effects, for which they make free entry, and consequently there is no record of their numbers.

The following table shows the number of immigrant passengers through Canada to the United States, and the number of settlers in Canada, including those reported with the Customs entries of settlers effects as before described, the same having been included in the figures of the previous year, from 1866 to 1878 inclusive:—

Year.	Immigrant Passengers for United States.	Immigrant Settlers in Canada.
1866	41,704 47,212 58,683 57,202 44,313 37,949 52,608 49,059 40,649 9,214 10,916 5,640 11,226	10,091 14,666 12,765 18,630 24,706 27,773 36,578 50,050 39,373 27,382 25,633 27,076 29,807

They show increase in the number of immigrant passengers to the United States, principally the Western States, as well as of settlers in Canada; and, in compariso n with the three previous years, they seem to indicate that the minimum immigration consequent on the commercial and industrial depression had passed.

The origins of the immigrants who arrived in the Dominion are only reported at the port of Quebec. They are as follow, from 1871 to 1878, as reported at that port.

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
English Irish Scotch German. Scandanavian French and Belgians Other Origins Icelanders Mennonites Russians	400	14,867 3,410 4,165 764 10,148 1,366 23	18,004 4,336 4,665 739 6,447 2,634 76	13,298 2,650 2,562 462 1,407 1,632 	7,582 1,449 1,816 176 1,201 534	4,989 808 1,009 194 1,157 289 20 1,167 1,358 20	4,646 742 799 84 1,004 150 74 52 183	5,350 1,042 1,077 238 1,538 155 154 418 323
Total	37,020	37,743	36,901	23,894	16,038	10,901	7,743	10,295

The trades and occupations of the steerage adults landed at the same port, for the same years, were as follow:—

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Farmers. Labourers Mechanics Clerks and Traders Professional Men	2,989 11,465 1,674 89 4 16,221	2,336 6,189 6,809 79 14	1,470 6,202 7,662 62 7 15,403	1,763 4,259 2,773 32 1 8,828	1,188 3,863 977 7	510 2,796 491 13	209 1,393 1,118 20 	283 2,839 879 26 4,027

The efforts of the Agents of the Department have been mainly directed to the bringing out of agriculturists and female domestic servants. A much larger proportion of agriculturists with means have come out than in previous years, and the whole of the agricultural labourers who came were placed in situations, the demand for this class of labourers not being in all cases supplied. There was a diminished immigration of the mechanic class, those who came having for the most part been advised by their friends.

It is to be particularly noted that among the immigrants who came, there was a very much larger number of the agricultural class with means sufficient to buy farms than in previous years, and this tendency is rapidly increasing, as well from the effect produced by the considerable export of cattle from Canada to the United Kingdom, as from the depression that seems to be overtaking the farming interest in the United Kingdom.

A. 1879

The following statement shows the number of immigrants, chiefly children' brought to Canada under the auspices of charitable societies, and individuals, during the last five years.

-	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Acton Reformatory Essex Feltham Reformatory. Red Hill. Miss Macpherson. Mr. Middlemore Miss Rye. East London Family Emigration Fund of Hon- Mrs. Hobart	7 10 361 50 192	13 5 234 78	179 71	2 127 87 99	79 89 42
Brighton Industrial School		***************************************			********
Children's Home, London		43	1	26	
Seamen's Orphanage, Liverpool		4 6	18 4	***************************************	
Wandsworth Institution, London, Rev. M. O'Leary, Enniskillen, Reformatory School, London, Rev. Mr. Burgess	1 41		- *************************************		
Madame Von Koerber	185 19 1,267	*********		47000000 100000	
Miss Fletcher, Liverpool	49 11 48	12 15		********	***************************************
Archbishop of Westminster's Schools Herr's Reformatory Middlesex School	25	3 2			
Ready Oak School, London		2 2	******	************	
Catholic Emigration Committee By Fleet School Boys' Refuge, London	; , ********* ****** ¹	39 5 15	13	19	
Kingswood Reformatory, Bristol Mrs. Birt. Mr. Quarrier, Glasgow.			3	70	54 84
Rev. Mr. Stephenson, Children's Home, Hamilton				*****************	36
Totals	2,293	505	303	432	384

It may be remarked that during the last, as the previous year, the whole of the immigrants who entered Canada by sea came by steamers, the greatly superior speed of these, and the comfort and good condition in which they bring immigrants, having driven sailing vessels completely out of the field, as respects this transport. The average time of the mail steamers from Liverpool was 10 days, and from Londonderry, 9 days; that of the Dominion Line from Liverpool, 12 days; that of the Temperleys, from London to Quebec, 15 days; and that of the Glasgow steamers, $12\frac{1}{2}$ days.

Passenger warrants were issued during the year on applications made to agents, as in previous years. The immigration of the year was greatly facilitated by this means.

The Board of Trade returns for 1878, containing the emigration statistics of the Uni'el Kingdom, have not been received at the date of this report, but it may be of interest to give the figures of the five previous years, in order to show the volume and the tendency to decrease of British emigration.

1873	310,612
1874	241,014
1875	173,809
1876	138,222
1877	,

It does, however, appear from tests which have been supplied by the Port of Liverpool, that the figures of 1878 will show a very considerable increase over the previous year.

The present prevailing depression in the Agricultural interests of the United Kingdom is favourable to the immigration to Canada, of the class at present most desired, viz.: Tenant Farmers, possessed of sufficient means to enable them to begin as proprietors in Canada. The efforts of the Department will be chiefly directed to induce this class to come, the immigration of which, as herein before remarked, has already commenced, and will probably continue in larger numbers.

The special travelling and lecturing agents in the United Kingdom are recalled on the expiry of their present terms, as are also the special agents at Paris, Hamburg, and in Switzerland, making a reduction in the service of nine agents. This action, as regards these agents, is not moved by any want of confidence in their fitness for their duties, or their energy, but is simply a question of policy. In the present state of public affairs, it is not considered advisable to continue immigration propagandism by this means.

The annual reports of the Agents in the United Kingdom and on the continent, are given in the Appendices herewith.

The Hon. W. Annand, Chief Emigration Agent in London, reports on the progress made and the operations of the agents during the year. He specially points out that the London Office is not simply an Emigration Agency, but a general place of call, as well for Canadians in London as for all persons who seek information respecting the Dominion.

Mr. Dyke, the Liverpool Agent, gives an elaborate report of the progress made in the cattle trade and that in other kinds of farm produce, in their relation to and bearing upon emigration to Canada. Many of the facts stated by him are of great public interest.

The reports of the other agents may be referred to for an account of their exertions in promoting emigration to Canada. They all indicate an increase of the movement of population from the United Kingdom during the coming season.

Dr. Hahn, a Delegate from Wurtemburg, visited Canada during the summer up n the invitation of my predecessor; and a translation of his report of his visit appears in Appendix No. 38 herewith. This gentleman has given particular study to the question of emigration from Europe; and the report of his observations in Canada will be accepted as authoritative in his own country. Its publication is, therefore, a fact of interest. He visited the settlements established in the Muskoka District by Madame Von Koerber, and found them to be in a progressive and prosperous condition; and he found that district, and Canada generally, to be well suited for settlement by his countrymen. He is of opinion that the evils attendant upon a redundant population in Germany can only be met by extensive emigration.

The special colonies which were undertaken as tentative experiments in immigration from time to time, appear to be generally in a satisfactory state. They are more particularly referred to in the reports of the agents in whose districts they are situated. There was an increase in the numbers in all these colonies during the year. This was particularly the case as respects the French Canadian settlements in Manitoba, which received an accession from the Agency of Mr. Lalime from the Eastern United States, to the extent of 750; and from the Agency of Dr. Whiteford, so far as ascertained, from the Western States, to the extent of 233.

The several Reports of the Immigration Agents stationed in Canada will be found in the Appendices herewith.

That of Mr. Stafford, the Agent at Quebec, besides reporting an increase in the number of immigrants, the figures of which are hereinbefore given, states that those who came were of a class suited to the requirements of the country.

Mr. Daley, the Montreal Agent, reports the total number of immigrants passing through his Agency, viá Quebec, was 11,771,* of whom 1,200 applied to him for assistance and were distributed to the points tabulated by him in his statement. He describes a visit to the Namur or Belgian Settlement, near the Ottawa River, at which there are 100 families,—about 500 souls. This Colony appears to be in a flourishing state, the Belgians having introduced a thrift in farming and industry for which they are remarkable in their own country.

^{*}Note.—These figures include a number of immigrants who arrived vid Halifax and passed through Quebec.

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Mr. Donaldson, the Toronto Agent, reports the arrivals at his Agency as 6,814, being an increase of 2,475 over the previous year. He notices among the arrivals 318 Mennonites en route to join their brethren in Manitoba; and 212 Icelanders, who proceeded to the Icelandic Settlement on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg. This Agent notices that the capital brought by the immigrants amounted to \$210,000, of which \$30,000 was brought by the Mennonites, and \$10,000 by the Icelanders. He also states that notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, all immigrants seeking employment were readily placed immediately on their arrival, with the exception of some clerks and shop-keepers who continue to arrive, notwithstanding the published cautions to this class of the difficulty of finding employment in Canada.

Mr. Wills, the Ottawa Agent, reports the arrival of 1,373 immigrants in his Agency, of whom 513 were from Europe, and the remainder from the United States; the latter bringing with them property to the amount of \$32,696. This Agent reports that there were other immigrants who entered his district during the year, but did not report themselves to him, and therefore he has no record of them. He states the commercial depression which has prevailed in the Ottawa District has caused a considerable number of persons who formerly depended upon their wages for their support, to take up land on which to settle, with manifest advantage to themselves. He notices a considerable migration from his District to the Province of Manitoba.

Mr. Macpherson, the Kingston Agent, reports the arrival in his District of 1,450 immigrants. He found that the depression made it more difficult to place satisfactorily in situations the class of mechanics, and especially of machinists. He notices that the Marchmont Home at Belleville has been transferred by Miss Macpherson to Miss Bilbrough, who has had the management of it for the last seven years. This lady has special fitness for the care and distribution of children, and considerable numbers have been successfully placed by her in situations, and also for adoption among the farming community.

Mr. Smith, the Hamilton Agent, reports the total arrivals of immigrants at his agency during the year to have been 13,982, against 11,796 the previous year. Of these 12,675 entered by way of the Suspension Bridge, and 1,307 viá the St. Lawrence. He states that the amount of capital reported as being brought by immigrants during the year was \$458,000, together with \$48,300, the value of immigrants effects entered at the Custom House in his District. He also states that he had no difficulty in obtaining work for all classes of both farm and common labourers, and that the demands for good female domestic servants by far exceeded the supply, as did also that of the cotton operatives. He notices a demand in his District for horses, beeves, sheep, hogs and poultry, for exportation to the English markets. Of the

immigrants who arrived at this station, 6,029 had for destination the Western States, and 7,893 settled in Canada at the points tabulated by him.

Mr. Smyth, the London (Ontario) Agent, reports the arrivals in his District as 1,356, being a slight decrease as compared with the previous year; together with the number of 1,883, who entered with settlers goods from the United States, supposed to be for the most part returned Canadians. This Agent states he found no difficulty in providing employment for agricultural labourers, and that in many cases the demands of the farmers could not be supplied. He makes the same remark with respect to the demand for female domestic servants.

The Sherbrooke Agency has been closed.

Mr. Shives, the St. John, N.B., Agent, reports the number of immigrant arrivals at his Agency to have been by sea 276, and 651 reported with settlers goods at ports of entry in this district, total 927. He states that the special colonization which has been attempted in that Province, has been successful. The new settlement on the River St. John, and those in the Northern parts of the Province, are in a thriving condition, having received during the year accessions to their population. He also states that the settlement of Danes in the County of Victoria, called New Denmark, to be prosperous. There was an accession to their number during the year, and still larger increase is expected during the coming year. He notices an increased disposition to settle on land in New Brunswick.

Mr. Clay, the Halifax Agent, reports the arrivals in his Agency to have been 2,170, of whom 2,042 came from Great Britain, 9 viá the St. Lawrence, and 119 entered with settlers goods. He states that numbers of immigrants, of whom he is not able to obtain any record, arrived from the United States. He notices an addition of 40 Icelanders to the Icelandic settlement at Musquodoboit.

Mr. Hespeler, the Agent at Winnipeg, reports that 2,496 persons were accommodated during the season in the sheds at that place, and this number he considers to be about one-third of the immigrants who entered Manitoba at that point. He had no means of ascertaining the exact number of arrivals, except in the case of those who made use of the sheds. He notices that the migrants from the eastern-Provinces of the Dominion were of a superior class, and as a rule well provided with means to stock their farms. The same remark applies to the immigrants from the United States. He states that the Mennonite settlement is flourishing and also that the French Canadian immigration from the United States during the season has been satisfactory. He notices that the opening of the branch of the Canada Pacific Railway made a considerable extension of the hitherto limited field for the mechanic

classes. He states that operations, such as building of mills, grain storehouses, stores, hotels and workshops, have already commenced at several stations on the railway. This will probably lead to a larger influx of mechanics and artisans in Manitoba. As respects the Mennonites he states that he has reason to believe that a much larger number of them will settle in the Province in 1879.

Mr. Têtu, the Agent at Dufferin, gives a detailed report of the progress of settlement in the southern part of Manitoba. This progress appears to have been very great. This agent had not means at his disposal to ascertain the precise number of settlers, except in the case of those who entered in connection with special colonization projects. Of these there were 700 French-speaking Canadians (out of 750) under the Agency of Mr. Lalime from the Eastern States. Considerable numbers of the same also entered from the Western States, under the Agency of Dr. Whiteford. The number of these so far as ascertained, was 233. The detailed figures given by Mr. Têtu, of the Pembina Mennonite settlement, show a remarkable progress on the part of these thrifty people; and he reports the presence of two delegates from the Mennonites yet in Russia, by whom he was given to understand that there would be a large Mennonite immigration during the coming season.

Mr. Grahame, the Agent stationed at Duluth, during the season of navigation, gives a precise tabulated report of the immigrants who arrived at that point by the boats en route for Manitoba. The total number was 7,401, of these Ontario furnished 3,827; Quebec, 915; New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, 353; Great Britain, 738; France, 23; Germany, 123; Scandinavia, 273; Russia, 361; United States, 788.

Mr. Grahame states that he also ascertained that upwards of 3,500 immigrants entered by way of Chicago and St. Paul, making a total of about 11,000 as the immigration into Manitoba during the season; of these he estimates that about 7 per cent. of those who went returned, being persons who could not find employment, and he estimates that a further number, as large as 10 per cent of those who went, returned with the intention to dispose of their property and take their families back with them to settle. Mr. Grahame thinks also that as large a number as 5 per cent. of those who intended to settle in Manitoba were induced to remain in parts of the United States, the Agency to induce them to do so having at times been very active. The numbers given by Mr. Grahame as entering by the railways viá Chicago and St. Paul, are subject to correction, but they may be accepted as approximate, and probably less than the actual figures. The object of placing an agent at Duluth was to assist immigrants in bonding their luggage, and otherwise to facilitate their movements by advice and direction; an assistance which experience has proved to be useful.

Mr. Taylor, the Agent at Gimli, gives in his report a detailed statement of the progress of the Icelandic Colony during the year. It appears that with great difficulties to be overcome, substantial progress has been made, and that the Icelanders are adapting themselves to Canadian settlement. There was an addition of 220 imgrants from Iceland during the summer having sufficient means to settle. They had a good passage and were healthy and cheerful. They had immigrated on the representations of their friends previously settled at Gimli. The agent states that there were 100 births and 30 deaths among the Icelanders in the Colony during the year. The report of Mr. Jonassen, the Icelandic interpreter, contains some particulars of the new comers.

The following is a statement of the expenditure of the Department for immigration and quarantine from 1871 to 1878 inclusive:—

R

TABLE exhibiting the Total Expenditure of the Department, by Calendar Years,

	1	
	1871.	1872.
IMMIGRATION.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Quebec Agency	26,263 79 3,933 73	36,715 62 7,965 93
Sherbrooke do Ottawa do Kingston do	1,629 05 1,040 16	2,054 51 1,563 81
Toronto do	2,329 24 1,195 40	2,474 63 1,167 85
Halifax, N.S. do St. John, N.B. do Miramichi	1,167 01 1,139 49 485 00	1,531 50 1,141 24 497 25
North-West Agencies:— Winnipeg Icelandic Settlement	1,292 20	2,822 66
Dufferin	***************************************	***************************************
Chicago do (do)		*******************************
Duluth do Colonization Road, Icelaudic Settlement. Icelandic Loan for provisions and other supplies advanced on mortgage		***************************************
security under Lominion Lands Act, to be refunded. Canadian Colonization	****** ****** *** *** **	
Mennonite expenses (transport)	3.051 88	380 34 17 941 47
		49,867 60
Less—Amount refunded by Mennonites and Icelanders		
Total Immigration.		126,124 41
Vote of Parliament in aid of the Provinces for encouragement of Immigration	••••••	70,000 00
QUARANTINE.		
Grosse Isle Quarantine	13,828 47 2,844 66 2,251 95	14,755 85 3,679 22 3,157 26
Inspecting Physicians, Quebec	2,599 99	2,599 88
Charlottet(wn, P.E.I	•	
Total Quarantine	21,525 07	24,192 21

for the services of Immigration and Quarantine, for 1871 to 1878, inclusive:-

				- /	
1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878,
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts
64,507 64 10,179 83 1,591 12 2,988 55 1,918 35 2,953 17 1,302 16 725 90 1,818 13 1,064 63 492 42	57,768 73 9,032 94 1,375 31 2,553 19 1,530 78 3,456 37 1,631 00 1,442 59 1,920 79 1,132 05 233 00	43,743 59 13,412 99 1,141 41 3,971 27 1,837 92 2,923 42 1,721 59 1,700 47 1,738 72 1,114 46 Discontinued.	23,432 99 16,277 56 829 76 4,848 23 2,540 02 6,825 33 1,511 24 2,394 36 1,429 52 1,071 82 Discontinued.	18,917 29 8,312 61 626 63 3,554 44 2,180 88 4,981 08 1,754 41 1,346 23 1,670 88 1,141 99 Discontinued.	26,472 02 9,707 47 519 12 2,878 10 2,104 70 5,803 26 1,896 53 1,492 721 9,515 13 1,440 00
3,672 75	2,638 35	3,568 04	5,398 88 *26,165 12 3,157 68 1,128 00 703 18 1,839 08 2,664 00 3,147 18	1,667 88 2,255 00 3,527 69 1,128 00 †2,876 58 900 00 2,074 04 3,282 01 886 81	2,845 93§ 3,788 04 2,281 37 1,504 55 2,712 35 3,099 07 2,893 52
en			3,713 50 2,592 00	30,717 40 9,662 00	14,601 10 934 67
2,766 77 53,286 27 84,733 24	22,485 86 66,943 38 82,135 11	67,026 43	20,719 00 67,933 54	3,496 63 18,311 70	6,015 87 34,582 50 49,122 33
04,100 24	256,279 45 5,185 70	305,123 63 8,430 72	80,173 08 285,495 07 1,429 15	188,984 25 5,311 49	186,210 35 9,165 82
234,000 93	251,120 75	296,692 91	284,065 92	183,672 76	177,044 53
70,000 00			,		
12,119 07 4,287 15 3,205 50 2,600 00 210 36 269 02	12,901 74 3,748 91 2,915 34 2,600 00 686 28 891 47 245 89 6,302 83	12,353 22 3,403 25 2,916 15 2,600 00 732 25 1,093 39 803 70 1,628 13	11,750 89 3,195 83 2,053 58 2,399 96 700 00 Discontinued, 899 09 4,474 16	11,763 56 3,183 58 2,506 68 2,679 90 700 00 Discontinued. 808 51 20,111 01	10,845 56 2,948 04 2,512 05 2,733 42 700 00 836 22 7,318 65
27,514 93	30,292 46	25,530 09	25,473 51	41,752 64	27,893 94

^{*} This includes Icelandic Advances to be re-paid. † Transport included. ‡ Including I.C.R.R. transport. § Nine months only.

The results of the year's operations of the Department as respects Immigration, may be thus summarized:—

Total number of settlers in Canada	29,8	307
Total amount of money and effects brought by immi-		
grants during the year, so far as ascertained\$1,19	7,563	00
Total cost of Immigration, including all establish-		
ments in Canada, the United Kingdom, the Con-		
tinent of Europe, the U. States, and all immigra-		
tion propagandism \$17	7,044	5 3
Per capita cost, (including arrivals with customs,		
entries of settlers' effects)	5	94

The total amount spent for transport of immigrants, separately abstracted from the accounts of the Agencies, as given in the preceding table of the expenditure of Immigration, are as follows, from 1871 to 1878, inclusive:—

1871	\$21,112	31
1872	33,873	5 5
1873	60,620	31
1874	61,629	02
1875	61,738	87
1876	60,572	68
1877	29,669	62
1878	31,204	88

Two-thirds of that portion of the above amounts expended for transport in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec are refunded to the Department by those Provinces.

In addition to this refund there are, payable to the Department on the service of the year in the terms of the agreement made at the conference of the Provinces in 1874, the following amounts, being for the proportion of the expenses of the London Office:—

Ontario	\$5,500
Quebec	2,000
New Brunswick and Nova Scotia jointly	1,500
	\$9 000

The whole respectfully submitted.

J. H. POPE,

Minister of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

R

Ottawa, February 21st, 1879.

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ANNEX TO THE REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICTLTURE.

STATISTICS OF INSOLVENCY.

The following Tables contain the figures and ratios, compiled, calculated and recapitulated from the collected schedules for the year 1877.

The report of last year, after reciting the enormous difficulties in the way of the execution of the work, ordered by law, in relation to the operations of the Insolvent Act, had the following remark:—"The working of this new machinery is, however, becoming every day easier and more perfect, although of a nature permanently retaining the character of heavy labour." It has indeed retained this character; and, although more perfect in the final result, it has not become easier. A still larger number of returns are wanting this year than last, as is shown in columns 23 and 24 compared with notes of last year; but, the returns made bear evidence of more care in their preparation, and from what can be inferred from the general affairs of the negligent assignees, it is not probable that the aggregate amount of them could make a very important alteration in the grand totals, nor in the ratios. The returns furnished bear, as already said, as a rule, the character of improvement; but the delays, extra labour and annoyance created by the negligence and supineness of many assignees, has rendered the task of compiling very arduous.

A small alteration has been introduced in the framing of the compilation and recapitulation tables. Column 11 of last year's report was made to include all receipts by assignees; in the present report that column includes only the receipts on account of estates which have paid dividend or composition. Two columns, Nos. 14 and 15, of the present report have been added shewing the receipts and payments on account of the estates, and these sums appear in the recapitulation in columns 28, 29 and 30.

One further remark is necessary. The official assignee reports up to the first meeting of creditors and then gives the amount of liabilities. If the estate is then transferred to a creditor's assignee and he makes no return, the liabilities are reported; but, in such a case, neither receipts by the assignee nor compositions by insolvents are reported. As there are one hundred and fifty-nine cases of this nature, the average dividend really paid must be somewhat higher than that shown by the tables.

STATISTICS OF INSOL

	ents.	Occupations.			of Ca whice Off	mber ases in the icial ignee		Amount of	es in which no been proved.	tates paying omposition.
Districts.	Number of Insolvents.	Commercial.	Industrial.	Domestic.	Was confirmed.	Was superseded by a Creditor's Assignee.	Liabilities as fur- nished by In- solvents.	Claims proved	Number of Cases in Claims have been	Receipts upon Estates paying Dividends or Composition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ontario.							\$	\$		\$
Algoma Brant Bruce Carleton Dundas Durham Elgin Essex Frontenac Glengarry Grenville Grey Haldimand Halton Hastings Huron Kent Lambton Lanark Leeds Leeds Leenox & Addington	2 13 13 56 2 10 20 30 13 5 13 11 10 8 8 22 14 13 25 14	2 2 7 222 1 6 11 10 5 3 3 5 7 3 4 19 12 11 10 10 9 9	111 33 299 200 88 2 2 8 4 4 6 6 4 17 15 11 4 2 15 6 6	3 5 1 1 2 1 1 1	1 12 9 40 1 8 12 25 12 1 18 5 5 4 17 8 21 14 9 17 13	1 1 4 4 16 1 2 8 5 1 1 4 5 5 6 5 4 2 1 2 0 4 8 8 3 3	6,765 130,663 141,976 876,430 8,191 77,335 118,588 641,990 252,775 32,734 103,654 40,650 47,749 44,365 373,395 117,362 125,528 42,037 132,451 198,133 129,182	4,955 86,976 815,363 9,514 55,982 104,156 511,683 183,694 31,022 101,076 28,233 49,782 38,925 365,751 55,551 109,134 42,077 97,672 175,106	2 2 2 13 3 1 3	397 14,080 14,355 47,097 1,873 8,143 18,201 16,270 6,777 11,187 2,142 4,162 6,345 37,109 8,581 25,394 1,132 6,522 21,139 13,308
Middlesex Muskoka Norfolk Northumberland Ontario Oxford Peel Perth Peterborough Prescott Prince Edward Renfrew Russell Simcoe Stormont Victoria Waterloo Welland Wellington	42 1 9 3 22 14 4 21 16 9 3 17 3 40 13 11 39	17 1 1 1 3 12 4 3 14 5 6 6 2 10 3 26 5 5 5 3 17	21 7 8 10 1 7 11 3 1 7 10 3 5 9 7 21	3	37 1 9 2 18 11 3 18 13 3 1 1 8 2 2 30 4 5 5 11	5 1 4 3 1 3 3 6 2 9 1 10 4 5 2 2	414,494 4,526 31,651 24,106 180,815 239,626 16,396 300,190 79,297 26,659 36,189 230,149 6,746 284,677 65,801 79,195 46,331 140,174 680,969	272,430 4,727 27,643 24,106 182,084 159,701 16,496 121,266 67,469 19,345 18,626 193,951 2,363 118,038 63,879 75,579 36,238 25,582 25,582 2638,721 277,374	16	53,490 5,127 310 6,132 8,945 4,033 6,679 5,530 1,041 1,248 4,912 251 7,030 7,692 2,122 1,175 947 36,355
York	42 155 844	10 62 380	30 90 429	34	38 134 628	18 212	337,989 2,574,555 9,442,488	277,374 1,805,323 7,278,434	82	19,496 174,287 614,635

VENCY FOR 1877.

paid or se- ls of Com-	which no omposition or paid.	nts.	Nur who rece Disch	ived	Expe in Estate Divider Compo	nd and	nditure.	Nun of Cas wh Books	were &	
Amounts promised, paid or secured under Deeds of Composition.	Claims proved upon which no Dividends nor Composition has been declared or paid.	Received on account of Estates on which no Dividends nor Composition was paid or secured.	Paid on account thereof.	Insolvents.	Assignees.	Assignee's Commission.	Law.	Miscellaneous Expenditure.	Well or fairly kept.	Badly kept or none at all. Official Assignees.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22 23 2
\$	\$	\$	\$			\$	\$	\$		
2,497 6,098 22,216 47,783 860 1,052	50,131 25,747 67,465 37,050	4,648 166 8,460 2,631	4,642 47 6,476	3 7		129 511 291 3,235 249 150	50 386 543 1,390 72 111	217 1,442 1,545 8,535 535 1,531	4 3 13 2 1	2 9 5 11 14 9 11
28,071 7,813 12,364 7,093 1,819	23,076 476,613 101,426 667 11,651 17,490	983 10,834 2,410 114 1,229 1,188	869 6,151 1,154 114 1,042 1,188	$\begin{bmatrix} 2\\ 6\\ 2\\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$	2	559 500 467 355 863 200	186 192 104 177 458 186	9,213 728 2,657 2,469 6,938 563	7 15 7 1 6 2	8 10 6 7 1 1
6,358 8,771 9,236 2,194 15,075 4,023	9,518 223,763 14,428 27,449 30,282	33,243 2,141 1,401 6,260	22,901 600 1,230 2,153	2 4 2 1	1 3 1 8 1	291 435 1,654 406 1,247 134	204 273 1,323 473 1,000 240	1,166 3,430 7,884 2,443 3,406 337	5 1 8 3 12 2	4 5 12 6 8
6,030 21,443 4,392	2,376 100,234 49,736	4,758 5,713	62 4,383 1,768	1 3 1	2	928 1,342 153	118 440 170	1,334 3,103 1,574	20 12	5
3,081 7,080	77,975 4,727 8,175	9,327 956 619	4,653 291 517	5	1	1,510 222 215	797 218 95	11,771 1,574	21 3 3	20 1
23,262 4,040 10,324	37,584 88,477 6,080 57,790	4,001 6,257 227 5,523	3,065 3,028 80 1,215	2	2	993 347 72 545	269 138 15 348	1,607 3,110 308 1,858	3 7 3 6	1 2
21,368 3,281 49,306	3,508 2,043 11,009 13,342	270 32 918	270 26 918	5 3		646 226 77 1,115	308 17 48 600	471 191 174 1,964	1 1 10	10
18,443 14,712 2,605 2,271 6,889	82,784 1,428 57,667 26,507 5,472	5,212 171 4,042 4,117 394	2,452 171 1,519 1,985 272	3 1 1	2	1,113 120 549 566 100 68 18	96 183 474 36 24	1,364 34 1,487 1,255 278 245 132	3 13 3 4 10 6	19 2 1
112,337 43,659 139,232	230,650 75,285 531,177	14,404 8,613 39,663	3,923 6,222 21,482	5 12		1,429 1,011 7,671	694 404 2,258	3,902 8,150 36,559	12 9 44	5 12 21 82 1 1
696,786	2,590,782	191,426	108,033	81	28	31,599	15,122	136,120	292	336, 9 6

STATISTICS OF INSOL

	ents.	Occ	upatio	ns.	Num of Cas which Office Assig	ses in the cial nee	Gross An	nount of	in which no en proved.	tates paying omposition.
Districts.	Number of Insolvents.	Commercial.	Industrial.	Domestic.	Was confirmed.	Was superseded by a Creditor's Assignee.	Liabilities as fur- nished by In- solvents.	Claims proved.	Number of Cases in Claims have been	Receipts upon Estates paying Dividends or Composition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Quebec.										
Arthabaska	2 7 12 26 2	2 6 9 15 2	1 3 9	2	1 1 3 15	1 6 9 11 2	12,108 14,400 122,676 366,823 5,610	12,498 11,532 81,960 244,026	4 2 5 2	4,398 204 20,297 11,357
Iberville	11 5 3 377 10	1 4 3 176 7	185	1 1 15 1	7 1 2 313 7	4 4 1 64 3	55,095 21,723 10,161,239 323,099	39,475 14,575 7,008,211 184,345	3 3 3 53	8,675 1,026 502,278 514
Richelieu	84 2 2	50 2 1	29	1	74 2 2	10	686,317 6,842 2,392	929,277 1,437 3,241	14	75,813 179 1,149
Saguenay	21 14 1 18	6 6 1 12	12 5	3	17 13 8	4 1 1 10	123,687 231,255 4,853 145,848	64,509 187,082 3,715 126,711	12	4,716 7,971 1,687 8,520
Total of Quebec	597	303	260	31	466	131	12,283,967	8,912,594	92	648,784
New Brunswick.										
AlbertCarleton	.1	1			1	*// *******	6,410	4,958	*******	
Charlotte	3 4 4	1 2	3 2		1 3	3 3 1	23,770 15,900 12,838	17,474 14,963 6,849	1	2,468
Kings Northumberland Queens	3 5 6	1 3 4	1 2 2	1	1 4 1	1 1 5	8,962 30,851 26,441	883 26,155 17,902	2	3,576
*St. John Sunbury	28	17	10	1				*************		*************
Victoria	1 2 10	1 5	1 1 5		1 2 2	8	112,467 10,064 125,732	909 6,910 14,094	4	3,479
Total, New Brunsw'k.	67	37	27	2	16	23	373,435	111,097	8	10,097

^{*}No better return on account of the great fire.

VENCY FOR 1877.—Continued.

paid or se-	which no omposition or paid.	nts	Nun who rece Disch	have	Expe in Estate Dividen Compo	ds and	nditure.	Number of Cases in which Books were			
Antounts promised, paid cured under deeds of position.	Claims proved upon which no Dividends nor Composition has been declared or paid.	Received on account of Estates on which no Dividends nor Composition was paid or secured.	Paid on account thereof.	Insolvents.	Assignees.	Assignee's Commission.	Law.	Miscellaneous expenditure.	Well or fairly kept.	Badly kept or none at all. Official Assignees. Creditors' Assign's.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22 23 24	
1,928 1,780 6,271 63,710 5,048 625 657,226 8,443 71,638 71 22,581 65,198 15,666 920,185	6,784 12,011 23,441 5,884 3,289,218 166,325 565,945 16,952 29,337 22,912 4,138,809	291,421 613 5,755 2,524 1,028 1,097	190,064 563 4,902 2,429 452 548 202,028	2 	1 1 5 5	192 70 797 2,176 	12,129 58 7,125 41 130 615 562 238 597	565 134 2,205 3,839 6,308 161 87,819 47 12,207 138 682 1,065 926 250 2,871 119,217	4 7 4 1 99 2 26 11 4 166	2	
337 4,655 208 2,014 2,298	2,844 4,764 885 9,908 4,057	35 436 35	35 151 35	2 2	1 2	86 130	118 293 119 10	1,735 115 1,225 26	1 3 2 4	3	
967	909 6,910 116 30,393	50	50	3	3	283	240	149	1 1 4	1 4	

STATISTICS OF INSOL

-										
	ents.	Occ	cupation	ns.	Num of Cas which Offi Assig	ses in h the cial gnee	Gross Ar	nount of	s in which	Estates paying Composition.
Districts.	Number of Insolvents	Commercial.	Industrial.	Domestic.	Was confirmed.	Was superseded by a Creditor's Assignee.	Liabilities as fur- nished by In- solvents.	Claims proved.	Number of Cases Claims have been	Receipts upon Es
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Nova Scotia.	1						\$	\$		\$
Annapolis	1	1			1	10010 -0	775	827		220
Colchester	7 10 9	6 8 6 1	1 2 3		2 3 2	5 7 7	91,811 60,377 70,235 22,760	58,249 33,801 68,537 22,500	3 1	1,411 142
Guysborough Halifax Hants. Inverness	3 23 5 2	8	3 14 2 2	1	2 15 4 2	1 8 1	3,214 199,674 52,413 6,650	1,543 132,161 44,631 4,485	3	3,526 5,380
Kings Lunenburg Pictou	11 10	5 5	4 5	2	5 4	6	30,350 45,744	12,385 17,187	1 3	670
Queens	5	1 1	5		2 1	2	28,187 1,930	19,056 1,764	2	*****************
Victoria Yarmouth	2	1	1			2	187,388	164,823		28,571
Total Nova Scotia	90	46	42	3	43	46	801,508	581,949	13	39,920
Prince Edward Island.					 					
QueensKingsPrince	14 2 16	5 9	8 2 3	1 4	13 2 16	1	61,856 17,936 133,316	46,382 14,716 71,311	2 1	2,756 1,368
Total P. E. Island	32	14	13	5	31	1	213,108	132,409	3	4,124
Manitoba.										
Marquette Provencher Selkirk Lisgar	6	4		2	5	1	29,823	24,960		2,846
Total Manitoba	6	4		2	5	1	29,823	24,960	•••••	2,846
British Columbia.										
New Westminster	4	2	1	1	4		17,164	17,713		6,561
Grand Total	1,640	786	772	78	1,193	414	23,161,493	17,059,156	198	1,326,967

VENCY FOR 1877.—Continued.

												_
paid or se- s of Com-	which no omposition or paid.	Amoun	its	Num who rece Disch	have	Expe in Estate Divide: Compo	es under	nditure.	Num of Cas wh Books	es in	- H	wanting
Amounts promised, paid cured under Deeds of position.	Claims proved upon which no Dividend nor Composition has been declared or paid.	Received on account of Estates on which no Dividend nor Composition has been paid or received.	Paid on account thereof.	Insolvents.	Assignees.	Assignee's Commission.	Law.	Miscellaneous Expenditure.	Well or fairly kept.	Badly kept or none at all.	Official Assignees.	Credit'rs' Assignees
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
\$	\$	\$	\$			\$	\$	\$				
						11	 	65		1		• • • • •
	58,249	10,396	4,709					**** *******	3	3		••••
6,037	13,482	6,764	4,707	1			25	714	3			3
11,526	40,220 22,500	2,134	659	******		27	43	103	6	2		4
**************	1,543	31	25			***** 14' ***				2		
41,102	46,920	3,526	3,346 78	3 2		115	60	1,354 1,022	15	8 2	•••	
2,615	3,411	258	10			100		1,022	1			
1,416	2,999	61	46	1		5 8	76	409	3	l		1
••••	17,187	1,574	493	1			•••••		4	1	1	2
	28,187	172	172				****		3			2
	1,764	514	284			*****		! !		1		•••••
*************	*****************						******					****
612	********					803		2,995				••••
63,308	236,462	25,511	14,600	8		1,114	204	6,662	40	21	1	13
************	31,630	3,581	623			29	107	169		14		1
27,272	14,716 35,055	608	231	1	1	468	100	268	1 7	8	•••	••••
							l					
27,272	81,401	4,189	854	1	1	497	207	437	8	22		

**********	9,189	1,486	164			80	15	628	2	3	***]
				-	-	1					-	-
	9,189	1,486	164			80	15	628	2	3	-	-
3,612						257	88	2,516		1		
1,721,642		F00.081	325,950	1		68,061	41,557	268,830		578	-	
	7,087,036	530,954	1 225 050	154	39	1 60 061	1 41 557	1 960 020	524	1 270	102	15

RECAPITULATION AND RATIOS OF

1 - 1	states.	Occupations. Number of Cases in the Official Ass									
Provinces.	No. of Insolvent Estates.	Commercial.	Per cent,	Industrial.	Per cent.	Domestic.	Per cent.	Was confirmed.	Per cent.	Was superseded,	Per cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6.	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ontario Quebec. New Brunswick Nova Scotia. Prince Edward Island Manitoba British Columbia Total Dominion	844 597 67 90 32 6 4 1,640	380 303 37 46 14 4 2	45 50 55 51 44 48	429 260 27 42 13 1 772	51 43 40 46 40 	34 31 2 3 5 2 1	16	628 466 16 43 31 5 4 1,193	74 78 24 47	212 131 23 46 1 1	25 22 34 51

Con

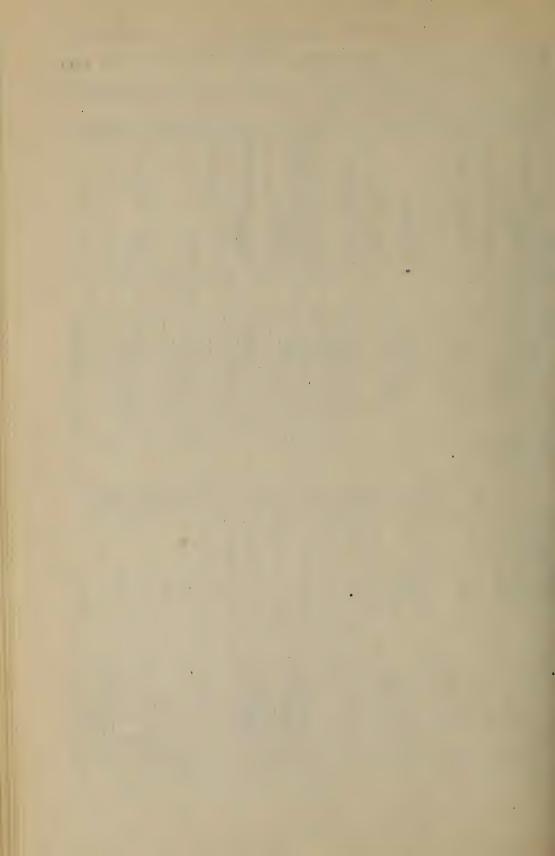
Provinces.	Law Gosts.	Per cent of Assets.	Total Commission, &c., and Law Costs.	Per cent. of Assets.	Net Assets for Dividends and Composition.	Per cent. of Assets.	Claims proved upon which no Dividends nor Composition has been declared or paid.
- (22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	\$		\$		\$		\$
Ontario	15,122	1.28	46,721	3.97	1,128,580	96.02	2,590,782
Quebec	25,141	1.73	58,991	4 07	1,390,761	95.93	4,138,809
New Brunswick	780	4.50	1,444	8.33	15,882	91.66	30,393
Nova Scotia	204	0.21	1,318	1.36	95,248	98.63	236,462
Prince Edward Island	207	0.66	704	2.28	30,255	97.72	81,401
Manitoba	15	0.67	95	4.28	2,123	95.71	9,189
British Columbia	88	1.12	345	4.50	7,312	95.49	******
Total Dominion	41,557	1.49	109,618	3.94	2,670,161	96.05	7,087,036

STATISTICS OF INSOLVENCY FOR 1877.

Claims proved.	Average for each Estate.	Receipts upon Eing Dividend sition, and Cpromised.	Miscellaneous Payments and Expenses.	Assets.	Assignee, Commission, paid.	Per cent. of
4 15	16	17	18	19	20	21
,576 8,912,59 ,573 111,09 ,905 581,94 ,659 132,40 ,970 24,96 ,,291 17,71	14,929 1,657 19 6,466 19 4,137 30 4,160 4,428	\$ 1,311,421 1,568,969 20,576 103,228 31,396 2,846 10,173	\$ 136,120 119,217 3,250 6,662 437 628 2,516	\$ 1,175,301 1,449,752 17,326 96,566 30,959 2,218 7,657	\$ 31,599 33,850 664 1,114 497 80 257	\$ 2.68 2.33 3.83 1.15 1.60 3.60 3.35
4	\$ 187 7,278,43 576 8,912,56 573 111,06 905 659 132,40 970 24,96 291 17,71	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$

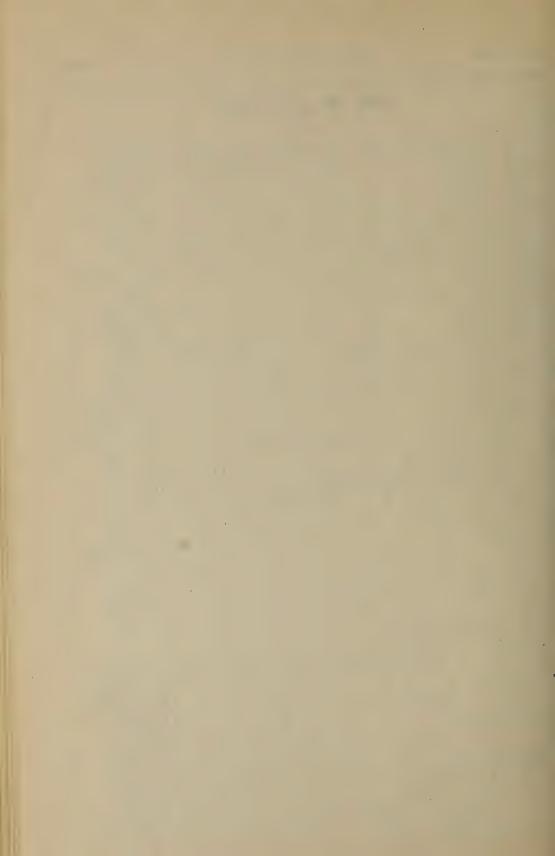
tinued.

Amou	nts.			upon which i		Number of Cases in which Discharges were granted.				
Received on account of Estates on which no divided and snor Composition were paid or secured.	Paid on account thereof.	Liabilities as fur- nished by Insol- vents.	Per cent. of Assets	Claims proved.	Per cent. of Assets.	Insolvents.	Per cent.	Assignees.	Per cent.	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
\$ 191,426 307,786 556 25,511 4,189 1,486	\$ 108,033 202,028 271 14,600 854 i64	\$ 6,851,706 8,145,158 343,042 565,046 131,707 20,634 17,164	0 165m 0·17 0·046m 0·168m 0·229m 0·102m ()·426m	\$ 4,687,652 4,773,785 80,704 345,487 51,008 15,771 17,713	0.24 0.29 _{fm} 0.19 _{6m} 0.27 _{5m} 0.59 _{3m} 0.13 _{4m} 0.41 _{2m}	81 56 8 8	9 9 12	28 7 3	2 1 4	
530,954	325,950	16,074,457	0.16 _{6m}	9,972,120	0.568m	154	9	39	2	



LIST OF APPENDICES.

1	Report	of Quebec Immigration Agent	
2.	do	Montreal do	
3.	do	Toronto do	
4.	do	Ottawa do	
5.	do	Kingston do	
6.	do	·	
7.			
	do	St. John, N.B. do	
8.	do	Travelling Agent on Trains John Sumner,	
9.	do	Duluth Special Agent	8,
10,	do	Detroit do	
11.	do	Halifax, N.S., Immigration Agent E. Clay.	
12.	do	London (Ont.) do	
13.	do	Winnipeg do W. Hespeler.	
14.	do	Icelandic doJohn Taylor.	
15.	do	on Icelandic Colonists of 1878	
16.	do	of Dufferin Immigration Agent	
17.	do	Hamilton do	
18.	do	Gross Isle Quarantine Medical Officer	
19.	do	Halifax do	
20.	do	St. John, N.B. do W. S. Harding.	
21.	do	Charlottetown, P.E.I., Quarantine Medical Officer	
22.	do	Pictou, N.S., do	
23.	do	on Cattle Quarantine, Quebec	
24.	do	of Inspector of Cattle Quarantine, Quebec	
25.	do	do do St. John, N.B	
26.	do	Ocean Mail OfficerS. J. Green.	
27.	do	do J. Ferguson.	
28.	do	do F. H. Micklet urgi	h.
29.	do	do	
30.	do	doF. Barlee.	
31.	do	British do	
32.	do	Ocean do	
33.	do	do	
34.	do	European Agents, viz.:-	
		Liverpool John Dyke.	
		Germany and Switzerland E. VonKoerber.	
		Scotland	
		G. R. Kingsmill.	
		England	
		The Potts	
		$ \begin{cases} C. Foy. \\ C. Foy. \\ H. J. Larkin. \\ J. Murphy. \end{cases} $	
10.00	2	J. Murphy.	
55,	Report	of London Agency (Eng.) Wm. Annand,	
36.	go	on Manitoba Colonization	
37.	do	of Paris (France) Agent	
38.	do	Delegate from Wurtemburg'	
39.	do	on Cattle Disease, "Anthrax"	
40.	do	of Special Agent, Hamburgh J. E. Klotz.	



APPENDIX No. 1.

ANNUAL REPORT OF QUEBEC IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. L. STAFFORD.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE, QUEBEC, 31st December, 1878.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit to you a report of the number of cabin and steerage passengers arrived at this port during the year ending 31st December, 1878, with tables showing their nationalities, trades and callings of the steerage passengers, the number assisted with free transport, cost of transport, &c., and general destinations of the steerage passengers, &c.

The total arrivals at the Port of Quebec, in 1878, were:-

	Cabin.	Steerage.	Totals,
Add births at sea	2,330	7,972	10,302
Deduct deaths at sea	2,330	7,975	10,305 10
	2,329	7,966	10,295

The arrivals, compared with those of 1877, show an increase of 2,552 souls.

Comparative Table of Arrivals, 1877 and 1878.

Where From.	18	77. —————	18	78.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.		
England	1,944 66 122	3,983 597 707	2,050 134 145	5,450 779 1,280	1,573 250 596	
Total from United Kingdom Via United States, &c	2,132	5,287 324	2,329	7,509 457	2,419 133	
Cabin		5,611 2,132		7,966 2,329	2,552	
Grand Total		7,743	•••••	10,295	2,552	

Showing an increase of 2,419 in the immigration from the United Kingdom, and 133 vid United States, &c.

The total number of steamers which arrived with passengers was 84.

9 - 1

The average passage of the Allan Line was: Mail steamers from Liverpool, 10 days; Londonderry, 9 days; Glasgow steamers from Glasgow, 124 days; Dominion Line from Liverpool, 12 days; Temperley's London Line, 15 days.

The number of Cabin and Steerage by each line of vessels was as follows:—

_	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
Allan Line Mail Steamers	278 23	5,683 1,280 526 20 457	7,566 1,425 804 43 457
	2,329	7,966	10,295

The nationalities of the passengers brought out by each line were as tollow:—

Line.	England.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Bel-gians.	Russian Menno-	Icelanders.	Swiss.	talians.	Total.
Allan Line Mail Steamers from Liver- pool and Londonderry Glasgow Steamers. Dominion Steamers. London Steamers. Via United States, &c.	4,442	66	1,007 36	194 25 19		68 4 83	47		141	1 4 3	7,566 1,425 804 43 457
	5,350	1,042	1,077	238	1,538	155	323	418	146	18	10,295

The nationalities of the immigrants of 1878, compared with those of 1877, were as follow :-

	1877.	1878.
English	4,646	5,350
Irish	742	1,042
Scotch	799	1,077
Germans	84	238
Scandinavians	1,004	1,538
French and Belgians	150	155
Swiss	62	146
Italians	12	8
leelanders	52	418
Russians (Mennonites)	183	323
Russians	9	0

7,749 10,295

The number of single men arrived was 3,246. The number of single women arrived was 9570

Table No. 2 gives the number of passengers from each port in 1877 and 1878.

The trades and callings of the steerage male adults, as per passenger lists, were as follow :-

Farmers	
Labourers	
Clerks, Traders, &c	
	4,027

Table No. 3 gives the number of immigrants arrived at the Port, of Quebec, from 1829 to 1878, inclusive, showing a total of 1,393,594, or a yearly average of 27,872.

The following table gives the number of immigrants assisted to emigrate by various societies during the year 1878.

				Sex	es.		
Date.	Vessel.	By whom sent.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
do 30 May 22 June 8 July 25 Sept. 8	Phœnician Peruvian Sarmatian Bourassia Circassian	Mrs. Birt	3 4	10 15 5 6 5 6 14 61	26 54 36 61 27 12 24 240	6 5 6 11 1 4 4 37	54 84 53 89 36 26 42 384

The total number assisted with free transport by this office, was 4,113 souls, equal to $3,217\frac{1}{2}$ adults.

Males	Souls. 1.817	Adults. 1.817
Females	1,003	1,003
Children	795 498	$397\frac{1}{2}$
	4,113	$3,217\frac{1}{2}$

At a cost of transport of \$26,935.98, or $$6.54\frac{7}{8}$ per capita, or $$8.37\frac{3}{8}$ per adult. Their nationalities were:-

77 10 1	Souls.	Adults.
English	2,001	1,571
Irish	499	4401
Scotch	418	312
Germans	205	1601
Scandinavians	82	69
French and Belgians	155	140
Swiss	128	104
Italians	5.	5
Icelanders	297	5 214 ¹ / ₂
Russians (Mennonites)	323	200
	4.113	$3.217\frac{1}{3}$

They	were forwar	ded to	the fol	lowing	places :-
------	-------------	--------	---------	--------	-----------

	Souls.	Adults.
Eastern Townships	147	120
Montreal	462	415
Ottawa	95	79
Central District	296	2331
Toronto	1,632	$1,320\frac{7}{3}$
West of Toronto	855	$626\frac{7}{2}$
Manitoba	507	330]
Lower Provinces	63	513
Toronto for Manitoba	49	36
West of Toronto for do	7	5
	4,113	$3,217\frac{1}{2}$

The general destinations of the steerage passengers as per returns from Grand Trunk Railway, were as follow:—

A	dults.
Eastern Townships	1423
	654
Total Province of Quebec	796\frac{1}{2}
Ottawa City	99
Ottawa District	54
Kingston City	51
Kingston District	276
	$1,612\frac{1}{2}$
West of Toronto	$964\frac{1}{5}$
West of Toronto	3047
Total, Province of Ontario	3,057
Nova Scotia	
New Brunswick	31
Manitoba British Columbia	
Dritish Columbia	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Total Adults	4 252
To which may be added $\frac{1}{3}$ for children and infants	1 451
To which may be added 3 for children and infants	1,401
Total number of souls remaining in Canada	5 904
Total number of souls remaining in Canada	9,004
Tastana Chahair	091
Eastern States.	4
Western States	1,199
	4.0001
	$1,282\frac{1}{2}$

The total expenditure at this Agency for the year ending 31st December, 1878, was as follows:—

Immigration.

Meals, provisions and assistance to immigrants	\$ 1,021	48
Agency charges	876	14
Salary of Staff	4,150	00
Pay and clothing of guardians at Lévis Sheds	2,991	50
Painting, repairs and supplies do	508	77
Transport of Immigrants	26,935	98
Total Immigration	\$36.483	87

Quarantine.

Inspecting Physicians' salaries	1,833	50
Total expenditure at Agency	\$38.317	37

Deducting from this, quarantine expenses \$1,833.50, transport of Mennonites, \$5,100, and of Icelanders \$4,911.81, the expenditure of this agency for the year,

is \$26,472.07.

The health and condition of the Immigrants was good, only two deaths on the voyage amongst the British Immigrants, and eight amongst the Icelanders and Mennonites, viz: two males and one female from old age and debility, and five children from infantine diseases.

The Immigrants were of the usual classes of farmers, farm-labourers, mechanics

and female domestic servants, well adapted to the wants of the country.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. STAFFORD.

Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

TABLE NO. 1.—RETURN of the number of Emigrants embarked for Canada, with the number of Births and Deaths during the voyage and in Quarantine; the total number landed at Quebec, distinguishing Males from Females and Adults from Children, with the number of Souls from each Country; also, the number of Vessels arrived, their tonnage and average length of passage, during the Season of 1878.

. 66	-	Total.	2. 4	-	63	:	4	:	:		:	1-2-	1
SAG		stastal		:	-:-	-:	3	:	:	-	- :	1 63	
PAS	Children	<u>F</u>	!		-	_!_		-	- 🚣	<u> </u>			
NO	Ch	M.								1			
DEATHS ON PASSAGE.	Adults.	E.										-	
DE	Adu	M.			2		1					4	
F	Number of Souls on	.naura	7,504		915		1,429				457	10,305	
	BIRTHS.	F.	23				1					1 00	
	BIR	M.			:								
-	э ஜвтэээ	Z IstoT	5,452		780		1,283		•		457	7,972	pamers
		stastal	233		18		41	:		:	17	309	sh st
RKED.	dren 1 to ears.	F	559		42		129		:		14	744	Englis
[MBA]	Children from 1 to 12 years.	M.	649		38		160				26	873	in
Исмвек Емванкер.			1,302	:	276		347		:		94	2,019	nelude
NC	Adults.	M.	2,709		406		606			,	306	4,027	ta are i
	-nəssag	Cabin	2,050		135		145					2,330	ah Por
	.9	ZennoT	109,470				35,175			,	:	144,645	Steamons to ching of Irish Ports are included in Rucish steamors
5 (BCI 10 1	e Number	RVerage Bano	123	:	*	:	124	:		•		1	0.0
	osseV to		59			i	25	:	i	•		84	1 000
	CLASS.		Steamers	Sailing Vessels	Steamers	Sailing Vessels	Steamers	Sailing Vessels	op op	ор	Odd Ships, &c		*
	WHENCE,			England		reland		Scotland	Germany	Norway and Sweden	Via United States	Totals	

Steamers to ching at Irish Ports are included in English steame

		DEATHS IN QUARANTINE.	IN QU	ARANT	INE.			-	OTAL	TOTAL LANDED AT QUEEEC.	D AT	QUERK	°C		GEGNV
Whence.	CLASS.	Adults.	1	Children	Ī- —	SHTATO	A dults.		Children		Total.	-	-		Toran L.
		M. F.	M.	F.	Infants. Total.		M.	F.	M. F	F. M.		E.	.atashal R latoT	Gabin F	GEAND TA O
England	Steamers					-4-	2,708 1,	1,301	649 559			1,860 2	233 5,450	5,450 2,050	7,500
reland	Steamers					-62	405	276		42					134 913
Scotland.	Steamers				_ _ :	77 :	605	347	159	7 21	764	474	42 1,280		145 1,425
Germany	do ob	- :	:	:	-:	•	:	- :	:			:			
Norway and Sweden	op		- :	- :	<u>:</u>	- :	_	_:	_ <u>:</u>			- :	-	-	_ <u>:</u>
Via United States.	Odd Ships, &c	:	:		- <u>:</u> -	•	306	94	26	14! 3	332	108	17	457	457
Totals						10 4,	4,024 2,	2,018	872 7	742 4,8	4,896 2,	2,760 3	310 7,9	7,966 2,329	10,295
	CLASS	CLASSIFICATION OF CABIN PASSENGERS.	NOI	OF C.	ABIN	PASS	ENGE	RS.							
Males											: :	1,351			
Children		:									۱	212			
			To	Total							:	2,329			
GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,	DFFICE,											Ē.	STAI	L. STAFFORD,	Ď,

Table No. 2.—Statement of the number of immigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec, distinguishing the countries from whence they sailed, during the seasons 1877 and 1878.

England.		
	1877.	1878.
Liverpool	5,881	7,457
London	46	43
	5,927	7,500
1reland.		
Londonderry	663	913
Scotland.		
Glasgow	825	1,425
Viá United States, &c	324	457
RECAPITULATION.		
England	5,927	7,500
Ireland	663	913
Scotland	829	1,425
Viá United States, &c	324	457
	7,743	10,295

L. STAFFORD,
Agent.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE, QUEBEC, 31st December, 1878.

Table No. 3.—Comparative Statement of the number of Immigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec since the year 1829 until 1878 inclusive.

Years.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Germany and Norway.	Other Countries.	Total.
1829 to 1833	43,386 28,561 30,791 60,458 8,980 9,887 9,677 9,276 9,585 18,175 6,754 10,353 15,471 6,441 4,846 6,877 6,317 5,013 9,296 7,235 9,509 16,173 27,876 27,183 27,876 27,183 23,710 21,712 25,129 17,631 12,456 7,720 5,927 7,500	102,266 54,904 74,981 112,192 23,126 17,976 22,381 15,983 14,417 16,165 4,106 1,688 2,016 1,153 417 376 413 4,545 4,949 3,767 4,682 2,230 2,997 2,585 2,743 2,534	20,143 11,061 16,311 12,767 4,984 2,879 7,042 5,477 4,745 6,446 4,859 2,794 3,218 1,424 793 979 1,112 2,979 3,959 2,914 2,601 2,222 1,793 1,924 2,867 5,356 4,984 5,022 4,803 2,491 1,768 2,131 829 1,425	15 485 485 9,728 436 849 870 7,256 7,456 11,537 4,864 7,343 11,368 3,578 2,722 2,314 10,618 7,728 4,182 7,453 4,770 16,958 16,453 13,607 9,626 9,396 5,391 4,414 2,010 857	1,889 1,346 1,777 1,219 968 701 1,106 1,184 496 857 691 261 24 214 214 214 214 212 6 3 5 11 2 6 42 321 723 412 562 362 324 457	167,699 96,357 123,860 196,364 38,494 32,292 41,076 39,176 36,699 53,180 21,274 22,439 32,097 12,810 8,778 10,150 19,923 22,176 19,419 19,147 21,355 28,648 30,757 34,300 43,114 44,475 37,020 34,743 36,901 23,894 16,038 10,901 7,743 10,295
Total	524,166	512,014	157,102	184,284	16,028	1,393,594

Yearly average 27,872.

L. STAFFORD,

A jent.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE, QUEBEC, 31st December, 1878.

No. 2.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MONTREAL IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. JOHN J. DALEY.)

Dominion Government Immigration Office, Montreal, 31st December, 1878.

Sir,-I have the honour to submit my ninth Annual Report of this Agency for the year 1878, together with such remarks as my experience has suggested during the year.

INDIGENT IMMIGRANTS

Who have applied to me for relief in transport, amount to one thousand two hundred souls (1,200) equal to eleven hundred and seven (1,107) adults, who have been forwarded to their several destinations.

DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS.

Statement "A" will show how these 1,200 immigrants have been distributed between the different sections of the Dominion, east, south and west, and it will also show the number of males, females and children, trades and occupations.

IMMIGRANTS PASSING MONTREAL.

This class of persons rarely apply to me for aid, except for meals at the Tanneries Junction station, at which point I meet them on their arrival, give them such advice as circumstances admit of, and provide the destitute (only) with a meal. Passing immigrants are invariably accompanied by Mr. John Sumner, travelling Immigration Agent, who always keeps me informed, by telegraph, of his movements when en route from Quebec.

Mr. T. B. Hawson, Auditor of the Grand Trunk Railway, has obliged me by giving the numbers passing Montreal on their way west, as, vid Portland (161) one hundred and sixty-one, vid Quebec (11,774) eleven thousand, seven hundred and seventy-four. Of these (1,200) one thousand two hundred, as otherwise described

have applied to me for aid.

MANITOBA.

I have encouraging reports which lead me to believe that immigration to this Province will be greatly increased during the coming season.

THE NAMUR SETTLEMENT.

In obedience to instructions, I visited the Namur Settlement in October last, and made myself acquainted with the immigrants and settlers; after many difficulties I arrived at the Reception House on the 16th of that month. I saw the gentleman in charge. He gave me information as to the number of families already settled there, thus:—

Belgians	9 f	amilies.
Italians		66
French	50	66
French Canadians	55	66
Total	100	"

say about five hundred souls.

There are now about thirty (30) children attending the school. This number is likely to be largely increased in the spring of next year.

I persistently made my way through the whole district and made notes of my

progress, to which I can refer if the Department should require details.

I had much difficulty in making my way from Reception House to the limits of settlement, through dense forest and over water courses not provided with bridges: although nature presents lovely scenery and valuable arable lands for settlement, only three families are settled near the limits called "Lac de Sable," but good passable

roads will ere long attract increased settlements in this desirable spot.

Every scattered settlement through the fifty I visited in passing, justifies me in saying that I was gratified in seeing from 10 to 30 acres well cultivated and nicely cleared. My impression is that the Belgians (who are very industrious) will ultimately make better settlers than the French or Italians—their homes have a more comfortable and prosperous aspect, and give signs of industry, and a disposition on the part of occupiers to improve their condition and make a home.

The soil is good; the valleys show a rich, black productive soil.

The Belgian homesteads are neatly kept, and are a pattern to other settlers.

The Belgians, so far as my experience has gone, make good settlers, and I think

should be encouraged.

The drawback to the rapid prosperity of Namur is the bad (almost impassable) state of the roads. Give the present settlers easy access to market and there is no doubt of their success. They are very hospitable.

HEALTH.

No death among immigrants has occurred, to my knowledge, during the year. Admitted to hospital five, all discharged cured.

DEMAND FOR LABOUR.

Of this nothing can be said anew. Reports of previous years need not be recapitulated; hard working men and women, and no others, are required; persons relying on their own exertions for support. Hard workers can always secure a living, but unproductive classes we do not require.

Statement "B" will shew in detail the various points to which the 1,200 immi-

grants have been distributed during the year.

ARRIVALS AT PORTS OF ENTRY.

Statement "C" will shew from various ports of entry in my district the arrival of 5,979 persons during the past year, with a total capital in effects of \$65,913.

THANKS.

To the various national societies and their officers I am much indebted for courtesies during the year, and especially to Mr. Kirkham, the able Station Master of the Grand Trunk Railroad, and to others.

I have the honour to submit the foregoing to your consideration, and am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN J. DALEY,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent, Montreal.

The Honourable,

The Minister of Agriculture.

Ottawa.

STATEMENT A.—Yearly Keturn of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at the Montreal Immigration Agency, for the Year

Min.				
	Total	Souls.		48 51 50 79 79 11 12 12 14 14 16 92 92 92
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		astates	Easter	
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o.	lons.		Fema Tan	211 222 222 223 224 74 74 74 70 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
13.0	UPAT	erks, ers, &c.	Olo Trade	14 3 2 2 1 1 2 4 1 4 1
ner,	Trades or Occupations.		Месћа	73 230 8 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Jecem ner		nd gen-	Farm a	11 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
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enc	EB3:	ensivan	Scandi	
	Nationalifies	·su·	Germa	111 2 3 4 4 1 1 1 1 2 2 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	ATION		Scotch	489840474 48 12
	Z	·	-deirl	21 2 2 3 3 4 5 1 1 3 4 5 1 1 3 5 1 1 3 5 1 1 3 5 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1
		•ч	Englis	252 252 288 288 240 640 641 777 770 770 770 770 770 770 770 770 77
	eluo2 lo	Number	IstoT	48 48 50 98 98 115 120 1147 116 92 92 11,200
		en.	Ohildr	155 115 115 116 113 113 113 113 114 115 115 115 115 115 115 115 115 115
	Sexes.	.9	Femal	4 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 2 0 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
	02		Male.	653 663 663 663
	Diu elsyin bas səlst		the l	22 82 20 20 4 4 4 8 4 8 8 4 8 8 4 8 8 4 8 8 4 8 8 4 8 8 4 8 8 8 4 8 8 4 8 8 4 8
	rivals vid bna ebne:		the t	23 24 24 24 30 30 66 66 65 65 67 67 67 67
				12

JOHN J. DALEY,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

MONTREAL AGENCY, December 31st, 1878.

STATEMENT B.—Showing the Points to which 1,200 Persons have been Distributed for I878.

Station.	No. ot Immigrants.	Station.	No. of Immigrants.
Acton	10 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Oshawa. Owen Sound. Prescott. Peterboro'. Pembroke. Papineauville Point Lévi. Port Hope. Richmond St. Johns, P.Q. St. John, N.B. St. Armand St. Hilaire St. Jérôme St. Lin St. Lin St. Liboire Sarnia. Stratford Stanbridge Sutton Stottsville. Summerstown Stanfold. Sherbrooke Toronto Tyendinaga Rivière-du-Loup Upton Vaudreuil Whitby Warwick Weston	390 4 1 15 4 4 60 140 5 11 18 8 2 6 6 1 2 2 2 19 5 14 10 8 6 6 2 19 372 1 6 20 4 4 8 1 4 23
Carried forward	390	Total	1,200

Montreal Agency, 31st December, 1878.

CUSTOM HOUSE RETURNS.

STATEMENT C.—Showing number of Persons entering into the Dominion of Canada for settlement, and who have made entries at Custom House (below named) for the Year ending 1878.

					Value	,		Natio	nali	ties.			
Port of Entry.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	of Effects entered at Custom House.	French.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	American.	German.	Italians.	Total.
Montreal	406 543 50 26 254 42	283	860 1,629 200 140 440 43 38	2,632 298 196 977	6,968 00	1,338 2,632 298 110 942 92 56	35			86	10000	28	1,694 2,632 298 196 977 126 56
Total	1,330	1,299	3,350	5,979	65,913 00	5,468	161	98	29	188	7	28	5,979

JOHN J. DALEY,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

Montreal Agency, 31st December, 1878.

No. 3.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TORONTO IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. John A. Donaldson.)

IMMIGRATION OFFICE, Toronto, 31st December, 1878.

SIR,-I have the honour to submit, for your information, my Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1878, accompanied by the usual Returns.

In furnishing this Report, I have much pleasure in stating that the number of arrivals this year has exceeded that of 1877 by some 2,475.

The total number of arrivals at this Agency during the year was 6,814; of this number 1,622 were Norwegians, who passed through to the Western States, leaving a balance of 5,192 remaining in Canada; of these, 318 were Mennonites, on their way to join their friends in Manitoba, and 212 Icelanders, who proceeded to the Colony at Gimli.

In addition to these numbers, 1,354 were reported as having arrived at the various ports of entry in my district, making a total of 8,168.

The immigrants arriving during the season were, generally speaking, of a good

class, and no sickness of any importance was reported among them.

The capital brought into this district this year will amount to some \$210,000; of this sum about \$30,000 was brought out by the Mennonites and \$10,000 by Icelanders, both of which parties took their money with them to Manitoba; of the balance, the greater portion has been invested in the purchase of farms and real estate, while not a small proportion has gone into the Free Grant District of Muskoka.

In spite of all reports to the contrary, all parties of the proper class of immigrants arriving at this Agency, were, with a little extra exertion, readily placed where employment was awaiting them, immediately on their arrival. The only difficulty experienced was in placing clerks and shopkeepers, of whom a few, notwithstanding

the warnings at home, still continue to arrive.

From information received from Agents in Great Britain and otherwise, a large increase in the numbers of arrivals is expected next year. This is partly owing to the great depression of trade in England, and likewise to the exportation of cattle, sheep, horses, &c., from Canada, which of late has assumed such vast proportions. This latter will have the effect of drawing the attention of the tenant farmers and capitalists to this country, as being far superior to others to improve their condition.

In conclusion, I have only to add that every attention has been shown to all

parties reaching this office, and the strictest economy practised.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DONALDSON,

Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

STATEMENT showing the total number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with at the Toronto Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1878.

Months.	St. Lawrence.	Via the United States.	Total,	Number of Free Meals.	Number distri- buted by Free Passes.
January February March April May June July August September October November December	41 31 182 387 692 617 795 861 612 508 269 190	7	41 38 182 387 692 617 795 861 612 508 269 190	350 500 850 1,300 2,000 1,600 1,200 3,230 1,500 1,425 1,400 1,000	57 84 149 275 327 278 208 324 189 306 174 139
Total	5,185	7	5,192	16,355	2,510

JOHN A. DONALDSON,
Government Immigration Agent.

TORONTO AGENCY, 31st December 1878. STATEMENT showing the Number and Destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by Free Passes, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1878.

Stations.	Adult Passes.	Stations.	Adult Passes
gincourt	4	Kingston	82
mherstburg	1	Kincardine	11
tilsa Craig	1 3	Komoka	6
urora	5	Lancaster	1
aden	8 35	LefroyLindsay	1 32
Beachville	5	Listowel	7
elleville	11	Longwood	207
Serlin	80	Lucan	1 1 10
Bolton	11	Lynden	2
Bowmanville	95	Malton	$\frac{12}{2}$
Bradford	39	Markham	1 1
Brampton	25	Meaford	15
Bright	19	Merriton Mildmay	32
Brockville	3	Milton	2
Bronte	16	Mimico	
russels	1 3	Mitchel	43
Carlton	5	Mount Brydges	7
Dhatham	21	Mono koad	
Chatsworth	1 1	Napanee Newcastle	
Difton	39	Newmarket	Ê
linton	16	New Hamburg	
Jobourg	6 7	New Lowell	
Collingwood		Oakville	i 8
Cornwall	1	Orangeville	
Oavenport Orayton	6	Orillia Oshawa	1 8
Dundas	14	Ottawa	1
thel	1	Owen Sound	38
tobicoke	1 7	Paisley Parry Sound	
Fordwich	2	Peterboro'	10
Fort William	12	Penetanguishene	43
falt	10	Petrolia	7
leorgetcwn	4	Pinkerton	
Hencoe	3	Port Credit	
forrie	1	Port Elgin	1
oderich	7	Port Hope	
ravenburst	95	Prince Arthur's Landing	
Tuelph	24	Quebec	1 :
Hamilton	173	Richmond Hill	
Jarrison's Crossing	9	Richmond Hill	
Henfryn	2	Rockford	
Iolland Landing	6 2	Rosseau Sarnia	
ngersoll		Sault St. Marie	1
ordan	2	Scarboro'	1 :
King		Seaforth Silver Islet	1

STATEMENT showing the Number and Destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by Free Passes, &c.—Concluded.

Stations.	Adult Passes.	Stations.	Adult Passes.
Simcoe Shakespeare. Shelburne. Southampton St. Catharines St. Thomas St. Marys Stoney Point Stayner. Stratford Strathroy Stouffville Suspension Bridge Teeswater Thamesville Thorndale Thorndale Thornhill Thunder Bay Tilsonburg.	23 3 28 6 6 1 9 19	Uxbridge Victoria Road Waldemar. Walkerton Washago. Waterloo Welland Weston Whitby Williamsford Windsor Wingham Woodbridge Woodstock Wyoming. Zimmerman	3 4 3 11 4 15 1 3 28 2

JOHN A. DONALDSON,

Government Immigration Agent.

RETURN of Immigrants reported at the Port of Toronto, during the Year ending 31st December, 1878.

Nationality.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Value of Effects.
English Irish Scotch American German Jews Norwegian Bohemian Canadian Poland Holland France Russian Italian	62 20 17 70 18 1 2 1 44 2 3 4	72 16 21 80 18 1 1 1 2 50 2	93 17 15 82 26 1 70 7	227 53 53 232 62 3 3 164 11 3 14	\$ cts. 17,941 00 1,332 00 1,915 00 17,822 00 1,700 00 75 00 150 00 10,617 00 225 00 3 00 285 00 70 00 50 00
Total	246	269	322	837	51,335 00

RETURN of Immigrants reported at the Port of Clifton, for the Year ending 31st December, 1878.

Nationality.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Value of Effects.
Eugland	9 5 8 1 1 29 20	12 6 9 	15 7 10 34 36 102	36 18 27 1 2 87 80	\$ cts. 1,850 00 545 00 2,175 00 60 00 100 00 7,510 00 2,556 00 14,796 00

RETURN of Immigrants reported at the Port of Fort Erie, for the Year ending 31st December, 1878.

Nationality.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Value of Effects.
American Canadian English German Irish	36 26 24 28 8 6	42 32 25 26 8 5	78 58 49 54 16 11	\$ cts. 4,993 00 2,375 00 2,790 00 1,165 00 337 00 462 00
Total	128	138	266	12,122 00

RECAPITULATION.

	Souls.	Effects.
Through Customs, Toronto	837	51,335
do Clifton	251	14,796
do Fort Erie	266	12,122
*		
Grand Total	1,354	78,253

JOHN A. DONALDSON,
Government Immigration Agent.

Value of

Toronto, 31st December, 1878.

No. 4.

ANNUAL REPORT OF OTTAWA IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. J. W. Wills.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE, OTTAWA, 31st December, 1878.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my Annual Report of the operations of this Agency during the past year, 1878.

The total number of arrivals was as follows, viz.:-

European Immigrants	£31 842
Total arrivals	1.373

The effects brought in by the latter, as far as ascertained, amounted to \$32,696.00.

There has been, as there always is, a certain number of immigrants arriving during the year who have not reported themselves through this Agency, and it is

only those whom distress overtakes that I am able to come in contact with.

The commercial difficulties which still prevail throughout this district, as well as in other parts of the Dominion, and perhaps felt more keenly here, owing to the large dependence the working class of this neighbourhood owe to the lumbering interests, which at present are in a very depressed condition, have continued to affect labour and employment. Many of those who in years past looked only for employment, have through lack of it taken up land for themselves, and have settled in various parts of the Counties of Ottawa, Pontiac, Renfrew, and some have located in the Muskoka District. I have ascertained in many of these cases that the enforced change has been most beneficial to them, as they now have a certain means of living on their own lands, against their previous dependence on others.

Some of the immigrants with means who arrived here purchased improved farms and remained in this district, whilst others went westward, moved doubtless by the large exodus to Manitoba from this section. In this connection I may state that the majority of those who left for Manitoba came to me for information respecting that Province. In all cases I furnished them with pamphlets, maps, and such other information as was in my power. I am still daily in communication with parties who desire to migrate there, and I would venture to express the wish that I might be allowed to visit the North-West myself, that I might from personal observation add weight to the information which now I can only furnish through printed matter

The majority of those who left here for Manitoba took a large amount of means with them, the proceeds of their farms which they sold before leaving. Many took cattle, horses, stock of every description, together with farm implements, such as reapers, mowers, threshing mills, fanning mills, &c., &c., &c. A large number of young men, farmer's sons, were amongst those who left, their fathers having previously gone to make selections of the land for their new homes. My impression is that for years to come large numbers will annually go from here to the North-West, and the vacancy thus created will afford room for newly arrived immigrants to fill their place.

Quite a number of persons have arrived during the year from the United States in search of employment. During harvest there was no difficulty in placing them out, though wages ruled low, \$10 to \$12 per month being the average rate of pay. In cases where employment was not to be found, I forwarded the applicants west, where labour was required, and in some few cases I sent them to the Lachine Canal works.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

W. J. WILLS,

Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT showing the number and nationalities of the Immigrants who reached this Agency during the year 1878.

	European I		
Nationality.	Viâ St. Lawrence.	Viâ United States.	Total.
Natives of England do Ireland do Scotland do Germany do France do Norway and Sweden Settlers from United States	151 83 42 41 21 1	82 35 33 10 32	233 118 75 51 53 1 842
	339	192	1,373

W. J WILLS, Government Immigration Agent.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1878.

Table showing the number of Immigrants who received assistance in the shape of passage orders and provisions; 400 souls, equal to 341 adults, at a cost of \$3.54 per adult.

Nationality.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Natives of England	13 24	43 29 12 4 14 1 103	61 25 10 12 11 1	182 88 51 29 49 1

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

TABLE Showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the following Ports of Entry, with the value of their effects.

	Prescott			Value of	effect	S	\$8,1 80	00
	Ottawa			"	"	***********	6,328	00
•6	Morrisburg	116	66	"	64		4,530	00
66	Cornwall	82	66	"	66	••••	2,415	00
		842					\$32,696	00

W. J. WILLS,
Government Immigration Agent.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1878.

30th Western States. Ottawa Immigration Agency for the twelve months ending July, 1878. Eastern States, : General Destination. British Columbia Manitoba. 416, Ontario. Quebec. Lower Pro-P. E. I. 57 ż N.S. 40 vants. Female Ser-Occupations 46 Clerks, Traders, 60 месрапіса. or 124 ral labourers. Trades Farm and gene-Farmera. Other Countries. 53 gians. French and Belof Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at 7 Scandinavians. Nationalities. 50 Germans. 22 Scotch, Irish. 232 English. 531 Total number of Souls. 151 Children, Sexes. Female, 231 Male. 192 Europe. Number of arrivals, ved the United States, from RETURN 339 Europe. Number of arrivals, vid the St. Lawrence, from

W. J. WILLS, Government Immigration Agent, Ottawa.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1878.

No. 5.

ANNUAL REPORT OF KINGSTON AGENT.

(Mr. R. Macpherson.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE, KINGSTON, 31st December, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Minister of Agriculture, the Annual Statements of this office for the year ended 31st December, 1878 viz:

1st. Statement showing the number and nationality of immigrants arrived at the Kingston Agency during the year 1878, by way of the St. Lawrence and United States, respectively.

2nd. Statement of monthly arrivals within this Agency during the past year, the numbers fed, and distributed each month, also the number of meals furnished to destitute immigrants.

3rd. Statement showing the number and destination of immigrants to whom

free passes have been furnished during the year 1878.

4th. Statement of the monthly arrivals within this Agency, classified as to sexes,

nationality, occupation and destination.

5th. Statement showing the number of settlers from the United States, who have made entries at the several ports within this district during the past year, and value of their effects, amounting to \$32,504.00.

6th. Statement of expenditure at this Agency on account of immigration for the year 1878, as paid by the Dominion and Ontario Governments respectively, the former (exclusive of salaries) amounting to \$623.70, and the latter for transport, meals, and provisions to \$899.44.

I regret that the depression existing in 1877 has continued throughout the past year, which has caused considerable difficulty in satisfactorily placing immigrants,

more particularly mechanics, and especially machinists.

In reference to the immigration of children, I may state that Marchmont Home, at Belleville, which has been so successfully managed for the past seven years by Miss Bilbrough, has, I believe, been transferred by Miss Macpherson to her, and Miss Bilbrough now has the full control of the Marchmont Home. She visited Glasgow last winter, and brought out to Canada, in the month of May, 79 children, chiefly for adoption, who were speedily placed, I have every reason to believe, in good homes; and had the number been doubled, I am informed there would have been but little difficulty in securing good homes for all. Mr. Quarrier, of Glasgow, who has been working with marked success for many years among the destitute children of that city, accompanied Miss Bilbrough to Canada last spring, and visited about 200 children at their several homes here, who had been sent out from Glasgow. He was greatly pleased with Ontario as a field for immigration, and returned after having spent nearly three months in the country, fully impressed with the advantage of sending an increased number of children to this Province, stating that he had heard very flattering reports of Canada from friends on this side the Atlantic, but that the half had not been told of its advantages as he saw it himself. I have no doubt his visit to Canada will prove an advantage to the cause of immigration from Scotland.

The general health of the immigrants who arrived in this Agency during the past year has been remarkably good, as you may judge by the absence of any charge for medical attendance.

During the past year I distributed a very considerable number of pamphlets relating to the Province of Manitoba and the North-West, resulting in a large emigration to that Province, and more will follow on the opening of navigation.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. MACPHERSON,

Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Kingston Agency for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1878, and their nationality, the number assisted with provisions and with free passes by railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

Country From.	Arrivals viá the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals viá the United States.	Total.	Remained in te Province of Ontario.	Went to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England	407 102 205 18 1	23 3 1 2 2	430 165 206 20 1 12	746		410	408
America Other Countries. *Settlers from United States, as reported by Collectors of Customs at the sev- eral Ports in this Agency	17	1 9 649	1 26 649	649	The sale on a consistence.		
	760	690	1,450	1,395		410	408

^{*55} passed to the Provioce of Quebec. Besides the above the several Collectors of Customs estimate about 600 having come into this Agency from the United States without making entries, not having effects of any considerable value, but intending to reside in this Province.

R. MACPHERSON, Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT showing the total number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with at the Kingston Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December 1878.

Months.	Viâ St. Lawrence.	Via the United States.	Total.	Number Fed.	Number distrib- uted by Free Passes.	Number of Meals furnished.
January February March April May June July August September October November December *Settler's from United States as reported by Collectors of Customs.	184 73 53 69 20	7 2 4 7 7 7 3 1 1	24 10 38 66 151 35 74 185 73 53 70 22	18 7 26 50 108 26 38 46 27 22 30 12	23 10 36 49 63 31 32 49 36 33 33 13	26 13 30 214 110 54 137 127 110 (S) 125 29
Total	760	690	1,450	410	408	1,043

^{*} Besides the above, the Collectors of Customs estimate about 600 having come into this Agency from the United States without making entries, not having effects of value.

STATEMENT showing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from the Kingston Agency by free passes, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1878.

Stations.	Adult Passes.	Stations.	Adult Passes.
Toronto Mont eal. Cornwall. Lancaster Prescott. Brockville. Belleville. Scarboro'. Bowmanville. Colborne. Cobourg. Graften Lennoxville Napanee Port Hope Whitby. Morrisburg. Lyn. Township of Portland.	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 18\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	Brought forward Township of Loughboro Mallorytown. Ballantyne Oshawa Gananoque Ottawa Palmerston Oridia Omemee Bethany Peterboro' Carleton Place Arnprior Renfrew Lindsay Sand Point Parham Milbrook Perth	260 31 1 4 2 12 14 2 12 4 8 1 2 1 2 2 1 3
Township of Kingston	260	Total	343

MONTHLY RETURN of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at the Kingston Immigration Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1878.

	-	and the transport of the same that the same			
1		Western States.			
		Eastern States.			
on.		British Columbia.			
inati		.adotiaaM.			
Dest		.oiratnO	20 1448 334 184 184 186 170 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 18	1,395	
General Destination.	-	Quebec.	480000000000000000000000000000000000000	55	
Ge	es.	Prince Edward Island.			
	Lower Provinces.	New Brunswick.			
	Pre	Nova Scotia.			
ons.		Female Servants.	22220222222	69	
upati		Ulerks, Traders, &c	3190000000	35	
. Occ		Mechanics.	#10 1- # 21 10 10 10 4 14	69	
Trades or Occupations	bourers	Farm and general la	19 12 12 12 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	373	
Tra		Farmers.			
		Other Countries.	3	21	
	's	French and Belgian	22 4 4 1	19	
es.		Scandinavians.			
Nationalities.		Germans.	1 1 8 5 - 2	20	
lation		Scotch.	22.7.7.36.92.33 3.2.7.7.36.92.33	206	
7	-	Irish.	2113113112	105	
		Mailish.	17 25 30 36 18 121 121 123 38 32 33 121 121	430	
	*sin	Total number of So	24 10 38 66 151 151 185 73 73 73 70 22 22 649	1,450	
		Children.	20 20 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	200	
Sexes.		Females.	22888 24 10100 0000	119	
		Males.	22 22 31 181 182 24 28 488 488 144 161	482	
ed States.	the Unit	Sie elevitia to .ou	7.24777 1.2 6 40	069	
.amfence.	the St. L	No. of Arrivals sid	171 188 189 181 181 181 181 181 181 181 18	760	
		Months.	fanuary February April May May July July September Coctober Coctober Settlers from the United States.		

R. MACPHERSON, Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT showing number of Settlers from the United States, as reported to the Collector of Customs at the different Ports of Entry within the Kingston Immigration District for the year 1878, and the value of their effects.

Ports of Entry.	No. of Settlers Reported.	Value Effect	
Whitby. Oshawa Bowmanville Newcastle Port Hope Cobourg Cramahe Brighton Trenton Belleville Napanee Kingston Gananoque Picton	22 10 50 38 31 18	\$ 915 960 506 430 2,251 2,047 1,105 331 300 12,567 1,960 4,520 1,525 3,087	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
Total	649	32,504	00

Besides the above, the Collectors of Customs estimate about an equal number having come into this Agency from the United States, without making entries—or say 600,—not having effects of any considerable value, but intending to reside in this Province.

STATEMENT showing the expenditure at the Kingston Immigration Agency for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1878, as paid by the Dominion and Ontario Governments, respectively.

Service.	Amount paid by Dominion.	Amount paid by Ontario.	Total.
Transport of Immigrants	**************	683 21 216 23	683 21 216 23
Travelling expenses, fuel, cleaning buildings, light, furnishings, telegrams, postages, water, &c	623 70	*******	623 70
Total	623 70	899 44	1,523 14

R. MACPHERSON,
Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT showing number of Settlers from the United States who have passed entries at the several Ports within the Kingston Immigration District for the year 1878, and value of their effects; also the approximate number who have arrived without making entries, not having effects of value, but who intend residing in the Dominion.

Ports of Entry.	Adult Males reported.	Adult Females reported.	Children reported.	Total reported.	Americans.	Canadians returned from the United States.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Other Countries.	Value of Effects.	Approximate number who have not reported, not having effects of value
Whitby Oshawa Bowmanville Newcastle Port Hope Cobourg Cramahe Brighton Trenton Belleville Napanee Kingston Gananoque Picton	17 14 11 8 3 35	10 6 6 2 16 13 9 7 5 48 13 43 20 13	16 11 6 4 17 11 11 3 	38 24 22 10 50 38 31 18 126 34 148 73 29	1 12 7 2 1 1 10 14 38	7 6 4 37 16 28 17 7 60 15 110 111	1 12 1 12	5 2 2	4 3	2	10	915 00 960 00 506 00 430 00 2,251 00 2,047 00 1,105 00 331 00 300 00 12,567 00 1,960 00 4,520 00 1,525 00 3,087 00	34 25 15 2 100 100 30 9 10 100 20 100 30 25

R. MACPHERSON,

Dominion Immigration Agent.

No. 6.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SHERBROOKE IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. II. HUBBARD.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE, SHERBROOKE, P. Q., 11 September, 1878.

Sir,--I have the honour to submit the Report of this Agency for the current year to date, at which time, by summary dismissal, without any cause assigned, my connection with the Agency terminated.

Owing to the causes referred to in previous reports, the effects of which have continued, the number of arrivals the present season has not been large. The follow-

ing is a brief statement:-

Whole number of arrivals reported. Males, 22; Females, 6; Children, 6.	
English, 15; Scotch, 5; French, 13; Others, 1	
Farmers, 4; Labourers, 11; Mechanics, 1; Clerks, &c., Female servants, 3; Females and children, 12	34
Expenses for meals and small items	
" Free transport Charged to Quebec Government	
Total exclusive of salaries	

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

H. HUBBARD,

Government Immigration Agent to date.

The Honourable

1 -1227

The Minister of Agriculture,

Ottawa.

No. 7.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ST. JOHN, N.B., IMMIGRATION AGENT. (Mr. Robert Shives.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE. St. John, N.B., 31st December, 1878.

Sir, -I have the honour to submit for your information a Report of the operations

at this office for the year 1878.

A remarkable feature of the past season has been the desire shown by our own people to become settlers on the Crown Lands of the Province. The number of applicants will reach at least five hundred. Some hundreds of these have already had land allotted to them, and considerable numbers are making arrangements to proceed to the new settlements as soon as the spring opens. The necessary information relating to the different sections set aside for settlers, the routes, distances, and forms of application have been furnished to all applicants.

From five to seven hundred persons have applied for information regarding Manitoba and the North-West, and in all cases such information as was at my disposal was furnished. Of these applicants many were farmers, farm labourers, and a portion mechanics, who had formed a very favourable opinion of the new country, and were determined to become settlers in it. The depression in nearly every branch of industry has induced hundreds of the working men to view with favour the advantages offered by free grants of Government land. Large numbers have already gone from our Province, and next spring will no doubt witness a still larger emigration.

The new settlement on the River St. John, as well as those in the northern parts of the Province are in a thriving condition, and have received accessions to their population. A considerable number of Danes have proceeded to the settlement of New Denmark in the County of Victoria. These people came out in the Allan line of steamers; some by way of Quebec and others by way of Halifax, thence by rail to St. John. From this port they are forwarded to their destination, viā the River to Fredericton, thence by rail; those who were without means had their fares paid by the Government. They are a sober and industrious class and will make good settlers. They report that numbers of their countrymen will come out next spring.

The following statement will show that the total arrivals for the year are nine

hundred and twenty-seven.

Immigration by sea for 1878.

	Sexes.	
Males		159
Females		61
Dora under	r fourteen	42
boys under	r lourteen	42
Girls "		14
		276
	Wating alities	
77	Nationalities.	
Natives of	England	60
66	England	106
66	Scotland	45
. (Seandinavia	65
	Scandinavia	03
		276

42 Victoria.

NUMBER

Ca plying men, w to be fi

Occupations.
Farmers
R OF PERSONS WHO HAVE ENTERED THE PROVINCE AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE OF ST. STEPHEN AND MCADAM.
At St. Stephen.
Males born in the Dominion
At McAdam.
Born in the Dominion
apt. H. W. Chisholm, Agent for the International Line of steamers between St. John and Boston estimates the number of Canadians, women, and children, who have arrived during the season just closed live hundred, viz.:—
Natives of Canada, men, women, and children
Males born in the Dominion

RECAPITULATION.

Totals.....

Immigrants of	Canadian	origin	by ports of	entr	y		651
" .	English	"	- "	66	* * * * * * * * *	60)	
"	Irish	66	44	"		106	276
"	Scotch	66	"	66	*	45	210
"	Scandinav	ian	"	66	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	65	
						-	
		Tota	al arrivals				927

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT SHIVES,

Immigration Agent.

651 \$11,675 00

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

No. 8.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TRAVELLING IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. John Sumner.)

SOUTH QUEBEC, 25th November, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Report of my operations as Travelling

Immigrant Agent for the past winter and summer seasons.

In accordance with instructions from the Department, dated 18th March last, I proceeded to Rivière du Loup, and from that time until 23rd April, I conveyed the passengers of five steamships that arrived at Halifax, and numbering 863 souls, from

that point as far as Lansdowne, 150 miles west of Montreal.

On the opening of navigation I proceeded to Quebec, and during the summer months until this present, took charge of all immigrants by the mail steamers, as well as those arriving by many of the short-ships, as far as Montreal, at which point I handed them over to the Ontario Agent, in accordance with my instructions; those coming as above, numbered 8,439, and were in excess of my charge in 1877 of over 2,000.

The majority of immigrants during the season has been of a much better class than formerly; the children also brought out by certain parties were more orderly

and better instructed.

I am sorry to say there were a few cases of drunkenness, which it is next to impossible to wholly put down, and which leads to a great deal of disorderly conduct on the trains, and to occasional bad results.

I have during the season paid every attention to the wants and requirements of all under my charge, having meals provided when necessary, and putting them off

the trains at their various destinations.

The number of immigrants who have gone to the Western States, and who of necessity are on the same trains as those remaining in Canada, were about the

same as in 1877.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company have provided good accommodation and rapid transit, and officers and employees of the same have been most courteous and obliging at all stations, and on the road.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SUMNER,

Travelling Immigration Agent.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

No. 9.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SPECIAL IMMIGRATION AGENT, DULUTH.

(MR. W. C. B. GRAHAME.)

Dominion Immigration Agency, Duluth, 24th December, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a Report of operations at this Station during the present year. It has been necessary for me to be almost consfantly travelling, being only in Duluth during the arrival of the boats. This will appear explain plain I that have by rail thirteen when 1 travelled thousand two hundred and ninety (13,290) miles This last trip was with parties hundred and twenty (120) miles on horseback. leaving United States and going into British Territory. The whole distance travelled during the season being about thirteen thousand four hundred (13,400) miles; this at the usual rate of mileage (5 cents) in this country would amount to about six hundred and seventy (\$670) dollars for mileage only, instead of which my whole travelling expenses for the season amount to something less than two hundred (\$200)

The expenditure may appear a little heavy this season, but it must be borne in mind that this was our first year at this place, and we had many things to get that

will not have to be bought another year.

In reference to immigrants passing through Duluth en route for Manitoba and the North-West Territories, I may say that in addition to the seven thousand four hundred (7,100) souls mentioned in my tables, there have (as near as can be ascertained) passed by way of Chicago and St. Paul about three thousand five hundred (3,500) souls, making a total of about eleven thousand (11,000); of this number about seven (7) per cent., including labouring men, have returned, with very little prospect of coming out again, about five (5) per cent. have settled in the United States, and about ten (10) per cent. have returned to dispose of property and go back with their families.

There were also about seventy mounted police who cannot be classed as actual settlers, so that the real increase in population of Manitoba and North-West Territories, by immigration, would be about eight thousand five hundred (8,500) souls, two hundred and ten (210), of whom, with forty-one horses, ninety head of cattle, waggons, ploughs, and other agricultural implements, and about forty thousand (\$40,000) dollars in money, I got from Minnesota and Dakota, at a cost to the Department of about sixty (\$60) dollars, which is included in my travelling expenses. These people have principally settled west of Winnipeg, and some have gone to the

Saskatchewan, all apparently well pleased with their new homes.

I would respectfully suggest to the Department the advisability of encouraging or assisting, a good healthy class of domestic servants. This is an element very much needed in the North-West, as it is a very difficult matter to get then at any wages. I know of numbers of young girls in Montreal and Quebe who are glad to get situations at from four to six (\$4 to \$6) dollars per month, who would get from twelve to fifteen in Winnipeg, while in service, and a certainty of good comfortable homes in the future, as so many of our young Canadian farmers are settling alone in the North-West, and are compelled to lead a bachelon's life, or intermarry with the Indian women, while the introduction of a number of good health, young women into the Province and North-West, would have a tendence

to elevate the morals of our young men, who would be very ready to embrace all the responsibilities of matrimony, were it possible to find good helpmates. I have several letters from parties in Winnipeg and the North-West on this subject, and the matter could be worked up this winter so that a number could go out early in the spring. The number should not be very great at first, as only those should be taken for whom situations could be provided at once.

I made it my business to go to Grand Forks, recently, to enquire into the truth of the numerous reports of small-pox prevalent there. I felt anxious on account of it being the starting point of the Winnipeg stage. I find there have been a few cases of small-pox in some of the Scandinavian settlements near there, but really nothing of importance. I enclose a letter from the Roman Catholic priest to the North-Western Chronicle, which will explain more fully the true state of affairs.

"LETTER FROM REV. FATHER SHIVER IN REGARD TO THE SMALL-POX REPORTS AND OTHER MATTERS.

"(Correspondence of the Pioneer-Press.)

"Grand Forks, D. T., Dec. 9, 1878.—Will you please insert this item for the benefit of the community at large?

"Friends and citizens, I am the Catholic pastor of this place, twenty-five years on this continent, attending missions. What I am going to state is the bare truth.

"Yes, few cases of small-pox broke out up here, at about thelve miles from this place, among the Norwegians—nowhere else. Few deaths occurred there, and Dr. Haeston, who attended them, died here. The fathers of this city, as well as Dr. Simons and Dr. Owen, deserve all praise for all the precautions taken in regard to that loathsome disease. None at all at present among the Norwegians, and never any case here. That is all.

"Let me tell you that we get along nicely here. This is a healthy and very promising country, this Red River valley. Indeed, our people are good, industrious, cheerful, and moral. Of course, we are beginners; but, with God's blessing, we will thrive, and every one is aware to-day that we grow the best wheat of the world. With time and labor we feel quite certain to be able to compete with any one in anything concerning industry, commerce, agriculture, railroads, comforts of life, morality and good behavior of people, etc.

"'Success, peace, and happiness to every one,' is our motto.

"FATHER SHIVER."

I cannot close my Report without speaking in the very highest terms of the kind gentlemanly manner in which our people and myself have been treated by the

United States Customs officials.

To Dr. T. Smith, Collector of the Port of Duluth; M. H. Bywater, Deputy Collector; Jas. D. Ray, Special Deputy; W. H. Smith and Chas. F. Johnson, Landing Waiters; and F. B. Smith, Customs Broker, I owe in a great measure any success that may have attended my efforts to make our people as comfortable as possible. These gentlemen have ever been ready to do all in their power to smooth over the thousand little difficulties that usually impede travellers at a port of this kind, and have always cheerfully rendered me any assistance I have asked of them.

I must also speak in the highest terms of gratitude of A. S. Chaise, Esq, Chief Agent of the Railway Companies, who, with his efficient and gentlemanly staff of assistants, has certainly done all in his, or their, power to make everything as

pleasant as possible for our people and myself.

In fact, with one or two exceptions, our people have received nothing but kindness from all those with whom they came in contact.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. C. B. GRAHAME,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

35

ANNUAL REPORT of Immigrants into the Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territory via Duluth, for the Year, 1878.

	Total.	1,004 1,258 1,107 1,107 873 873 600 103	3, 7,401
States.	Children.	100 100 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	323
Sta	Women.	2824922	214
United	Men.	35. 35. 37. 37. 37.	251
gia.	Children.	191 29	231
Russia.	Women.	1: 2: 00: 1:	99 \$
-	Children.	19 3 51 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	108 64
Scandinavia	Women.	93 4	721
Scand	Men.	2000010	93
	Children.	460000000000000000000000000000000000000	26
Germany.	Women.	2046	26 5
Gerr	Men.	20200	41
	Children.		6
France.	Women.	w - 0 - ::::!	1-
Fra	Men.	0 1 1 1 1 1 1	2
tain.	Children.	80 80 12 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	344
Great Britain	Women.	38 38 39 17 11 12 13 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	181
Grea	Men.	18 57 57 32 13 17 17	.213
wick tia.	Children.	6 21 35 21 30 30 6 14	133
Erunswick and a Scotia.	Women.	23 28 28 13 21 11	105
New E B Nova	Men.) 16 31 19 14 11 11	115
	Children.	885 74 24 39 39 39	389
Quebec	Women.	32 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	236
0	Men.	59 92 62 62 21 21 13 18	290
	Children.	166 383 199 123 86 125 92	1,174
ntario.	Women,	110 221 120 68 72 99 47	737
0	Men.	4443 783 7483 171 89 126 56	1,916
	Arrivals in	April	Totals

WM. C. B. GRAHAME, Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

DULUTH, 31st December, 1878.

No. 10.

REPORT OF SPECIAL IMMIGRATION AGENT, DETROIT.

(R. WHITEFORD, M.D.)

DETROIT, 30th December, 1878.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report of proceedings as

Special Immigration Agent for Manitoba, for the year 1878, as follows:

Acting under special instructions I arranged for a series of lectures on Manitoba and meetings for the purpose of promoting emigration through the State of New York, which I visited during January and beginning of February, lecturing in Ogdensburg, Syracuse, Rochester, holding meetings in these and other cities, distributing pamphlets and maps descriptive of the North-West, placing myself in communication with Canadian Societies in larger cities. I found in many places a considerable number of Canadians, a large proportion of whom were desirous of bettering their condition by emigrating; in Buffalo and other large cities I found large numbers out of employment; returning to Detroit by way of Canada I distributed in many cities of the Province of Ontario, the circulars, pamphlets and maps issued by the Department of Agriculture and Immigration.

During the latter part of February and beginning of March until the 14th, I remained in Illinois principally in Chicago, advertising the Canadian North-West in the local press, holding meetings and giving information viva-voce and by correspondence

to intending emigrants, at my office in the city.

From the 21st March to 6th April, I lectured in western Michigan and in Wisconsin, remaining several days in the larger cities, as Milwaukee, Green Bay, &c., placing myself in communication with editors and reporters of principal papers, to bring Manitoba into public notice, by descriptions of the country, reports of lectures and meetings. In the same manner during April and May I travelled through Southern Illinois and part of Missouri, remaining several days in St. Louis, Missouri,

making known the liberal offers of the Canadian Government.

I also, during May, visited the western portion of Wisconsin, and several towns in Minnesota, Iowa and Dakota, where I expected to find settlements of Canadians. Meeting, in several places, some few emigrants from the Eastern States to Manitoba, returning discontented to their former homes, and feeling in my mission the pernicious effects of their calumnies against Manitoba, I resolved to visit the Red River Settlement again, to ascertain the progress made by the settlers since my last visit two years ago. Accordingly, I continued my journey to the Red River; at Dufferin, the able and active Dominion Immigration Agent, J. E. Têtu, Esq., kindly accompanied me through the different settlements in our praire Province. I, with pleasure, and as I expected, found the colonists prosperous and contented, having made considerable progress in two years. I returned to my labours in the Western States, realy to disabuse in my lectures those who had believed the false statements made by these stragglers from Manitoba; too easily discouraged, they preferred the hardships and slavery of the workshops of the eastern manufacturing cities to the independence and plenty they would have obtained in the fertile valley of the Red River; they may have cause to regret the refusal of the liberal offers of the Canadian Government.

In July I visited Southern Michigan and Indiana, and in the same manner imparted a knowledge of the new field for emigrants. In August and September, I lectured in Northern Illinois, and visited many cities in Michigan, viz.: Jackson, Pontiac,

Kalamazoo, Ann Harbor, Muskegon, Haven, &c.

I again visited Canadian settlements in Minnesota, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Centerville, and Petit Canada, in October; revisited Indiana in November, and Illinois in December, where, as elsewhere, I took all means possible to promote emigration to our new Provinces and Territories, as the Departmental officers know by letters, papers, advertisements, and articles describing Manitoba in largely circulated papers, sent at different times to the Department of Agriculture for the approval of its Minister.

I would extend my thanks to all who helped me in the mission I had to fulfil, of whom I can but mention a few in this Report: the press of the west, both English and French, editors and proprietors, have considerably helped the recognized success of this Western Agency; the different railway companies have also done all in their power to promote immigration to Manitoba by reduction of fares, &c.; to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company I am indebted for pamphlets published by them of Mr. Dawes' description of Manitoba; to the Detroit and Milwaukee Company for guides to Manitoba (folders for distribution); to the Michigan Central Company, and to the Chicago and North-Western Company for numerous favours granted to my emigrants and me.

The North-Western Transportation Co. (formerly Beatty Line) from Windsor and Sarnia, has also favoured emigration by granting me special and reduced rates for

my emigrants.

In conclusion, Sir, I beg to state that during this, as in former years, I have tried to do my duty to the utmost of my abilities, always abiding by instructions given to me by the Department. I have no doubt that the present large immigration of settlers and farmers to Manitoba from the different States visited by me, namely, the Western States and Territories, part of the Eastern and Central States, in this and former years, will give the Department satisfactory proof of the efficiency of this Western Immigration Agency.

It is now known to your Department, that the immigration into the Dominion of Canada from the United States has largely increased this year, and judging from the numerous letters I am constantly receiving from all parts of the United States, from persons wishing to emigrate, I have no doubt but that double the number will seek homes in our fertile prairies of the North-West during

next year.

Respectfully submitting this Report to your favourable consideration,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient, humble servant,

R. WHITEFORD,

Agent.

The Honourable,

The Minister of Agriculture,

Ottawa.

No. 11.

ANNUAL REPORT OF HALIFAX AGENT. (Mr. Edwin Clay.)

Immigration Office, Halifax, 31st December, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information, a Report	of the working
f this Agency for the year ending 31st December, 1878.	
Number of arrivals direct from Great Britain	
" " Viá St. Lawrence	9
" " " Viâ United States, as per	
Customs returns sent to this office	119
Total number arriving so far as known	2,170
These have been distributed so far as known as follow:—	
New Brunswick	75
Prince Edward Island	35
Quebec	398
Ontario	653
Eastern States	81
Western States	119
Remaining in Nova Scotia	640
Destination unknown	169
	Activities as the contents
	2,170
The general classification has been:—	
	1,186
Females	420
Children	366
Not recorded	189
	9.150
Nationalities:—	2,170
English	1,280
Irish	329
Scotch	
	199
	133
French and Belgian	114
French and Belgian	114 40
French and Belgian Icelanders Other Countries.	114 40 156
French and Belgian	114 40
French and Belgian Icelanders Other Countries.	114 40 156 118
French and Belgian. Icelanders. Other Countries. Unknown	114 40 156
French and Belgian. Icelanders. Other Countries. Unknown. Trades or occupation:— Farmers	114 40 156 118
French and Belgian. Icelanders. Other Countries. Unknown. Trades or occupation:— Farmers	114 40 156 118
French and Belgian. Icelanders. Other Countries. Unknown. Trades or occupation:—	$ \begin{array}{r} 114 \\ 40 \\ 156 \\ 118 \\ \hline 2,170 \\ \hline 62 \end{array} $
French and Belgian. Icelanders. Other Countries. Unknown Trades or occupation:— Farmers Farm and General Labourers. Mechanics	$ \begin{array}{r} 114 \\ 40 \\ 156 \\ 118 \\ \hline 2,170 \\ \hline 62 \\ 858 \end{array} $
French and Belgian. Icelanders. Other Countries. Unknown Trades or occupation:— Farmers Farm and General Labourers. Mechanics. Clerks and Traders.	114 40 156 118 2,170 62 858 182
French and Belgian. Icelanders. Other Countries. Unknown. Trades or occupation:— Farmers. Farm and General Labourers. Mechanics. Clerks and Traders. Female Servants.	114 40 156 118 2,170 62 858 182 50
French and Belgian. Icelanders. Other Countries. Unknown Trades or occupation:— Farmers Farm and General Labourers. Mechanics. Clerks and Traders.	114 40 156 118
French and Belgian. Icelanders. Other Countries. Unknown. Trades or occupation:— Farmers. Farm and General Labourers. Mechanics. Clerks and Traders. Female Servants.	114 40 156 118

Large numbers still continue to come from the United States of whom we get no official statement. And I have received quite a number of applications for information about lands in the Province, from parties in nearly every section of the Northern, Eastern and Western States, and had an application from a whole colony in Texas, but owing to a delay in their letter reaching my office they went elsewhere.

It will be observed that quite an addition has been made to the Icelandic Settlement in Musquodoboit. The new arrivals are strong, healthy-locking people and no doubt will prove as good settlers as those who came out a few years ago.

We have had but little sickness among the immigrants, only one case for

Hospital.

I am under an obligation to the gentlemen of Messrs. Cunard's office, Mr. Berg, Interpreter of the I.C.R., and to Mr. Muncey of the Customs Department, for acting as interpreters at times when I was at a stand still.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant.

EDWIN CLAY.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

MONTHLY RETURN of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Italifax, Nova Scotia, Immigration Agency for the Year ending 31st December, 1878.

	West'n States.	9 9 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 119
	East'n States.	1 17 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
ON.	Manitoba.	
INATI	.oirataO	53 768 192 192 192 38 38 653
DEST	Quebec.	18 118 93 13 13 162 162 162 38
GENERAL DESTINATION	INCES.	25. 22 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
GE	Lower Provinces	1100742881
	Lowe N. S.	418.27.24.1.00.4.0.0.4.0.0.4.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0
ON.	Female Ser-	66 1939 39 10 10 10 17 17
Occupation	Clerks, &c.	13 16 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
0001	Mechanics.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
TRADES OR	Farmers and General La- borers.	862 2017 2017 2017 388 387 27 442 442 442 442 442
TRA	Farmers.	44 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
	Other Countries.	20 2 4 4 6 2 2 2 2 3 3 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
	French and Belgians.	10 28 28 3 3 3 10 10
IES.	Scandinavians	75 75 22 22 22 137
NALIT	German.	35
Nationalities	Scotch.	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
4		220 111 2 113 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	Finglish.	98 115 245 245 44 44 443 473 116 116 116 1175
sluoS 10	Total Number o	121 157 455 471 72 72 72 101 67 67 48 192 250 250
	Children,	255 81 106 117 17 17 17 17 17 17 142 42 42 42 43 43
Sexes.	Female.	17 17 16 16 16 18 13 46 46 46 46 429
	Male.	287 287 287 287 287 44 44 45 52 30 109 1159 1159
-irB Bri-	Direct from Gr	121 157 455 471 72 72 78 39 92 67 48 192 250
vals viû	Number of Arri	

41

Not more than one-half of those marked for Nova In the above 40 of those marked "Scandinavians" were Icelanders who have settled in this Province. Scotia have remained here.

Over 50 Cornish Miners came from Newfoundland.

January 6th, 1879.

SDWIN CLAY, Agent.

STATEMENT showing the number and Destination of all Passes issued from the Halifax Office during the Year ended 31st December, 1878.

Destination				
Berlin, Ont.	Destination.		Destination.	
Napanee	Berlin, Ont. Barrie. Bristol. Bowmanville. Brantford Brockville. Belleville. Campbellton. Compton. Cobourg. Chatham, Ont Dorchester, N.B. Dundas. Fergus. Guelph Georgetown Ingersoll. Hamilton. Hamburg Kingston, Ont. London, Ont. Lindsay. Londonderry, N.S. Montreal. Moncton, N.B. Mitchell. Napanee.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ 2 18 4 1 3 $7\frac{1}{2}$ 4 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 1 4 21 1 14 26 $12\frac{1}{4}$ $71\frac{7}{4}$ 143 2 1 1	Port Stanley. Port Colborne Peterboro' Picton, Ont. Picton, Ont. Picton, N.S. River du Loup Quebec. Richmond Junction. Shubenacadie, N.S. Stewlacke, N.S. Stellarton, N.S. Stellarton, N.S. Sherbrooke St. John, N.B. Smith's Falls, Ont. St. Thomas St. Mary's Sackville, N.B. Strathroy. Thompson, N.S. I oronto Truro, N.S. Weldford, N.B. Whitby Windsor Junction Windsor, Ont.	1 1 1 1 1 7 7 3 63 3 3 6 8 2 4 9 5 7 1 1 1 2 6 3 6 3 6 3 6 2 1 3 3 3 1 1 1 1 2 6 1 3 6 3 6 1 1 1 1 1 2 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

STATEMENT showing the number of returned Settlers and others not known as such.

Port of Entry.	Number.	Value of Effects.	Remarks.
Sydney	2		Number of family not given. At this Port no account is kept of the number, only the value of effects.
Londonderry . ,	21 6	4,079 00 186 00 200 00	
Annapolis	64	3,721 00	In this case we have the number of persons given.
Barrington Yarmouth Cornwallis	2 2 4	264 00 200 00 500 00	
BridgetownWindsorAmherst	7 4 6	1,050 00 352 00 835 00	•
Total	119	\$18,940 00	1

If the steamers coming from the United States were required to furnish the Collector of Customs with a "list," as the steamers from the old country do, we should have our returns very much more perfect, and a very large increase in both the number of settlers and the value of their goods.

EDWIN CLAY.

Government Immigration Agent.

No. 12.

ANNUAL REPORT OF LONDON (ONT.) AGENT.

(MR. A. G. SMYTH.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY, LONDON, ONT., 31st December, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1878, on the usual forms namely:—

1st. Tabular Statement for twelve months, showing total number of arrivals,

their nationalities, trades or occupations, and general location.

2rd. The number of arrivals viá the St. Lawrence and the United States, with the total number remaining in Canada.

3rd. The arrivals monthly, the number assisted with meals, and the number distributed by free passes to their place of destination.

4th. Statement showing the stations and the total number of passes issued.

5th. Statement of arrivals from the United States, of actual settlers, at the ports of Windsor, Sarnia, Collingwood, Amherstburgh and Port Stanley, their nationalities, number of males, females and children, and the value of their effects, as entered at said custom houses, amounting, with the value only of the entries at London, to \$146,282, and representing 1,883 persons, and I have no doubt 600 more can be added for London at least, making nearly 2,500 as returned to Canada from the United States.

The number of arrivals during the year at this Agency, you will observe, is very little short of last year, and although a year of much depression in all kinds of business, I found no trouble in providing employment for willing labourers, and more particularly of the agricultural class. Many farmers applied often, and could not be supplied, and had eventually to hire men whose knowledge of farming was very limited. A very few domestic servants arrived, not at all adequate to the demand.

The immigrants were all, with only two or three exceptions, in capital health, and so far as I could learn, remained so. We have a good demand for all the information to be had respecting the Province of Manitoba, and the coming season will no doubt see a large immigration to that point, and if arrangements can be made to assist families by issuing an immigrant ticket at as low a rate as we now pay the Railway companies, it would be a great boon to many.

I have also sent some on to the Muskoka District, and those I have heard from are well satisfied with their chances to procure a good home in a reasonable time.

I have already farmers applying for good skilled labourers for spring work, and I consider the coming season will be a good one to settle agriculturists, and as many good domestic servants as can be induced to come out.

I have the honour to be Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. G. SMYTH,

General Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

MONTHLY RETURN of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at London, Ontario, Immigration Agency, for the twelve months | ending 31st December, 1878.

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A. G. SMYTH, Government Immigration Agent.

31st December, 1878.

STATEMENT A.—Showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the London Agency for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1878; and their nationality, the number assisted with provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

Country from.	Viâ St. Lawrence.	Viâ United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England Ireland	652 126 63 23 127 991	85 55 18 53 3 151	737 181 81 76 3 278	696 127 63 14 43	41 54 18 62 3 235 *413	351	259½

^{* 22} of these to Manitoba.

STATEMENT B.—Showing the total number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with at the London Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1878.

Months.	Viâ St. Lawrence.	Viû United States.	Total.	Number Fed.	Number distributed by Free Passes.
January. February. March April. May June July August September October November December	20 47 62 77 219 78	26 27 44 49 42 46 28 14 21 22 31	56 47 91 111 119 265 106 132 114 95 134	18 14 24 39 55 55 18 25 32 20 26 25	$15\frac{1}{2}$ 5 20 $18\frac{1}{2}$ $13\frac{1}{2}$ $60\frac{1}{2}$ $30\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $16\frac{1}{2}$ $13\frac{1}{2}$ $27\frac{1}{2}$
Total	991	365	1,356	351	259½

STATEMENT C.—Shewing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by free passes, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1878

Stations.	Adult Passes.	Stations	Adult Passes.
Hensall Windsor Windsor Clifford Clandeboye Ingersoll Brantford Guelph St. Thomas Dorchester Shannonville Blythe Hamilton Lucan Toronto. Hyde Park Chatham Beamsville Woodstock Longwoods Glencoe Ailsa Craig Strathroy Centralia. Sarnia Ridgetown Park Hill Simcoe Stratford	$\begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{2} \\ 6 \\ 4 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 2 \\ 9 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 49 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 9 \\ 30 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 3 \\ 12 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 1$	Goderich Seaforth Wingham Bothwell Clifton Tilsonburgh Essex Centre Port Stanley Exeter Wyoming Amherstburgh Glanworth Napanee Jona Morden Crossing Mount Brydges Ripley Westminster Lucknow Camlachie Kippen Kincardine Oil City Thorndale Galt Petrolis Comber	1 3 6 2 7 1 9 9 6 1 8 1 1 ½ 3 1 1 1 ½ 3 6 1 1 2 ½ 3 6 1 1 2 ½ 3 6 1 2 5 9 ½

Return of Settlers and the value of their effects, arriving at the Port of Collingwood, from 1st January to 31st December, 1878.

	Number.	Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Other.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Value.
Collingwood	48	11	10	5	16	6	14	14	20	\$ cts. 1,685 00

RETURN of Settlers and the value of their effects, arriving at the Port of Sarnia, from 1st January to 31st December, 1878.

	Number.	Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Other.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Value.
Sarnia	917	553	153	46	94	71	2.47	258	412	\$ cts. 29,387 00

RETURN of Settlers and the value of their effects, arriving at the Port of Amherstburgh, from 1st January to 31st December, 1878.

	Number.	Canadian.	English.	Irish,	Scotch.	Other.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Value.
Amherstburgh	241	101	81	5	11	43	77	68	96	\$ cts. 7,897 00

RETURN of Settlers and the value of their effects, arriving at the Port of London and at Port Stanley, from 1st January to 31st December, 1878.

	Number.	Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Other.	Male.	Female.	Children,	Value.
London Port Stanley	8	4		4	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		4	4		No particulars as to number, etc., only value, \$68,922 00. \$1,095 00

RETURN of Settlers and the value of their effects, arriving at the Port of Windsor, from 1st January to 31st December, 1878.

	Number.	Canadian.	English.	frish.	Scotch.	Other.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Value.
Windsor	669	271	86	18	31	263	206	224	239	\$ cts. 37,296 00

RECAPITULATION.

SUMMARY OF CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Port of	Collingwood	48	souls.	Value o	f effect	S	\$1,685	00
	Sarnia					************		00
66	Amherstburgh	241	"	"	"		7,897	00
	Stanley			66	"		1,095	00
	London (Not given)			"	"	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	68,922	00
	Windsor	669	"	"	"		37,296	00
	1,	,883					\$146,282	00

No. 13.

ANNUAL REPORT OF WINNIPEG AGENT.

(MR. WM. HESPELER.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,

WINNIPEG, 31st December, 1878.

Sir, -- I have the honour to submit, for your information, my Report for the year 1878.

The number of immigrants that were accommodated at the Government Sheds during the season exceeded those of last year by 991, amounting in all to 2,496 persons. This, however, I can only consider to be about one-third of the total number that landed in Winnipeg, not having the means of securing a record, except of such as were accommodated in the Government Sheds.

The health of the arriving immigrants was in the case of the adults good, but it was not so with the children, in consequence of some families arriving early in the season, whose children were afflicted with measles, and this contagious disease spread through the sheds, so that even with the greatest care and exertions of the attending physician, Dr. Lynch, it was impossible to suppress it up to the close of the season.

I very much regret not having a small building apart from the sheds, in which I could place those who are afflicted with sickness, so as not to endanger other immigrants.

The immigrants from the eastern Provinces were of a superior class, and were well provided with means, sufficient to stock and start upon their farms, such being now facilitated by the reduced cost of all necessities, including implements and cattle.

The limited immigration from Great Britain is a matter of great regret.

The immigrants from the United States were, more than previously, of a good farming class, bringing with them implements and stock.

The Mennonite immigration suffered again from the effects of the Eastern War, but I am in a position to conclude that next season will bring us a large influx.

The old (Rat River) Mennonite Reserve had an increase of six (6) villages, making now in all forty-four (44) villages, and the census taken by me this fail shows that there are 9,214 acres under cultivation, with this year's moderate yield of 184,200 bushels of grain, thus showing an increase of 2,014 acres under cultivation from last year upon said Reserve. The settlers express themselves contented and happy in their new homes, while the appearance of their villages and lands must convince every visitor of the adaptability and practical knowledge of these settlers.

The French-Canadian immigration from the United States has, during the last season, been very satisfactory. The Manitoba Colonization Society has rendered

them very valuable assistance.

The greater number of immigrants selected the western part of the Province and the adjoining territory for location, but I expect that a change will be effected during the coming season in the case of such immigrants as have sufficient means to purchase lands, since the Department of the Interior has completed nearly all the half-breed reserve allotments, which contain the most desirable lands and localities within the Province.

The opening of the branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, will all o offer a new field for commercial and mechanic classes of immigrants, as the opening of the different stations upon said line will induce the establishment of local commercial centres; and operations, such as the building of mills, grain storehouses, stores, hotels and workshops have already been commenced on several stations on the Railway line.

In my opinion, immigration to this promising Province and Territories, particularly from the European countries, could most legitimately economically be furthered, through the circulation of periodical printed statements, based upon facts, setting forth the advantages and progress of this Province and the North-West Territory. These statements should be distributed among the settlers, who would gladly forward them to their friends in their former homes; and the fact of intending emigrants being informed through the hands of their own friends, who would naturally not send anything but what their own experience could justify, would be a better guarantee than any statements that could be advanced through agents.

I also think it my duty to state that, in many cases great mistakes have been made by professional men and merchants' clerks coming to this particularly agricultural Province.

With improved means of communication through railway facilities, I consider the prospects of immigration to this Province a very hopeful one for the coming season.

> I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant, WM. HESPELER.

> > Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable The Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

No. 14.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ICELANDIC AGENT.

(MR. JOHN TAYLOR.)

Gimli, District of Keewatin, 31st December, 1878.

Sir,—I have the honour to enclose herewith the Annual Report of my Agency. I beg to direct your attention more especially to the fact of there being so much excellent and easily accessible public land adjoining the Icelandic Reserve, the speedy occupation of which, by Canadians, would be of the utmost advantage to this colony,

as well as to the Dominion at large.

The winter of 1877-78 was a very eventful one for this colony, as the Icelanders were then left to their own resources to maintain themselves. Many of the people were apprehensive of suffering from a scarcity of food. It had been ascertained that the larger portion had provided a sufficiency, but others had not enough and would require assistance. A few families were already destitute, and these being mostly the idle and wasteful ones, accustomed to live on the benevolence of others, threatened to be a serious embarrassment to those who could with difficulty provide for themselves. The last remaining stores were carefully distributed, and the want of snow for sleighing prevented further supplies from reaching us until the middle of January.

Preparatory measures were being arranged for the removal of some of the colonists to Winnipeg, and for sheltering them there, so that they might obtain food

for 'heir labour.

But the winter fishing was successful for the first time since arriving here; some good fishing grounds having been discovered near Grindstone Point. Besides supplying the wants of the colony, a great many fish were taken to the Winnipeg market and sold at high prices. Farmers from the Province drove their teams to the fishing grounds and exchanged their flour for the fine fresh fish.

Although there was no sleighing on the roads, yet travelling on the ice was good and proved very advantageous. Flour was obtained in sufficient quantity, and fish were taken from 100 to 150 miles by dogs, oxen and horses, so that our position afforded us free intercourse for six weeks, until the beginning of

March, which other inland settlements were unable to participate ir.

The early breaking up of our ice roads proved embarrassing, as the funds available by the partial payment of quarantine accounts reached me too late, so that before navigation opened all the flour ir. the colony had been exhausted. On the 27th April a steamboat forced her way through the thin ice which yet blocked Gimli

Bay, and our much needed supplies came safely to hand.

Although this was certainly a time of privation to many, yet there was no such thing as starvation in the colony. Potatoes were plentiful and the fishing season set in a month or six weeks earlier than usual, so that little more than a month intervened between the close of the winter fishing in the end of January to the commencement of the spring season early in March. Abundance of fish were obtained in the spring and during the summer.

About the end of April some flour and other provisions were received by some of the Icelanders from the Norwegian congregations in the States, to whom they had made a strong appeal for aid at the time when apprehension of suffering during the winter alarmed many of the people. The kind gifts however did not reach them until

the winter was safely past, and the healthy, hearty looks of the recipients indicated very plainly that they had not suffered greatly from want of food.

very plainly that they had not suffered greatly from want of food.

Quite a large party of Icelanders came down in the steamer from Winnipeg on the opening of the navigation, to visit their friends here, and a much larger number left the colony by the same boat to find work in the Province during the summer.

There was much warm weather during the month of April, which was succeeded by very violent thunder storms. May set in very stormy and wintry. More snow fell on the 2nd than during all the winter previously. Heavy rains soon followed, flooding the fields, so that no grain could be sown before the middle of the month. Heavy rains again set in on the 23rd, but the month closed with dry weather. Much spring work was done all the month of June. But a grub or cutworm destroyed much of the growing grain, and in the gardens a fly also committed much damage. The want of rain stopped vegetation generally. There was very little expectation at that time of any crop this season, but on the 28th the rains again set in. Heavy storms of thunder and rain prevailed until the 25th July, flooding the fields and spoiling much grain.

Potatoes promised much better than other crops, and good samples of young

ones were common by the 15th July, two months after planting.

The continued heavy rains in August so flooded the low lands and hay marshes that much difficulty was found in making hay, and many obtained a short supply in consequence. So much grain was injured that only about 300 bushels were reaped. Some fields which the grub had entirely laid bare in June, again sprouted in July, producing heavy crops, but too late for reaping, being cut in October for fodder.

The important fact is, however, fully established that the soil and climate are very suitable for the cultivation of grain. The yield of potatoes was so large that only 18c. to 20c. per bushel could be obtained for them here. Great quantities have been fed to cattle and pigs. Other root crops were mostly destroyed by the grub, but turnips succeeded well.

This grub or cut-worm was more destructive in the Province south of us than here, and had the fields been better cultivated and drained in this reserve, the crops

would have suffered less from the wet season.

The first white frost was on the 11th September, but it was not until the 21st that plants in the gardens were destroyed. Many heavy gales then followed, especially on the 21st September and 15th Cetober. This last was the most furious gale experienced here, the direction being from N.E., and being in the fishing season proved destructive to the fishermen's nets and lines. Frost set in the next day, and continued steadily, with only a few hours intermission, until 9th November. Two weeks of fine summer weather followed. The first snow storm was on the 26th November, and the sleighing has been good since then to the close of the year. About 8 inches of snow is now on the ground. The temperature has been moderate and steady, being near to zero all the time. The mercury fell once only to —32°

for a short time. The winter has been generally pleasant to date.

The fishing was good at the beginning of 1878. Thousands of the finest white fish were taken in January. There was little or nothing done in February, but in March there was better success. Fish were plentiful all through the spring and summer season. Very vigorous efforts were made to secure a large catch in the fall. Large parties combined for this purpose, and sailed north to the favorite haunts of the whitefish. But the unusually stormy season baffled their exertions. Many nets were injured or lost, and as the storms were generally from the east, it was too rough on the west coast to fish. A few men who had gone to the east side of the lake were more fortunate, and secured a few thousand fish. On the 3rd of November the fishing parties returned home unsuccessful, having been absent since the 9th of October The ice took on Lake Winnipeg on 10th December, and the winter fishing is being now vigorously prosecuted. The results thus far are highly satisfactory. The number of fish taken is large, and the prices obtained for them at the fishing grounds are nearly double those of last winter. There is a gratifying display of energy throughout the Colony which will doubtless produce good results.

A considerable increase has taken place in the number of cattle, many having been purchased in the Province and brought here. The number of working oxen is rapidly increasing, which enables the farmers to draw home their wood, hay and provisions more comfortably than formerly. The number of sheep owned by the Icelanders is still very small, as the wild dogs escaped from the Indians have destroyed them during the summer. As many calves were killed by these powerful "husky" dogs, and as every effort to destroy them failed, they became a serious trouble to farmers, necessitating the housing of sheep and calves at night and careful watching at all times. These destructive dogs have been, however, killed lately.

The roads in the Colony were not used much last winter as there was little or no sleighing. The cross-roads made by the settlers were not so wet as usual in the spring. The Government road was very rough and some of the bridges were useless. The wet season made all roads very bad, and those which were most travelled became the worst of all. The roads near Gimli were altogether impassable for carts, and nearly so for foot passengers or cattle. It was difficult to travel anywhere inland till the frost set in. For winter use they are more serviceable, than most of the other roads, being sheltered from snow drifts and heavy storms by the woods through which they are ocated. Some repairs are absolutely necessary on the main or Government road, as the settlers are quite in despair of making it good unless they are aided in doing so. And they have lately received such glowing accounts of the prairies of Dakota, where Icelanders have settled that many have determined to sacrifice the work of past years on their farms, and leave the Colony in the coming spring. It is greatly to be feared that the emigration from Iceland will be entirely stopped, and that a number of hard-working and industrious persons will abandon this country to settle in the States. The loss of a thousand settlers will be far greater to the country than the cost of keeping open a Government road. The settlers have to work very hard to open up and repair the other cross-roads.

A few of the Icelanders having left the Colony in May to settle in the United States, I laid the case before the Lieutenant-Governor at Winnipeg, who detained their property until a telegram from Ottawa settled the affair. The necessity of a Keewatin Government of some sort became apparent, because the Courts in Manitoba

could not exercise any jurisdiction in civil cases in Keewatin.

On the 9th July, in accordance with Departmental instructions, Mr. S. Jonassen went to Quebec to meet there a party of 400 emigrants from Iceland, a number of whom intended settling in the United States. Mr. S. Jonassen returned to Winnipeg on 16th August with 220 persons. I there met them, and having secured the services of a steam tug with a capacious barge, I accompanied them to the Reserve, reaching Gimli very comfortably in 23 hours. Their appearance was very good. All seemed healthy and cheerful, having enjoyed a speedy passage to this place. More than half of this party settled north of Gimli, principally at Icelander's River and vicinity. Of the remainder, some stopped in the Province of Manitoba, and the rest of them near Gimli.

The Allan Line furnished a through ticket from Iceland to Winnipeg and return, to Jon Olafsson, who had been specially appointed by intending emigrants from Iceland, to examine and report upon the suitability of our Colony for their purposes. Jon Olafsson having spent several weeks in the Reserve, returned to Iceland in October, being favourably impressed with the country at Icelander's River, and satisfied of its fitness for his friends and himself to settle in. He intends returning here in 1879.

An exploring party of Icelanders has been engaged for several weeks in the country west of this Reserve. Their report shows the falsity of the statements so often made by ignorant persons, and by those who are unfriendly to this Colony. They met with a choice tract of land west of Icelander's River. To the west of findly, six or seven miles from the lake, the land was higher and drier. A ridge 18 to 20 feet above the surrounding country, formed of gravel and suitable for a main road, was crossed. The country improved as they travelled westward. At the

distance of 21 miles from the lake the wooded country was left, and they entered on a high rolling prairie which extended to Shoal Lake.

If it is desired to open up this fine country for early settlement, a good road could be made to it from Gimli, and the attention of intending settlers directed to it.

The health of this Colony has been good during the past year, except some cases of scarlet fever at the beginning of it, and many cases of measles. Both of these

diseases were brought here from Manitoba.

For the benefit and amusement of the children at and near to Gimli, a Christmas-eve celebration was got up, and was well attended by both the young and old. A well filled Christmas tree, and the display of magic-lantern pictures afforded great pleasure. It would be difficult to find a gathering of children more hearty and healthy-looking than were thus assembled, and this remark may be extended to all the company.

It is estimated that nearly 100 births, and 30 deaths have taken place during 1878; the number of marriages celebrated will be 35 to 40. Correct returns and

statistics of these and all other matters will be collected and forwarded.

In compliance with the request of our late Governor-General, Lord Dufferin when he visited this Colony in September, 1877, that I would inform him in the spring how the colonists had passed through the first winter, after being left to their own resources, I had the honour of communicating to His Lordship the gratifying intelligence that up to the opening of navigation, in April, all were as well as could be expected.

At my suggestion, His Lordship very kindly forwarded two medals to be presented as prizes to the colonists for the best farms. As these medals reached me too late in the season for a fair competition, it was generally considered advisable to hold them over for the season of the next year, 1879. This accordingly has

been done.

In conclusion, I would state as characteristic of the Icelandic immigrant to this country, that a gradual change is taking place in those especially who live with Canadian families, so that I am often misled by their appearance, their dress, and their speech, so much and so closely resembling our own. One point is easily settled while conversing, namely, the nationality of the persons with whom they have lived, whether English, Irish or Scotch. A perfect identification in all respects with our people will eventually take place, so that whether by birth or assimilation, a Canadian population is being rapidly developed here.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN TAYLOR,

Icelandic Agent.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

No. 15.

REPORT ON ICELANDIC COLONISTS OF 1878.

(Mr. S. Jonassen, Assistant Icelandic Agent.)

ICELANDER'S RIVER, KEEWATIN,
3rd September, 1878.

Sir,-I have the honour to submit, for your information, the following report

concerning my trip to Quebec this summer to meet Icelandic immigrants.

On the 1st of July I received a letter from Mr. John Taylor, Icelandic Agent of Gimli, enclosing your telegram, dated Ottawa, June 25th, instructing him to send me to Quebec to meet the Icelanders.

In compliance with these instructions I left my home here on the 6th of July, by row-boat, but on account of the continuous heavy head winds I did not reach Winnipeg till the 11th. On my way south I called upon Mr. Taylor and conferred

with him about the expected immigration from Iceland.

I left Winnipeg on the 12th of July by steamer to Grand Forks, and in order to make up for lost time, I hired a conveyance from that Point to Fisher's Landing, whence I proceeded by rail, viá Chicago, all the way to Toronto. I arrived in Toronto on the 18th and called upon Mr. J. A. Donaldson, Dominion Immigration Agent, who shewed me his instructions regarding the expected Icelandic emigrants.

On the 19th I left Toronto for Quebec, arriving there on the 20th.

When I arrived in Quebec the Icelanders were expected on the Glasgow steamer "Manitoban," which arrived on the 22nd, but that boat brought word that on account of an accident which happened to the ship in which the Icelanders were to come from Iceland, they did not reach Glasgow in time for her, but were to sail from Glasgow on the 20th in the Allan steamer "Waldensian." In consequence of this delay it was agreed upon by Mr. L. Stafford, Dominion Immigration Agent at Quebec and myself that I should go down to Father Point and wait there till the steamer arrived and come up to Quebec in her. This step we considered desirable, as by it I was enabled to find out all necessary particulars about the Icelanders before they arrived in Quebec. In pursuance of this arrangement I left Quebec on the 24th, arriving at Father Point the same day.

At Father Point I waited till the evening of July 31st, when the steamer "Waldensian," with 422 Icelanders (souls) on board arrived there. I went on board

and arrived in Quebec the next day at 5 p.m.

On the way up to Quebec I found that the emigrants were divided into two parties, one for Canada and the other for the United States. The Canadian party was headed by an Icelander, John Olafsson by name, who has been acting as subagent for the Allan Line in Iceland, he only having 148 souls on his list. But the party intending to go to the States was in charge of two Icelanders, one of whom has been residing in Minnesota for several years, but who went home last fall and worked in the west part of the Island during the winter to induce people to go to Minnesota. The other leader was J. Jonathanson, whom I mentioned in my last report, dated 30th December, 1877, as having returned to Iceland with the intention of working there during the winter to secure immigrants for the Lyon County colony in Minnesota. He had been working in the eastern portion of the Island for this purpose.

As soon as I found out this state of affairs, and having procured the passenger list, I went quietly to work to see the heads of the families to talk matter over with them. The result was that, on landing in Quebec, I had fully three hundred on the Canada list. The rest could not be persuaded to go to Canada at present, some being relations and friends of the Minnesota leaders, and others having relations and friends residing in Minnesota. Several were undecided when they sailed from Scotland as to their destination upon landing in Quebec, but from what I observed, I feel sure that if no one, able to speak their language and acquainted with the circumstances of the Icelanders in Canada, had met them before, or on landing, the whole would have gone through to the States. This is the more probable as the Minnesota leaders could speak the English language, and the emigrants felt more safe in trusting themselves to their guidance than Mr. Olafsson's, who does not understand a word of English. I do not point this out to give myself any particular credit in the matter, but rather as information which may be worth noticing in view of similar cases which might occur in the future.

When taking down the names of those who [decided on going to Canada, on board the ship, I also entered the amount of money that each had, which enabled me to advise Mr. Stafford how to distribute them. In Quebec the Canadian party was

ticketed as follows:

For Winnipeg, 186 souls; for Toronto, 106; for Nova Scotia, 9. Total, 301 souls. But on arriving in Toronto 35 more decided on going to Winnipeg, making the total number of newly arrived Icelanders for Manitoba, 221. Besides, one Icelandic family, consisting of 6 souls, that has been residing in Ontario for three years,

joined the party in Toronto and went on to Winnipeg.

The emigrants who decided on settling in Canada, consisted mostly of married people with their children, the families averaging four and five souls. Most of the grown up people were under middle age, strong and healthy. There were only 24 single men and women in the whole lot, 15 of whom remained in Ontario. Those families that went on to Winnipeg had about \$5,000 in cash with them after paying their passage through, which was pretty equally divided amongst thirty families. A few had very little left, but they were going to friends who I knew were willing and able to help them. Those who remained in Ontario had very little means.

I left Quebec with the emigrants on the evening of the 2nd August, arriving in Toronto on the 4th. We left Toronto on the 6th, part of the people going by Collingwood, in charge of Mr. Wm. Andersen of Quebec and Mr. Olaffson, who speaks Swedish, and part by Sarnia in my charge. Both parties met at Duluth on the 10th, where they had to remain to the 13th, on account of being detained so much on the Lakes as to miss connection with the Red River boat. Thence all proceeded on to Winnipeg in my charge. We arrived in Winnipeg on the 16th, mostly all the people being in good health, they having had favourable weather all the way and not being overcrowded on the boats. No accidents happened and no deaths took place between Quebec and Winnipeg. The people remained in Winnipeg till the 19th, when all but 40 proceeded down to the Icelandic Reserve by a large barge, in tow of a steamer, and all were landed safely and comfortably at Gimli and Sandy Bar the next day: the rate I obtained for them being only \$1 per adult to either point.

The immigrants seem well pleased with this locality, and many have already selected their lots and are busy building their houses. The crops here have turned out much better than was anticipated when I teft, they being in fact excellent in.

many cases, which is an additional encouragement to the new-comers.

Since I arrived, I have been around with the new comers, but particularly with Mr. Olaffson, who intends returning to Iceland this fall, to gather a large party of immigrants for this cotony during the winter, with whom he intends emigrating himself next summer. I thought it was necessary that he should see as much as possible of the place, in order to be able to give a full and correct account of it in Iceland, so I went to a little expense in the matter, to which I hope the Department will not object under the circumstances. Mr. Olaffson is well pleased with what he has seen and he tells me that he finds things much better than he

Icelandic Interpreter.

expected. He also tells me—and that I have heard from many besides him—that several men with considerable means intended to emigrate this year, but could not convert all their property into cash, so they had to remain behind this year, but are going next summer. These and many others he thinks he would be able to induce to settle here, after having seen the place himself and being able to speak from experience.

In conclusion, I may remark that from all accounts the emigration movement seems to be getting more into favour with the better class of farmers in Iceland than

when it commenced.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant.
SIGTR. JONASSEN

To the Honourable,

The Minister of Agriculture,

Ottawa.

No. 16.

ANNUAL REPORT OF DUFFERIN AGENT.

(Mr. J. E. Têtu.)

Dominion Immigration Agency, Dufferin, Manitoba, 31st December, 1878.

Sir,-I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report upon the operations

of this Agency.

The extraordinary mild weather of the winter 1877-78, over the northern portion of this continent, was especially felt in Manitoba, where ploughing was carried on during the last days of December (26th December, 1877), and as early as March, 1878. There was not even enough snow for sleighing during the whole winter, but people located near the Red River, availed themselves of the ice.

For the most part cattle were left out grazing all winter.

Under these circumstances, navigation opened earlier than ever known before, and with it began the season of immigration which was more considerable than that

of the three previous years put together.

The months of May and June, though wet, did not cause as much damage as in the previous year. The crops were growing very rapidly until the latter part of July, when showers and very unusual hot weather took place, and this accounts for the smaller yield of crops, as well as their inferior quality, as compared with previous years. Even without statistics of their amount, one can surely say that they will exceed by far the consumption of this Province.

IMMIGRATION FROM THE EASTERN AND NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Mr. Lalime arrived here with about 400 immigrants, on the 30th April, just one month earlier than the year before. Adding to this number those who afterwards came, Manitoba received from that quarter up to 1st October, 647 immigrants; and since, several families sent through per Lalime's Agency have arrived and settled here, which would bring the total number up to 700.

The immigration from the New England States being very actively promoted and assisted by the Government, has succeeded well, and cannot but increase in

the future.

IMMIGRATION FROM THE WESTERN STATES.

The States of Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, &c., have more

than ever contributed to this year's immigration.

As stated in my last year's Report, the greater part of these immigrants have been essentially practical farmers, and as a rule, having sufficient means, they may be considered a valuable class. Many brought with them horses, cattle, vehicles, farming implements, &c.

These immigrants as well as those from the east appreciated the kind and generous assistance rendered them by the Canadian Government, and are well pleased with the country. It is, I think, a guarantee of the success of this kind of immigration.

Dr. Whiteford, the Lecturing and Travelling Canadian Emigration Agent, visited

Manitoba this summer, accompanying a party of immigrants.

The numerous lectures delivered by him in English and French in the different centres of the Western States have proved to be a success, and I cannot but repeat what I said of this immigration in my report of 1576; that the above mentioned States will be for Manitoba what the European continent has been for the old Provinces of Canada.

IMMIGRATION FROM THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Again this Province has alone supplied more immigrants than all the others put together. Well-to-do farmers constitute the greatest part of this immigration; the other part consists of mechanics, tradesmen, labourers, &c,, &c.

A good deal has been said about the Canadian immigrants not reaching

Manitoba.

In October last I made a stay of a few days at Grand Forks, Dakota Territory, U.S., where diverted immigrants, as a rule, have settled. My mission being unknown, I easily came into contact with men whose interests in the locality and its whereabouts were not of a nature to depreciate the number of immigrants who had taken up land and settled there during the season, and from these I learned that 1,200 immigrants, of which 407 were Canadians, had settled in the vicinity, which would give 480 in all.

On the other side from the State of Minnesota and Dakota, we have received more than half of that number, consequently our loss is not so large as it at first appears

to be.

I have reason to believe these figures to be correct.

This diversion of our immigration to Manitoba into the United States is due, first to the inducements offered by great land owners through their numerous and active agents; second, to the woodlands that were available to settlers on the Red Lake or Red River, on the American side. As there are hardly any more such lands to be taken up there this difficulty is already nearly overcome.

The fact that the future immigration will come by railway will check these somuch per head agents in their work, as it will give them but short time to confer with immigrants on the road, they not having to wait hours and sometimes days for the Red River Transportation Company's boats at Fisher's Landing or Grand Forks,

where the mischief was generally done.

IMMIGRATION FROM THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The Province of Quebec has not largely contributed to this season's immigration, still the number of immigrants from that source is larger than last year.

The same can be said of the Maritime Provinces.

EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION.

Manitoba has received this year a number of English immigrants, but how many I am not capable of stating with accuracy. 271 Russian Mennonites immigrated here, and about 200 Icelanders also came during the summer.

NAVIGATION ON THE RED RIVER.

Navigation of the Red River for transport of immigrants being a thing of the past, very little is to be said about it; simply that considering the circumstances, the officers of the Kittson Line did their best towards helping the immigrants, and for myself personally I thank them very much for their kindness.

GENERAL NOTES AND REMARKS UPON THE PROGRESS OF THE IMMIGRANTS.

I visited the Pembina Mountain District in the latter part of October, and found that the energetic settlers there were rapidly progressing. It was my intention to make as near as possible a census of the population of this growing part of the country and to gather at the same time agricultural statistics similiar to those concerning the Mennonites, but the bad weather which prevailed at the time compelled me to postpone this step. However I succeeded in gathering sufficient information to be certain of the prosperity of that locality. Steam threshing machines, stores, blacksmith shops, a grist mill, saw mill, &c.,&c. have been crected during the present year. The establishment of seven post offices in the same district has been a great boon to the colonists and tended to make that district better known.

Further west still at the Pembina River, Cypress River, Rock Lake, and as far as the Turtle Mountains, some 130 miles west, immigrants have commenced new settlements. At the Turtle Mountains for instance, where good water, timber, rich grazing and prairie land is to be had, stock raising is the object these colonists have in view.

If we take into consideration the scarcity of cattle in the States of Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin, whence this Province has imported for the last eight years or so its supply, the immediate need of the same by our own growing country, for its own consumption, we can easily predict the success of stock raisers.

I have no doubt whatever that a portion of our immigrants of next season will

take that direction.

I think it my duty to remark here that the difficulty of crossing the Pembina River during very nearly the whole summer, will be the greatest obstacle to the extension of the colonization of the country west of that River.

The best wheat of Southern Manitoba has been grown in the Pembina Mountain

District and in the Mennonite Settlement.

RUSSIAN MENNONITE SETTLEMENT.

I may say that this settlement is progressing extraordinarily, and the statistics you will find herewith that I gathered during my last visit, speak sufficiently for themselves. (See Table appended to this Report.) A large portion of the Mennonites in this settlement have not been here more than two or three years—not more than sufficient time to get the land in thorough order after the breaking of the prairie. The results produced, including the erection of the houses and barns of the villages, are proof at once of the great fertility of the soil and the industry of these people.

A few days ago a New York newspaper, which takes considerable interest in immigration, stated that the exodus of Mennonites from Russia this year will reach 15,000, who will settle in colonies in Manitoba, Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska.

To this I may add that a few weeks ago two delegates—the Messrs. Rempel-from Russia visited their countrymen here, and were highly pleased with the land within the Mennonite Reserve of Southern Manitoba. They stated that the Mennonites of this country were far in advance of those of the United States.

Five families of Mennonites who had settled in Minnesota two years ago, have this fall emigrated to Manitoba. Others, their leading man here, Mr. Miller, told me,

will follow as soon as they can dispose of their improved properties.

The report the Messrs. Rempel intend to make at home is to be of such a nature as to greatly favour Manitoba, and we may accordingly expect to have our share of the expected 15,000.

RESERVATION OF THE MANITOBA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The inhabited portion of Township Letellier of this Reservation is altogether settled. A church and schoolhouse have been erected during the present summer. A very large amount of ploughing has been done.

Some colonists have as much as 120 acres under cultivation.

Some draining and fencing have also been done; in fact one cannot help saying.

that this Township is a progressing and promising one.

The Township 3, Range 1, East, a part of this Reservation, will be rapidly settled next spring, as the difficulties between the settlers and the squatters were arranged last fall.

RUSSIAN MENNONITE VILLAGE NEAR SCRATCHING RIVER.

This settlement of some forty families now, without any connection with other. Mennonite colonists, is doing remarkably well.

SCRATCHING RIVER OR MORRIS.

This settlement has grown considerably during the last twelve months. Stores, churches, machine shops, hotels, grist and saw mills have been erected, many of these being brick buildings.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE

Is a parish situated about seven miles south of Morris. It is settled by French-Canadians, as are also for the most part the lots extending thence to the boundary. on the west side of the Red River. The settlers in this section are all prospering, and well pleased with the country.

MARAIS RIVER SETTLEMENT.

The farmers on this little river, running from the west to the east into the Red River, twelve miles north of the boundary, are in general well-to do people, and without question the leading farmers of this part of Manitoba.

ROSEAU RIVER SETTLEMENT.

This locality is also gaining in importance, and like all the places close to railway communication, will be in time a centre of commerce and activity.

EMERSON.

Emerson being the spot where the Pembina Branch and the St. Vincent Railways connect, cannot help being an active commercial centre.

During the present year, churches, stores, grist mills, machine shops of all

kinds, hotels, numerous private residences, &c., have been erected there.

All the importations and exportations of this country having to pass through Emerson, it is without doubt the chief business place of the southern part of Manitoba.

The Custom House Office, the Reception House for the immigrants, and other public offices which will have to be erected there, will of course increase its activity and greatly contribute to its rapid development.

IMPORTATION OF LUMBER.

Owing to the want of snow last winter, the lumbering districts in the Western States have not supplied the market with the required quantity of lumber, and the result was that its price was high. However, since the completion of the St. Vincent Railway the quotations of lumber have fallen considerably. Great importations of lumber from Ontario will now take place, and it is expected that good lumber will be sold at about \$20 per thousand feet, making a reduction of \$8 per thousand.

IMPORTATION OF CATTLE.

The importation of cattle was not quite as large as last year, consequently they fetched a higher price; but larger importations of horses from Ontario and Quebec have taken place.

Older settlers who had a sufficient quantity of broken land sold their working

cattle to new arrivals and bought horses.

Some thoroughbred cattle have also been imported to this country by Messrs.

Gerrie & Co., and other gentlemen.

Allow me to remark, Sir, that in view of the large and important immigration which will take place by railway during the coming season, some changes in the way of accommodating the immigrants on their arrival at Emerson are very advisable.

In concluding this report I wish to acknowledge and thank the able Secretary of the Department of Agriculture for the help afforded me by his good advice.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

J. E. TETU, Dominion Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

Table showing the number of immigrants accommodated at the Government Reception Houses:—

April	420
May	
June,	268
July	
August	
September	96
October	
November and December	41
Total	1,813

Nationalities.

From Canadian Provinces. United States. Russia. Great Britain.	744 271
Total	1,813

J. E. TETU,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

Dufferin, 31st December, 1878.

THE PEMBINA MENNONITE SETTLEMENT.

TABLE Showing the Population, Villages, and Resources of the Mennonite Settlement, near the Pembina River, in Manitobar, the Wheat, Barley, Oats, and Flax Seed being estimated while standing, at harvest time in 1878.

)l'1at.	Sessional Papers (No. 7)
Horse-Power Threshing Machines.	
Steam Thresh- esnidsaM gai	1 1 1 1 1 4
Number of A cre Cultivated.	4625 465 197 6611 111 111 111 150 839 839 831 831 831 831 841 841 841 841 841 841 841 841 841 84
Potatoes.	1,1946 1,1696 1,1605 1,1700 1,
Millet.	11.1 11.1
Flax Seed.	367 457 457 457 457 1140 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 12
.ets.	2,572 677 1,503 1,138 1,139 1,139 1,139 1,139 1,139 1,580 230 451 1,580 230 451 1,580 230 451 1,139 100 1,580 1,580 1,580 1,580 1,580 1,580 1,580 1,580 1,797 1,139 1,13
Barley.	6,182 225 1,757 2,57 2,59 28 25 1,546 29 404 11,546 29 29 11,546 29 11,550 1,550 21 2,500 21
ßye.	225 50 50 212 212 50 50 848 is
Wheat	134 19 48 37 48 29 6,182 255 1,757 2,577 15 18 29 11 12 19 11 12 19 17 18 29 17 19 1,546 296 1,560 17 18 21 39 17 19 1,546 296 1,560 18 21 30 28 56 5,185 2,290 1,134 10 18 21 30 28 56 5,185 1,260 1,134 10 18 21 30 27 49 46 1,240 10 19 20 14 37 39 27 49 2,895 10 10 11 30 27 49 3,560 1,008 10 10 12 22 22 23 41 47 30 10 20 14 37 30 27 49 45 134 23 24 24 24 24 159 25 21 22 22 159 25 21 38 35 61 7,599 50 16 20 24 35 24 40 18 24 6 51 44 35 19 6 34 35 24 40 10 10 44 35 24 1,770 10 20 44 35 24 1,770 11 20 44 35 24 1,770 12 21 22 22 13 24 25 24 24 14 25 24 24 15 38 33 64 4,035 16 19 6 34 35 24 17 10 10 18 20 10 44 35 21 31 32 34 22 38 33 34 38 24 35 34 39 30 30 30 30 30 30 30
Young Stock.	29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 2
Cows.	248 627 177 177 177 177 178 188 188 18
Олеп.	866 866 866 866 866 866 866 866 866 866
Horses.	133 133 134 144 117 128 128 128 128 129 139 149 160 160 170 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 18
Houses.	134 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 1
-sluoS	134 977 477 176 488 123 100 103 1138 1138 123 123 123 123 124 138 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 12
Names of Villages.	Reinland Rebnfield Schonwise Schonwise Schonwise Schonwise Rosendorf Rosendorf Rosenfield Rosegard Greenfield Blumenhorf Rosenfield Blumenfield Cartendorf Rosen field Rose

No. 17.

ANNUAL REPORT OF HAMILTON IMMIGRATION AGENT.

!(Mr. John Smith.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE, HAMILTON, 31st December, 1878.

Sir,--I have the honour to submit the following annual report with the tabulated statements for the year ending the 31st December 1878.

The immigrants arriving at this Agency during the year have been of a good class and will make good settlers. I have noticed that those arriving from Ireland

are of a better class than formerly.

There has been an increase of small farmers and farmers' sons as compared with previous years, who have brought out with them sums varying from five thousand to thirty thousand dollars for the purpose of investing in farm lands, and I look forward to an increase of this class during the coming year. I would respectfully suggest that the special attention of the agents in the Old Country should be directed to this class of emigration. A large number of young men hired out with our farmers during the season, thereby acquiring the necessary experience of Canadian agriculture and a knowledge of our seasons, in addition to obtaining information to assist them in forming a correct opinion of the value of farming lands before investing in the same. Most of the capital brought out by this class of immigrants has been invested in municipal bonds or debentures and the balance has been deposited with the banks upon interest. This system I consider is the best plan for this class and should be strongly recommended to them on their first arrival, as it would save much loss and disappointment.

I have no difficulty in obtaining work for all classes of farm and common labourers either on our farms or the extensive public works being prosecuted in this district. The demand for good female domestic servants is out of proportion to the supply, but agents should be cautioned about the class they send out as some of them

are not desirable.

The demand for cotton operatives has been largely in excess of the supply, and in some instances this class of hands has been imported from the mills in New England by our mill owners owing to the increased capacity of the mills, and the demand for this class of goods. Several of the mills have had great difficulty in supplying the orders, their stock being sold out and orders given ahead.

The general health of the arrivals has been good with the exception of attacks from cold which seem to have been prevalent to a large extent with the children, but with the care bestowed upon them by the Department the indisposition was

only of a short duration.

In reference to Statement A, it will be noticed that a flow of emigration has set in for the North-West Territory of the Dominion, nine hundred and thirty-one having passed through this agency for Manitoba, eight hundred and forty-five being from the Eastern States, and much larger results may be anticipated during the coming season if means could be adopted for the purpose of directing this class of immigration.

Statement D, shews about the same results as last year in reference to the immigration to Muskoka, and I have to inform you that this district is rapidly filling up; the settlers as a rule being well satisfied with their selections and many of them are in a fairly prosperous condition, whilst they give a very favourable report

Statement E, shows an increase of capital reported at the Agency of \$20,658.00 as compared with last year, the total amount reported being \$458,000.00 for the year 1878.

Statement shews one hundred and forty-two juvenile immigrants brought out by the differen ocieties, being a decrease of thirty two as compared with last year.

This class fimmigrants are eagerly sought after, and I have to report a marked improvement in those brought out this year, as compared with those brought out by some of them in previous years.

Statement K, shows the immigrants reported at the different Custom Houses in

the Hamilton District, with the value of their effects amounting to \$48,300.00.

Statement L, shows the number of immigrants who have settled in the Dominion through the Hamilton Agency for the year to be 7,952, being an increase of seven hundred and eleven as compared with the previous one.

The fall wheat crop was fully up to an average, but the spring grains were a partial failure, spring wheat being the most noticeable; the grass crop was over the

average, whilst the products of the dairy were in excess of previous years.

There has been a good demand for horses, beeves, sheep, hogs, and poultry for

exportation to the English market.

A great deal of interest is being manifested in regard to the North-West Territory of the Dominion and the South-Western States. These States being represented by agents here from the different land and railroad companies of Arkansas and Nebraska, a large number of our farmers and their sons have been induced to leave Canada and settle in these States. The agents of these companies seem to spare no expense in inducing our people to leave Canada and settle in the States, thereby withdrawing from the Dominion the most desirable class of young men that we possess.

With an effort during the next few months I am of the opinion that the evil can be very much mitigated by the dissemination of information in reference to

Dominion lands.

I have the honour to be Sir

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SMITH,

Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT A.—Yearly Return of Arrivals and Departures of Immigrants at the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1878.

Nationality.	Viâ St. Lawrence.	Viû United States.	Total.	Remained in Canada.	Went to Manitoba.	Went to the Western States.
Ragland	843 180 189 59	3,371 682 416 4,025 3,429 752	4,214 862 605 4,084 3,429 788	2,377 627 511 580 2,584 343	70 16 845	1,767 235 94 3,488
Total { 1878 1877	1,307 789	12,675 10,947	13,982 11,736	7,022 7,242	931	6.029 4,494

STATEMENT B.—Showing the number of Indigent Immigrants assisted, the number of Meals and Lodgings supplied, and the number of Passes issued by Railways and Steamboats, at the Hamilton Immigration Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1878.

	No. of Immigrants.	No. of Passes.	No. of Free Lodgings.	No. of Meals supplied.
January February March April May June July August September October November December Total { 1878 1877	124 75 106 128 184 174 241 206 209 158 147 124	136 102 95 87 119 101 1192 147 119 1062 1002 832 1,316 1,058	117 60 119 166 223 172 150 247 128 130 169 124	363 187 378 502 789 542 530 757 484 463 514 437

STATEMENT C.—Shewing the location of Immigrants through the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending the 31st December, 1878.

County.	No.	County.	No.
Algoma Bruce Brant Carleton Dundas Durham Grenville Elgin Essex Grey Glengarry Haldimand Halton Harsings	13 316 146 9 6 10 2 115 106 42 4 113 139 38	Northumberland. Ontario Oxford Peel Perth Pontiac Peterborough Province of Quebec Simcoe Stormont. Wellington Waterloo Wentworth Welland. Frontenac.	6 122 130 6 113 5 6 15 108 223 1,493 681
Hastings. Kent. Lennox Lincoln Lambton. Muskoka Widdlesex Manitoba. Norfolk	124 10 520 73 258 397 931	British Columbia	1,238 7,893 6,029

STATEMENT D.—Shewing the Number and Destination of Immigrants forwarded by Free Passes from the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending December 31st, 1878.

Station.	No.	Station.	No.
Arnprior	1	Lindsay	
Airlie	1	London	120
Alliston	1	Montreal	7
BradfordBracebridge	65	Morrisburg	1 28
Brockville	6	Mildmay	1
Barrie	19	Newcastle	3
Burlington	2	Napanee	1
Beaton	1	Newburg	2
Beamsville	1	Orangeville	2
Brantford	18	Oshawa	7
BeachvilleBothwell	2	Oakville.	8
Belle River	4	Port Colborne	7
Bronte	4	Prince Arthur's Landing	6
Carleton	1	Port Dover	9
Cannington	1	Prescott	(
Collingwood	1	Port Hope	7.0
Cookstown	1	Paris	18
Cobourg	î	Pieston.	4
Cornwall	6	Port Elgin	
Canfield	1	Paisley	
Caledonia	24	Rosseau	18
Clinton,	3	Ripley	
Chatham	54	Rymail	
Cayuga	17	Ridgetown Shelburne	
Deans	1	Smith's Falls	
Dundas	14	Sand Point	
Dunnville	1	St. Anns	
Dorchester	1	St. Thomas	
Drayton	$\frac{1}{2}$	Stratford	1
Fort Erie	6	Seaforth	5
Fergus	2	Sarnia	1
Forrest	ī	Stoney Point	
Georgetown	4	Suspension Bridge	
Glencairn	49	Simcoe	
Gananoque	1	Thornhill	1/2
GoderichGuelph	1 15	Tilsonburg	43 1
Galt,	5	Uxbridge	1
Grimsby	3	Victoria	1
Gravenhurst	199	Waterford	
Hamilton.	21	Whitby	
Hagarsville	42	Windsor	3
Hawtrey	1 1	Woodstock	
Harrisburg	2	Walkerton Wellington Square	
Henfryn	2	Winona	
Ingersoll	10	Welland Junction	
Jarvis	21		
Kincardine	1	Total	1,44
Kingston	6		

STATEMENT E.—Shewing the amount of Capital brought into Canada by Immigrants and Settlers at the Hamilton Agency, for the Years 1877 and 1878.

Month.	1877.		1878.		Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	cts.	\$	cts,	\$ cts.	\$ cts
January	17,335	00	29,000	00	! 	}
February	25,095	00	22,000	00		***************************************
March	29,534	00	30,000	00		
April	43,900	00	38,000	00	***********	
May	73,465	00	27,000	00		
une	28,790	00 1	34,000	00		
uly	42,990	00	22,000	00	*****************	***************************************
August	39,965	00	18,000	00	*********	
September	27,842	00	150,000	00		
October	43,665	00	19,000	00		
November	37,365	00	27,000	00	*******************	
December	27,395	00	40,000	00		
Total	437,342	00	458,000	00	20,658 00	

STATEMENT F.—YEARLY Return of the Number of Children at the Hamilton Agency, brought out by the following Societies, for the Year ending 31st December, 1878.

Name of Society.	Arrived	during the ye	Number in the Home,	Number in the Home,		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	1877.	1878.	
Miss McPherson, Galt	46 2 18	18 42 16	64 44 34	43 11 9	45 8 17	
Total	66	76	142	63	70	

STATEMENT G.—Shewing the number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Hamilton, and the value of their effects, for the Year ending 31st December, 1878.

Sexes.			Total.	Nationality.	Value of Effects.	
Males.	Females.	Children.				
-					\$	cts.
32	24	i 40 i	96	English	4,975	00
20	16	24	60	Irish	3,301	
5	4	7	16	Scotch	135	
12	10	20		Germans	1,115	
29	21	47	97	United States Citizens	3,722	
36	26	46		Canadians	7,700	
3	2		5	Other Countries	24	00
137	103	184	424	Total	20,972	00

STATEMENT H.—Shewing the number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Clifton and the value of their effects, for the Year ending 31st December, 1873.

	Sexes.		Total.	Nationality.	Value of Effects.		
Males.	Females.	Children.					
9 5 8 1 1 29 20	12 6 9 1 24 24 76	15 7 10 34 36 102	36 18 27 1 2 87 80	English Irish Scotch German Denmark United States Citizens Canadians	\$ cts 1,850 00 545 00 2,175 00 60 00 100 00 7,510 00 2,556 00		

STATEMENT I.—Shewing the number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Fort Erie, and the value of their effects, for the Year ending 31st December, 1878.

Sexes.		Total.	Nationality.	Value of Effects.		
Males.	Females.			01 221100091		
24 8 6	25 8		English	\$ cts. 2,790 00 337 00		
28 36 26	5 26 42 32	11 54 78 58	Scotch. Germans United States Citizens. Canadians	462 00 1,165 00 4,993 00 2,375 00		
128	138	266	Total	12,122 00		

STATEMENT J.—Showing the Number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Niagara and the Value of their Effects for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

Sexes.		Total.	Nationality.	Value of Effects.		
7	5 3 8	$\frac{1}{11}$ $\frac{3}{15}$	Irish	\$ cts. 25 00 310 00 75 00 \$410 00		

STATEMENT K.—Showing the Number of Immigrants and the Value of their Effects entered at the respective Custom Houses in the District of the Hamilton Agency for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

Hamilton.	Clifton. Fort Erie		Niagara.	Total.	Nationalit y.	Value of Effects.		
96 60	36 18	49	1	181 95	English	\$ cts. 9,615 00 4,208 00		
16 42 97 113	27 1 87 82	11 54 78 58	11	54 97 273 256	Scotch			
424	251	266	15	956	Total	\$48,300 00		

STATEMENT L.—Yearly Return of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures in the District of the Hamilton Immigration Agency for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

Arrivals St. Law-	United	Children.				Nationalities.					General Destination.			
Number of Ar	Number of A	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total Number of Souls.	English.	Iriish.	Scotch.	German.	U.S. Citizens.	Other Countries.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Western States.
843 180 189 59	3,371 682 416 4,025 3,429				4,214 862 605 4,084 3,429			605	4,084			2,377 627 511 580 2,584	70 16 845	1,767 235 94 3,488
1,307				4,104	-	4,214				3,429	788		931	6,029

JOHN SMITH, Immigrant Agent.

No. 18.

QUARANTINE STATION, GROSSE ISLE, ANNUAL REPORT, 1878.

(FREDERICK MONTIZAMBERT, Esq., M.D.)

SIR,-I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Quarantine Station

of Grosse Isle for the year 1878.

On the 25th of April, the barque "Louise," Johanisen, master, loading off St. Margaret's Island, nearly opposite Grosse Isle, sent in a seaman suffering from acute inflammatory rheumatism. He was admitted into hospital, from whence he was discharged cured on the 24th June.

On the 6th May, the barque "Ruby," loading off St. Margaret's Island, sent in a seamen suffering from acute and violent pain in the head. This pain proved to be of

a neuralgic character. He was discharged cured in a few days.

On the 7th May, the same vessel sent in another seaman with an attack of

bleeding from the lungs. He was discharged relieved on the 17th May.

The barquentine "Farewell," Hagen, master, from Rio de Janeiro, came into quarantine on the 24th June. This vessel had lost from yellow fever at Rio, nearly all the crew she had taken to that port. The mate, George McDonald, had been in hospital there with yellow fever, and had been discharged to sail with his vessel. He described himself as having been far from well during the voyage. He was taken into hospital. The former captain of the vessel and two of the crew, all three of whom died of yellew fever, belonged to Quebec. Their effects, including the clothes in which they were seized with the fever, had been secured in their chests which were being brought back to Quebec to be given to the surviving relations. All these effects I at once caused to be landed at the station. The vessel was most carefully and thoroughly cleansed, purified, and disinfected. A few days after McDonald's admission to hospital he became worse, and all the symptoms of an attack of yellow fever rapidly declared themselves. The thermometer at the time ranged from 86° to 90° Fahr. in the shade. The attack was abrupt. It was ushered in by chilliness alternating with flushing. Fever soon set in, accompanied by great pain across the forehead above the eyes, and by intense pains in the loins. The pulse was full, strong and rapid, beating about 100 in the minute. The tongue moist, covered with a creamy whitish-yellow fur, but with the tip and edge clear and red. The face flushed. The eyes presented well the characteristic reddened, irritable, and suffused condition found in this disease. Pain in the calves of the legs was much complained of. Great uneasiness about the stomach was a prominent symptom from the first, and nausea was soon developed. The pit of the stomach was very sensitive to pressure. The thirst was intense. The skin hot and dry, the evening temperature reaching 102°. On the third day these symptoms abated, and the yellow discoloration appeared on the eyes, face and body. But in a few hours after this apparent improvement, the appearance of new and graver symptoms ushered in the third stage of yellow fever. The patient now complained of intense weakness. The pulse became slow and weak. The skin felt cool and flabby, and he was covered with repeated perspirations. The uneasiness in the stomach came on again worse than before, and the nausea returned and became persistent, and very troublesome. The characteristic "black vomit stools" now appeared. These are of the same nature as the "black vomit," and are caused by the oozing of blood into the intestinal duct. There was great wakefulness, but no active delirium. The depression and despair of recovery were great, and the countenance, though usually apathetic, became

markedly anxious and distressed when he was spoken to. There was no pulmonary complication. The urine was orange-colored, loaded with phosphates and bile pigments, but no albumen nor tube casts were detected. His convalescence was marked by the gradual improvement of all the symptoms, and was slow and tedious to a degree. The digestive organs in particular remained sensitive and enfeebled, so much so as to require the utmost and most constant care in gradually getting him back to anything like a nourishing diet. Rice-water, and milk and lime water, in very small quantities, were all he could take for a long period. He was finally discharged from quarantine on the 19th September. It may be mentioned for what it is worth, as a possible peculiarity of this year's sickness at Rio de Janeiro, that McDonald has assured me that he was in a large hospital at that place, and saw them "dying of yellow Jack" all around him, and that not one of them had "black vomit." He was also very positive in his repeated statement that the attack of yellew fever he had here was much more severe than the one he had in Rio.

On the 5th of August the brigantine "True," Colman, master, from Limerick, the 25th June, reported herself in quarantine, all well. The captain had his wife

and family on board.

On the 25th of September the barque "Marietta," Overgard, master, loading off St. Margaret's Island, sent in three sick seamen. Two of them were suffering from ordinary non-infectious diseases, and the third had a wound at the ankle joint that

required attention.

On the night of the 2nd and 3rd of September the Quarantine Hospitals Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were completely destroyed by fire. I have had the honour already to report at full length on all the circumstances of this calamity. The providing of adequate hospital accommodation again at the station, with the least possible delay, is a matter

of the most urgent necessity.

Yellow fever is, then, the most important disease which has presented itself at the Station this year. I have reported upon it at some length, as it presents many features of interest The infective poison of yellow fever is generally supposed to be innocuous below a temperature of 72° Fahr. The experience, however, of the physicians in the Peruvian Andes shows that this disease can become epidemic and propagate itself at an elevation of 14,000 feet, and in a daily mean temperature of 48° Fahr. And it has been asserted by observers in the United States that the poison is not destroyed, but only arrested and rendered dormant, at any temperature above 32° Fahr. At Swansea a vessel arrived from Cuba, in September, 1865, with one case of yellow fever on board. From this one case twenty two of the inhabitants took the disease and fifteen died: yet the mean temperature for the month was only 65° Fahr. In London a death from yellow fever occured last March. The patient, a gentleman who was traveling for pleasure, had been at Rio, where that disease was epidemic. On the voyage home he was "seedy and bilious," and yellow fever declared itself after he had reached London, and carried him off in a few days. He did not reach London until twenty-five days after he had left Rio de Janeiro. The mean temperature at the time was 38° Fahr. only. All authorities are agreed that the infective poison of this disease is portable, and may be carried in baggage or merchandise for thousands of miles. Our mean summer temperature ranges higher than the supposed limit, and offers no obstacle to the development and the propagation of yellow fever. At the time this infected vessel reached Grosse Isle this summer, the temperature ranged from 80° to 90° Fahr. The chests of the three Quebec seamen who had died of yellow fever at Rio de Janerio contained the working clothes in which they had been taken sick with the disease. Had these chests been opened, for the first time. by the relations of the deceased men, at their homes, in the crowded suburbs of Quebec, the clothes, saturated as they were with the infective poison, must have become centres of an outbreak of yellow fever. This, under the favoring heat of midsummer, might well have become epidemic throughout Canada. As it was, the disease was completely arrested and "stamped out" at the Quarantine Station of Grosse Isle.

Yellow fever has been markedly extending its geographical range of late years. It is a disease to which we are likely to be more and more exposed as our trade and commerce with the West Indies, and other southern ports, develope and increase.

Typhus fever has been, and is, epidemic in Europe. From recently published reports we learn that on the 25th of March last there were 3,747 cases of typhus fever in St. Petersburg alone. In Nizri-Novgorod, one-fifth of the local troops were on the sick list with the same disease; and in other provinces of Russia the epidemic raged with equal violence. In June, 10,303 sick soldiers were sent to their homes. On the 11th July the sick list of the Russian Army comprised 47,755 men. During July and August the number of sick who returned into Russia averaged 7,000 a week. When the amount of our intercourse, immediate and intermediate, with the Baltic and other European seaports is considered, these facts will be seen to be not without their grave significance for us.

Cholera has made its way as far westward as Morocco, on the Mediterranean, where it is reported to be committing fearful ravages. It is stated from Gibraltar, that it is impossible to approach the cemeteries on account of the effluvia, the victim of the epidemic having been buried in numbers, only 18 inches below the surface And that the garments of the Moors who died from cholera, instead of being burned are sold by auction in the public market places. This utter ignorance, or contempt, of all sanitary measures or precautions in Morocco has called forth indignant protests from the various foreign consuls. But these protests have hitherto been without

result.

It will thus be seen that the outlook from a sanitary point of view is hardly as bright as might be desired, and great caution will have to be exercised with vessels from any of these infected places that may enter our ports next season.

I have the honour to be, Sir
Your obedient servant,
FREDERICK MONTIZAMBERT, M.D.,
Univ. Edin., L.R.C.S.E.,&c., &c.
Medical Superintendent

QUARANTINE STATION, GROSSE ISLE—Statement of Expenditure, Calendar Year, 1878.

Voucher	Date.		\$ cts.	\$ cts
1	1878. April 16	Balance pay-list of wintering party		317 4
1 2	do 30	Pay-list for April	495 83 185 00	011
3		Contingencies, as per voucher	**** . * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	680 8
1	May 31	Pay-list for May	780 94	
2 3		Steamboat service, Naz. Bernatchez	195 00	
4		Hardware, H. S. Scott & Co 71 04		
5		Groceries, Leclerc & Letellier 40 30 Groceries, L. Bourget 27 80		
7	1	Straw, Fénélon Vézina 25 00		
8	La Lagrana	Flour, Archer, Leduc & Co 12 50		
9		Contingencies, as per voucher	721 54 190 01	
				1,887
1 2	June 30	Pay-list for June	780 98 52 95	
3		Printing, C. Darveau \$4 00	0.00	
4	1	Stationery, M. Miller & Son 46 10	50 10	
5	1	Steamboat service, Naz. Bernatchez	210 00	
6		Supplies:—Hardware, H. S. Scott & Co \$108 49		
7 8		Flour, E. D. Dion & Co 69 00 Coal oil, &c., Hossack, Woods & Co 24 95		
9	į	Meat and vegetables, Léon Arel 11 70		
10		Contingencies, as per voucher	214 141 37 41	
10			01 11	1,345
$\frac{1}{2}$	July 31	Pay-list for July	780 94 245 00	
3		Contingencies, as per voucher.	14 35	
1	Aug. 31	Pay-list for August	780 94	1,040
2	Aug. 31	Steamboat service, Naz. Bernatchez	205 00	
3		Contingencies as per voucher		985
1	Sept. 30	Pay-list for September	780 94	300
2		Steamboat service, Naz. Bernatchez	200 00	
3		Contingencies, as per voucher	454 07	1,435
1	Oct. 31		780 94	-,
2 3	1	Steamboat service, Naz. Bernatchez	200 001	
Ü				991
4	Nov 20	Advance pay-list of wintering party	791 66	618
2	107. 50	Medicines, O. Potvin & Co	101 00	
3	-	Medical comforts, Leclerc & Letellier 20 75	120 98	
4		Printing, E. Darveau. \$10 00	120 30	
5		Stationery, M. Miller & Son 29 10	20.10	
6		Steamboat service, Naz. Bernatchez	39 10 190 00	
7	1	Supplies:—Hardware, H. S. Scott & Co \$212 65		
8 9		Flour, E. D. Dion & Co		
19		Groceries, L. Bourget & Co 12 65		
11		Meat and vegetables, Léon Arel 8 05	386 95	
12		Contingencies, as per voucher	14 95	
				1,543
	-			

Synopsis of Expenditure—Fiscal Year 1877-78.

	\$	cts.	\$	ctsi
Pay of officers	7,490 1,229 72 57 1,580	01 69 48 10 00 60		
Contingencies			11,275	88

Synopsis of Expenditure—Half-Year to 31st December, 1878.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Pay of officers	39	42 95 98 10 00 81	6,614	26

Synopsis of Expenditure—Calendar Year, 1878.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Pay of officers General supplies Medicines and medical comforts Printing and stationery. Steamboat services. Contingencies	6,908 1,322 173 89 1,630 721	57 63 93 20 00 23	10,845	56

FREDERICK MONTIZAMBERT, M.D.,
Univ. Edin, L.R.C.S.E., &c., &c.,

Medical Superintendent.

No. 19.

ANNUAL REPORT OF HALIFAX QUARANTINE STATION

(W. N. WICKWIRE, M.D.)

QUARANTINE OFFICE, HALIFAX, 31st December, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following Report for the year 1878:

I am glad to be able to state that no case has occurred during the year requiring removal to the Quarantine Station, or necessitating keeping any vessel quarantined for any lengthened period. This freedom from infectious and contagious diseases is specially remarkable, inasmuch as the number of ocean and passenger steamers arriving at this port was larger than during any previous year. A number of vessels have been kept quarantined for a few hours, until the character of the disease on board had been determined, and in some instances careful inspection made in cases of ships coming from a distance, or from any infected ports.

The buildings at Lawlor's Island are in good repair, and fairly adapted for the reception of the sick during the warm season; in winter, however, it is difficult to keep the hospital sufficiently warm. I would recommend that at least one building be so altered, or added to, as to make it more comfortable for patients in cold weather.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. N. WICKWIRE, M.D.,

Inspecting Physician, Halifax.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

No. 20.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ST. JOHN, N.B., QUARANTINE STATION.

(W. S. HARDING, M.R.C.S.)

QUARANTINE STATION, SAINT JOHN, N.B., 31st December, 1878.

Sir,- I have the honour to present my Report for the year 1878.

The year has passed without any difficulties to contend with from which serious consequences have arisen. In connection, however, with some small-pox infected clothing, circumstances occurred which were vexatious at the time, and left something yet to be done for the disposal of the clothing. The particulars of this matter my

report will presently explain.

The ordinary duty of surveillance over arrivals has been as closely attended to, as if infectious disease had been frequently found to exist on board vessels. In pursuance of this, among other things, enquiry was made on board vessels from Rio de Janeiro, whence a good many arrived in the early part of the summer, at the time that yellow fever was causing great mortality there. This was done because the infection of this disease, should it be brought here in summer, might spread as in similar cases elsewhere has occurred in summer. I may mention in this connection, as something unusual, that during the prevalence of yellow fever in the Southern States this year, no vessels came to St. John from any of the infected ports—ordinarily a good many come at the season when the disease was epidemic there

this year. In regard to the infected clothing mentioned above, the three-masted schooner "Alditha" whose arrival here from Algiers on the 17th July was reported to your Department at the time of arrival, as also the particulars of the death of the captain on board the vessel at Algiers—the fact of his chest not having been disinfected—the removal of the chest to Partridge Island, &c. The sequel is now to be stated: on taking the chest to the Island the contents were spread out in an upper room of one of the two remaining buildings (both in a bad state from want of repairs), and some disinfectants diffused among them, which together with a free circulation of air, intended to have been secured through raising the windows on dry windy days, I considered would have made them safe to hand over to the proper owner in the city. These intentions, however, for completing the disinfection were frustrated through the cause now explained: The only access to the room mentioned was by an outside stoop high up from the ground. Ten days after putting the clothing away the whole length of this stoop fell down, and I have in consequence been unable to get to the room containing the clothes, so as to carry out the further treatment of thom, or even to see their condition, and they remain as when put away, or perhaps damaged by leakage of the defective roof.

I have been thus circumstantial in stating these facts because doing so may serve to explain the necessity of having the buildings repaired. My Report for 1876 mentioned the necessity of a new stoop in place of the one now referred to as having fallen. The Report for 1877 furnished a statement of the condition of the buildings, concluding with the following remarks:—

"If we consider the fact that one of the large buildings was burned, and that another was taken down during the summer, being disqualified through proximity to the fog-whistle, the conclusion may be obvious that either the building just referred

of (the one now containing the clothing) should be made efficient through necessary repairs, or a new one erected. One or other of these steps will have to be adopted and acted on early in the spring or else the station will be more seriously disqualified than I consider you would wish to have it."

In consequence of a letter from the Department of Public Works sent to Mr. Stead in St. John, in which he was directed to see me in reference to the buildings, I was in hopes necessary repairs would be made. Nothing, however, has been done.

and matters remain as I have stated.

In regard to the clothing: As in the winter it is difficult to do any work on the Island which requires material to be conveyed there, I see no way but to allow; the clothing to remain as it is until spring, there being, as I have mentioned, no existing means of access to it.

I consider it my duty again to refer to the subject of the "doctor house." In a former report (1876) the advantage, at all times, of having it in possession was pointed out, as well as certain contingent evils sure sooner or later to arise from not

having it.

On all accounts I hope you will decide to have the station put, in an efficient state early in the spring, by either ordering the repair of the chief building, or the erection of a new one, as also by having restored to quarantine uses the house referred to.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
W. S. HARDING, M.R.C.S., Esq.,

Medical Superintendent.

No. 21.

ANNUAL REPORT, QUARANTINE STATION, CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

(W. H. HOBKIRK, M. D.)

QUARANTINE OFFICE, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., 31st December, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report for this station for the

We have had no cases of smallpox at Charlottetown, though three cases are reported in a vessel at Alberton. These cases have had careful attention from the proper authorities, and I am informed are now recovering.

Although we have been free from the virulent forms of contagious disease, we have not been exempt from others of a milder kind. A passenger from the United States arriving here with a severe attack of measels, her friends took charge of her. and every precaution was used to prevent the disease from spreading.

On August 11th the American fishing schooner "Champion" came into the harbour for medical aid. The captain had been ill for some time with typhoid fever. The vessel was placed in quarantine, and as soon as the patient was sufficiently

recovered she sailed for Gloucester, U. S.
On August 13th a sailor of the "H. A. Burma" from Savannah, had a relapse of fever; after a few days attendance the American Consul took charge of him and sent him to the Quarantine Hospital in Boston.

On September 9th the American fishing vessel "Silvery Wave" was placed in

quarantine, having a case of fever on board.

These cases not being of a severe type were treated by request on their own vessels.

On September 12th the schooner "Mayflower" of Cape Breton came into thi port with a severe case of typhus fever on board. The patient was removed to the Quarantine Hospital, and when sufficiently recovered was discharged and left in his own vessel.

I have visited steamers and other ships carrying passengers when required, and have also performed my other duties as reported last year. The Hospital has

been repaired and is now in good order.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. HOBKIRK, F.R.C.S., Eng.,

Inspecting Physician.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

No. 22.

ANNUAL REPORT, QUARANTINE STATION, PICTOU, N.S.

(W. E. COOKE, M.D.)

QUARANTINE STATION, PICTOU, N.S., 31st December, 1878.

SIR,—I beg to submit my Report for Quarantine Station at this Port, for the year

ending 1878.

During the past year only one case of infectious or contagious disease required attendance at my hands: Thomas Stevenson, fireman of the steamer "Valetta," running between Newfoundland, Pictou and Montreal, reported sick on 23rd July. Sligh ymptoms of cruptive disease appeared, but not distinctive until three or four day afterwards, when decided symptoms of small-pox became apparent. Could not remove him, on account of wet weather, until 28th July, when I had him placed in the Lazaretto. He died on 29th July of confluent small-pox, combined with anomalous symptoms. So great is the dread of the disease in this locality that it is very difficult to obtain proper assistance, and in this case I was obliged to drive the patient and nurse in my own conveyance.

I beg again to draw the attention of the Department to the fact that the Hospital is not yet furnished in a manner to be serviceable, should any emergency require

its use.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant

W. E. COOKE, M.D.,

Inspecting Physician.

No. 23.

ANNUAL REPORT, CATTLE QUARANTINE STATION, QUEBEC.

(MP. ALEX. WADDELL, V.S.)

113 St. Anns' Street, Quebec, 31st December, 1878.

Sir.—,I beg respectfully to submit to you, as concisely as possible, the proceedings at the Cattle Quarantine, Point Lévis, during the past season, which opened in April and closed November 15th. In opening the quarantine this season I found it necessary that some repairs should be made for the more careful protection and comfort of stock while undergoing the necessary quarantine, which I consider all the more requisite on account of the fatigue they undergo while at sea, apart from the great benefit of quarantine as a protection to the country against infectious diseases. Some importers find it a benefit to have their stock rested before travelling a distance by land. The following repairs were submitted to the Hon, the Minister of Agriculture, and approved of: two sheep sheds, covered with tar and felt, the infirmary stable and one of the others floored. The whole outside fencing, which had been carried away, was renewed "to provide against accident in the trenches"; the quarantine has been, throughout the season and at the close, in good working order. The men employed as guardians have been efficient in their duty: the one keeping it clean, and the other closely watching the shipping to prevent importers "so disposed" eluding the quarantine. While not so employed, both attend to the landing of the stock, and do any repairs that may be required.

If there is anything for which this season is remarkable, it is the absence of infectious diseases, with two exceptions, and these not of a malignant type. No season since the opening of quarantine has seen stock landed so free from those maladies. This is the more remarkable when we consider—while Canada has been so favoured, Britain, from which the stock has been imported, has been suffering to a great extent. In October last the local authorities of Perthshire report as follows: "Since the April meeting pleuro-pneumonia had prevailed in the county to a considerable extent; it had been most heavy in two places in the southwestern district where forty-one cattle had been slaughtered out of eighty. The disease also broke out in fourteen other places, and the number ordered to be slaugh tered was forty-eight out of a total of three hundred and forty-three. At the present time pleuro-pneumonia exists at five places." The Forfarshire report of the same date is, "cattle disease prevalent on farms in the neighbourhood of Arbroath."

We had this disease brought to our shores in 1876, the animal dying at uarantine. How far the maintenance of a strict quarantine, under Providence, may have averted such evils, I am unable to say, but the fact of its existence probably prevented importers from purchasing except with the greatest care. During the past season the exportation of cattle to England has been a great financial benefit to this country; they have always found a ready market. Now this success may be greatly owing to the absence of those infectious diseases against which we have been so much on our guard. When stock is landed at the wharf they are taken in charge and conveyed to quarantine; if suffering from disease they are treated and well cared for in every respect until discharged. The first case of disease referred to in the foregoing was a sow belonging to J. L. Gibb, Esq., Quebec, which arrived 24th June, and was suffering from an attack of "mange contagious"; it succumbed to proper treatment

and was discharged free from disease 4th July. A boar belonging to Mr. J. W. Jones, Portland. Maine, arrived 15th October, and was suffering from an attack of "mange;" it gave way to the usual remedies and was discharged 30th October. All animals were carefully inspected by Mr. W. B. Hall, V.S., and myself on their arrival, and before being discharged. Some animals suffered a good deal from injuries received on the way out.

All articles accompanying stock, such as buckets, bags, &c., were disinfected on being landed at quarantine. The stables were washed with lime on the removal of each lot. Annexed to this is a detailed statement of the arrival of stock, kind, breed, and destination. I have endeavoured to carry out in the most economical way, and to the best of my ability, the instructions of the Department of Agriculture,

trusting to meet with approval.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALEX. WADDELL, V.S.

STOCK IMPORTED, 1878-KIND, BREED AND DESTINATION.

May 27th.—Arrived by steamsnip "Ontario," Dominion Line, from Liverpool, England, the following animals, belonging to Mr. John Geary, London, Ontario:—

2 rams, Cotswold breed, 15 ewes, do do

The above animals were discharged free from disease, June 5th.

June 10th.—Arrived by steamship "Mississippi," Dominion Line, from Liverpool England, the following animals, belonging to Mr. Simon Beattie, Compton:—

2 calves, Guernsey breed,

2 bulls do do 5 cows do do 11 heifers do do

1 cow, Ayrshire do 1 bull, Short-horn do

4 cows, Berkshire do

4 boars, do do

1 pony, mare.

44 bags, 4 pails, 3 baskets and 3 forks.

The foregoing animals were discharged free from disease, June 17th, and the accompanying articles disinfected.

June 24th.—Arrived by the steamship "Thames," Temperley Line, from Liverpool, England, the following animals, belonging to John L. Gibb, Esq., Quebec:—

1 sow, Berkshire breed,

1 bag.

The above animal was suffering from an attack of mange when landed. The disease is contagious, but succumbed to proper treatment, and the sow was discharged, July 4th.

July 6th.—Arrived by steamship "Sardinian," Allan Line, from Liverpool, England, the following animals, belonging to the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Montreal:—

2 heifers, Guernsey breed,

1 bag. do

The above animals were discharged free from disease, July 17th.

July 20th.—Arrived by steamship "Sarmatian," Allan Line, from Liverpool, England, the following animals belonging to Mr. Robert J. Young, Mayfield, Ontario:

1 ram, Cotswold breed,

4 ewes do

3 bags.

The above animals were discharged free from disease July 25th.

July 22nd.—Arrived by steamship "Clyde," Temperley Line, from London, England, the following animals, belonging to Mr. F.W. Stone, Guelph, Ontario:—

1 heifer, Short-horned breed,

4 cows do 1 calf do

The above heifer had a nail in each forefoot which were festering when landed; they were extracted and well attended to. 1 cow had a nail in one foot, which was taken out; they were discharged August 5th.

July 25th.—Arrived by steamship "Borussia," Dominion Line, from Liverpool, England, the following animals, belonging to Mr. M. Fetherstone, Springfield,

Ontario:

2 boars, Suffolk breed,

2 sows do

1 bag.

The above animals were discharged free from disease August, 5th.

August 27th.—Arrived by steamship "Mississippi," Dominion Line, from England, the following animals belonging to Mr. A. Johnstone, Pickering, Ontario:—

2 sows, Berkshire breed,

3 rams, Cotswold breed,

10 ewes do

5 rams (lambs) Cotswold breed,

6 ewes do do

10 bags.

The above animals were discharged free from disease, September 2nd.

August 27th.—Arrived by steamship "Mississippi," Dominion Line, from Liverpool, England, the following animals, belonging to Mr. J. C. Ross, Jervis, Ontario:

2 rams, Cotswold breed.

9 ewes do

5 rams (lambs) do 6 ewes do do

4 bags.

The above animals were discharged free from disease, September 2nd.

August 30th.—Arrived by steamship "Canadian," Allan Line, from Glasgow Scotland, the following animals, belonging to Mr. George Findlay, Illinois, U. S.:

1 bull, Aberdeenshire breed.

5 heifers. do

1 bag.

The above named animals were discharged free from disease, but the person in

enarge was desirous to have them rested; they left September 9th.

August 31st.—Arrived by steamship "Lake Nepigon," Beaver Line, from Liverpool, England, the following animals belonging to Mr. George Whitfield, Iberville, P. Q.:—

1 cow, Devonshire breed.

1 bull calf do

1 heifer do

3 cows, Guernsey breed

2 calves do

1 bull do

1 heifer do

1 ram Leicester breed

3 ewes do

ram lamb do

1 ewe do

8 bags.

The above named animals were discharged free from disease, September 9th.

August 31st.—Arrived by steamship "Sarmatan," Allan Line, from Liverpool.

England, the following animals belonging to Mr. Thomas Blanshard, Appleby,

Ontario:

3 rams Leicester breed.

2 ewes

2 (ewes) lambs, Lincolnshire breed.

3 bags.

The above animals were discharged free from disease, 9th September; one of the

ewes had part of the hoof broken off; it may have been caused by a crush.

September 18th.—Arrived by steamship "Phænician," Allan Line, from Glasgow, Scotland, the following animals, belonging to the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Compton :-

4 rams, Shropshire breed,

'25 ewes,

3 bags,

1 bucket.

The above animals were discharged 23rd September; one of the above had a slight sprain in the leg but nothing material.

October 8th.—Arrived by steamship "Canadian," Allan Line, from Liverpool.

England, the following animals, belonging to William Oliver, Ayr, Ontario:-

1 ram, Leicester breed,

1 bag, 1 bucket.

The foregoing animals were discharged free from disease, 10th October,

October 23rd.—Arrived by steamship "Texas," Dominion Line, from Liverpool, England, the following animals, belonging to Mr. J. W. Jones, Portland, Maine, U.S.:—

1 ram, Cotswold breed,

1 boar, Berkshire breed,

1 sow, db

1 sheep dog, 2 bags.

The boar was suffering from an attack of mange when landed; it yielded to the usual remedies and was discharged with the others, 30th October.

October 26th.—Arrived by steamship "Thames," Temperly Line, from London, England, the following animal, belonging to Mr. Brown, Guelph, Ontario:—

1 ram, Southdown breed.

The above animal was discharged free from disease, 31st October.

ALEX. WADDELL, V.S.,

Quebec, 31st December, 1878.

No. 24.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF CATTLE QUARANTINE, POINT LEVIS.

(W. B. HALL, V.S.)

Sir.—I have the honour to forward to you the Report on imported stock, Lévis

Quarantine, Port of Quebec, for the season ending 13th November, 1878.

The quarantine has proved to be an inestimable benefit to the country and likewise to the importers of stock, as the strictness of the quarantine has prevented the importation of cattle with infectious diseases this season; but there have been two cases of contagious disease, namely: two pigs, one belonging to Mr. J. L. Gibb of Quebec, and another owned by Mr. J. W. Jones, Portland, Maine.

Mr. A. Waddell, V.S., and myself have been very careful in our examination and treatment of the stock imported, knowing that the higher breeds of cattle are more susceptible of those diseases prevalent in the old country than our Canadian bred

stock.

May 27th.—Arrived by steamship "Ontario," Dominion Line, from Liverpool, England, the following animals, belonging to Mr. John Gray, London, Ontario;—

2 rams,

15 ewes, Cotswold breed.

The above animals were discharged free from disease, 5th June.

June 10th.—Arrived by steamship "Mississippi," Dominion Line, from Liverpool, England, the following animals, belonging to Mr. Beatie, Compton :-

2 calves,

2 bulls, Guernsey breed,

1 cow, Ayrshire,

1 bull, Short-horn,

1 mare pony,

4 boars,

4 sows, Berkshire breed.

The above animals were discharged free from disease, 18th June.

June 24th.—Arrived by steamship "Thames," Temperley Line, from London, England, the following animal, belonging to J. L. Gibb, Quebec:-

1 sow, Berkshire breed, diseased with mange, treated and cured.

The above animal was discharged, 4th July.

July 6th.—Arrived by steamship "Sardinian," Allan Line, from Liverpool, England, the following animals, belonging to Mr. J. J. Abbott, Montreal:-

2 heifers, Guernsey breed.

The above animals were discharged free of disease, 17th July.

July 20th.—Arrived by steamship "Sardinian," Allan Line, from Liverpool, England, the following animals, belonging to Mr. R. J. Young, Mayfield, Ont.:

1 ram.

4 ewes, Cotswold breed.

The above animals were discharged free from disease, 25th July.

July 22nd.—Arrived by steamship "Clyde," Temperley Line, from London, England, the following animals, belonging to Mr. T. W. Stone, Guelph, Ont.:—

1 calf, 1 heifer,

4 cows, Short-horn breed.

The above animals were discharged free from disease, 5th August.

July 25th.—Arrived by steamship "Borussia," Dominion Line, from Liverpool England, the following animals, belonging to Mr. J. Featherstone, Springfield, Ont.:—

2 boars, Berkshire breed,

2 sows

The above animals were dicharged free from disease, 5th August.

August 27th .-- Arrived by steamship "Mississippi," Dominion Line, from Liverpool, England, the following animals, belonging to Mr. Arthur Johnstone, Pickering. Ont.:-

2 sows, Berkshire breed,

3 rams,

10 ewes,

5 ram lambs,

6 ewe lambs, Cotswold breed,

The above animals were discharged free from disease, 2nd September.

August 27th.—Arrived by steamship "Mississippi," Dominion Line, from Liverpool, England, the following animals, belonging to Mr. J. C. Ross, Jervis, Ontario:

2 rams,

9 ewes.

5 ram lambs.

6 ewe lambs, Cotswold breed,

The above animals were discharged free from disease, 2nd September.

August 30th.—Arrived by steamship "Canadian," Allan Line, from Glasgow. Scotland, the following animals, belonging to Mr. George Finlay, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.

5 heifers, Aberdeenshire polled breed.

The above animals were discharged free from disease, 9th September.

August 31st.—Arrived by steamship "Nepigon," Beaver Line, from Liverpool, England, the following animals, belonging to Mr. George Whitefield, Iberville, P.Q.:

1 heifer calf,

1 bull do

1 cow,

1 heifer, Devonshire breed,

3 cows,

1 bull.

1 heifer, Jersey breed,

1 ram.

3 ewes,

1 ram lamb,

1 ewe do Leicester breed.

The above animals were discharged free from disease, 9th September.

August 31st.-Arrived by steamship "Sarmatian," Allan Line, from Liverpool, England, the following animals, belonging to Mrs. Blanshard, Appleby, Ontario:—

3 rams,

2 ewes, Leicester breed, 2 do Lincolnshire breed.

The above animals were discharged free from disease, 9th September.
September 18th.—Arrived by steamship "Phœnician," Allan Line, from Glasgow, Scotland, the following animals, belonging to Hon. Mr. Cochrane, Compton, P.Q.:—

25 ewes, Shropshire Down breed.

The above animals were discharged free from disease, 23rd September.

October 8th.—Arrived by steamship "Canadian," Allan Line, from Liverpool, England, the following animals, belonging to Mr. W. Oliver, Ayr, Ontario:—

1 ram, Leicester breed.

The above animal was discharged free from disease, 10th October.

October 23rd.—Arrived by steamship "Toxas," Dominion Line, from Liverpool, England, the following animals, belonging to Mr. J. W. Jones, Portland, Maine:—

1 ram, Cotswold breed, 1 sow, Berkshire breed.

The above animals were diseased with mange; remained in quarantine until cured of the disease.

October 26th.—Arrived by steamship "Thames," Temperly Line, from London, England, the following animal, belonging to Mr. Brown, Agriculture College, Guelph, Ontario:—

1 ram, Southdown breed.

The above animal was discharged free from disease, 31st October.

W. B. HALL, V.S.,

Inspector of Imported Stock, Levis Quarantine.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,

Ottawa.

No. 25.

ANNUAL REPORT, CATTLE QUARANTINE, ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

(MR. ROLAND BUNTIN.)

St. John, N.B., 31st December, 1878.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that during the year 1878, there were no importations of cattle, sheep or swine, at the port of St. John, New Brunswick, requiring any action under quarantine regulations.

I have the honour to be, ir,

Your obedient servant,

ROLAND BUNTING,

Inspector of Quarantine.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

No. 26.

REPORT OF OCEAN MAIL OFFICER.

(MR. SAMUEL J. GREEN.)

Levis, 31st December, 1878.

SIR,—In conformity with instructions from your Department, I herewith present

my Report for the year 1878.

Depression in trade, and rumours of wars during the greater part of the year, had a marked effect on emigration to the Dominion, but nearly all who did come out by the mail steamers were of an improved class, and destined to settle in Canada. have assiduously distributed amongst them during the voyage those books and pamphlets provided me for that purpose, and have given all the information requisite for their guidance in reaching their future home.

I know it has been an instruction to Emigration Agents for some time past, not to hold out too flattering hopes or encouragement to intending immigrants. But things have taken such a decided and encouraging turn for the better, so far as Canada is concerned, that I really cannot restrain myself, and I can assure you my usefulness is not restricted to my efforts on board ship, as I have plenty of opportunity for

ventilating our country while on shore in England.

We have just parted with a Governor-General whose wonderful ability, eloquence and forcible language, has helped more to bring the Dominion into notice than all that has been written about it, and his parting speech at Toronto has convinced the eastern world how favourably our climate, our produce, our laws and institutions, compare with any other country on this continent.

Since we are turning our acres into beef, mutton, pork, poultry, &c., for exportation, our wooded lands will become immediately productive to the settler, as they are the best, when cleared of the underbrush, for maturing stock, and as we are certain of building our Pacific Railway, I am convinced that Manitoba and the valley of the Saskatchewan will attract the thrifty emigrant to a future happy home.

With two or three companies going into operation for the transportation of fresh fish and poultry to England, and now that skilled labour will be encouraged to come to the country and remain there, thus preventing much of our hard cash from crossing the border, as has been the case for some time, I do indeed feel jubilant as

to the future of Canada.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant, SAMUEL J. GREEN,

Marine Mail Officer.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

No. 27.

REPORT OF OCEAN MAIL OFFICER.

(Mr. James Ferguson.)

Quebec, 31st December, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that during the past year I have distributed all the pamphlets which were furnished to me for distribution amongst passengers—on westward trips—on board ship, for their information.

The number of immigrants to Canada this year exceeded considerably that of last year, and the people were from a better class than those of some previous years.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAMES FERGUSON,

Mail Officer.

No. 28.

REPORT OF OCEAN MAIL OFFICER.

(MR. F. H. MICKLEBURGH.)

105 Bloor Street, West Toronto, 31st December, 1878.

Sir,—I beg to report that during the year now ending, I have distributed amongst the immigrants coming to this country (in the steamers on board which I have been sailing in charge of mails) the pamphlets sent me by the Department, more especially those referring to the Province of Manitoba, and have also carried out the general instructions given for the guidance of Marine Mail Officers.

On board the vessels in which I have sailed, I have met families and individuals from Great Britain, in apparently good circumstances, on their way to settle in

Manitoba.

Though not in very large numbers, there has been a steady influx of immigrants of various nationalities brought out to Canada by the Allan steamers.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

F. H. MICKLEBURGH.

Marine Mail Officer.

No. 29.

REPORT OF OCEAN MAIL OFFICER.

(MR. CHAS. H. E. TILSTONE.)

HALIFAX, N. S., 31st December, 1878.

Sir,-I have the honour to report that during the past season I have distributed

pamphlets and afforded every information in my power to immigrants.

I am happy to say that so far as has come under my notice, a slight improve-

ment has taken place in immigration during the past season.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

CHARLES H. E. TILSTONE,

Marine Mail Officer.

No. 30.

REPORT OF OCEAN MAIL OFFICER.

(MR. F. BARLEE.)

Lakefield, Peterboro', 31st December, 1878.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that all books, pamphlets, &c., furnished me by the Department, have been distributed amongst the immigrants on board the ships in which I have sailed.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

F. BARLEE,

Marine Mail Officer.

No. 31.

REPORT OF BRITISH MAIL OFFICER.

(A. WALMSLEY.)

MONTREAL, 31st December, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that I have complied with the instructions received from your Department by supplying the Mail Officers on the Allan Line of steamers with books, &c. on Manitoba and the North-West.

I have also distributed over 2,000 books in French on Manitoba over the line I

ravel, and have given all information required.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

A. WALMSLEY,

In charge of British Mails.

No 32.

REPORT OF OCEAN MAIL OFFICER.

(MR. W. F. Bowes.)

CANADIAN PACKET "MORAVIAN."
31st December, 1878.

SIR,—The information furnished by your Department has been carefully distributed and verbal replies given to any questions which might arise on board the Canadian packets.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. F. BOWES,
Marine Mail Officer.

No 33.

REPORT OF OCEAN MAIL OFFICER.

(Mr. J. O'HARA.)

6, Wellesley Place, Toronto, 31st December, 1878.

SIR,—I beg herewith to submit my annual report to the Department of Agriculture, and to state that I have been assiduous in distributing pamphlets and affording information to all persons about to settle in the Dominion.

I have latterly noticed a great falling off in the number of immigrants in the steerage, intermediate and saloon. But the number of those returning to the old country with the impression that they can do better there has almost entirely ceased.

There is no falling off in the number of young men who come out to Canada with the nominal purpose of "getting something to do," but with the virtual object of obtaining a Government situation. I mention this, having an opportunity on board ship of knowing what an infinite amount of injury the unsuccessful candidates do to the country.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

J. O'HARA.

Marine Mail Officer.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

No. 34.

REPORTS OF EUROPEAN AGENTS.

REPORT OF LIVERPOOL AGENT.

(Mr. John Dyke.)

WATER ST., LIVERPOOL,

31st December, 1878.

SIR,—It has become my duty to report to you upon the work done by this Agency during the past year; and upon the various matters affecting Canadian interests which have come under my cognizance.

The first and more immediate department with which this Agency is concerned, is emigration from Europe to the Dominion of Canada, and I have the honour to submit to you the usual statistics upon the subject for the past year.

I herewith append a detailed statement of the year's emigration to all countries

from this port.

The nationalities of the emigrants as compared with 1877, were as follow:—

	1877.		1878,	Increase.
English	32,502	••••	36,949	 4,447
Scotch	425	•••••	661	 236
Irish	5,021	*****	7,976	 2,955
Foreigners	14,288		22,621	 8,333
Nationalities not given	2,672	*****	2,953	 281
	54,908		71,160	16,252
Total Increase		• • • • • • • •	*********	 16,252

9,983 emigrants were carried by the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, 862 by the Dominion Line, 56 by the Beaver Line, and 11 by the Anchor Line. Of the emigrants destined for Canada, 3,741 were cabin passengers, as compared with 2,970 in 1877 (showing an increase of 771), 2,784 in 1876, and 2,553 in 1875.

A conspicuous and most gratifying feature of these returns is the increase in the number of cabin passengers, presumably emigrants with capital. In a new country, with such a vast extent of undeveloped resources, this class of immigrants is an especially valuable one, because it implies a productive power far in excess of that represented by individual labour. The opportunities of seeing these people in my own and clerk's visits to the several steamers carrying immigrants, has satisfied me of their bond fide character. We have also been able, especially in the case of French and German passengers, to render them valuable assistance, in my own case, without the intervention of an interpreter. For some of the emigrants, lost baggage has been recovered; to others, I have given suitable advice and directions, and letters to my co-agents in Canada, which will, I feel sure, materially facilitate their progress and settlement there. I have as usual, acting under the Departmental instructions, exercised a supervision over those emigrants who have sailed with the assistance of the Ontario Government bonus; and my intimate knowledge of the resources and requirements of the different Provinces and districts of the Dominion, acquired during an extended connection with Mr. Wills at Ottawa (one of your most successful agents in Canada) has enabled me to direct the various classes of immigrants with

whom I came in contact to the most desirable and likely localities for them to go to and to settle in; and I can say with confidence that during the period o now nearly seven years that I have represented Canadian interests in various parts of Europe, there has never been such an active enquiry by the better classes of

intending emigrants as in 1878.

This I attribute to various causes which I propose to refer to more in detail at a later stage of my report; but one of the chief incentives to enquiry has been beyond doubt the practical evidence which Canada is now giving to this country of her productive powers. It has been my constant aim, by the circulation of reports, pamphlets and the like, and by the insertion of items of news in the press, to keep the public mind well-informed as to what Canada is doing as a food-producing country, and I have also furnished the Canadian press from time to time with information as to the markets here, and the prospect of Canadian exporters.

I have, in some of my previous Reports, described more in detail what I have been doing in this respect; and it will be only necessary to say now, that during the past year this branch of my work has been fully sustained and somewhat extended.

Knowing how great an advantage the publication of facts of interest relating to Canada always is, I have endeavoured during the past year both to improve and to extend my acquaintance with members of the press, and have to acknowledge favours conferred, which have been of material advantage in diffusing information respecting the resources of Canada, and the development of her export trade.

The correspondence of this Agency has, during the past year, vastly increased, especially with Canada, owing to the frequent offers made by me to supply information to intending shippers of both agricultural produce and manufactures. The information so supplied has, I am gratified to be able to state, been the means of initiating during the year several new branches of trade, and of strengthening and

further developing others already opened.

The position of the classes in this country from whom the most desirable emigrants should be recruited, has certainly not improved during the past year. In fact the condition of the British tenant-farmer is rapidly becoming serious. Almost every department of trade is greatly depressed, but to none is the outlook so utterly blank and hopeless as to the British working agriculturist. One by one he sees his sources of income slipping away from him altogether, or becoming so seriously depreciated as to render ways and means an awkward problem. The views I ventured to express in my previous reports as to the position and prospects of the British tenant farmer, have been fully justified by the experience of another year; and I cannot see any alternative for this class in particular, and for many others who are being so severely punished by the present depression, other than seeking some wider and less occupied field for their energies. The English tenant-farmer and his satellite, the English agricultural labourer, what between the restrictions on farming at home and the competition from outside, are having a sorry time of it. members of the House of Lords own more than one-third of the area of Great Britain, and two-thirds of it really belong to what may be called the Great Landlords, whose estates are continually subject to a process of accretion; every plot of land that comes into the market, large or small, being absorbed into them, and the number of small freeholders is annually reduced. Small indeed is now the number of working farmers who farm their own freeholds.

The result is, that whilst probably in no country in the world is there a greater desire to possess land, in no country have the middle and lower classes a worse chance of obtaining it; and this will continue and intensify year by year, so long as the present laws of primogeniture and settlements continue, and the arrangements of dead men are allowed to bind the land long after their decease. An eminent authority, Mr. Froude, has stated that unless the area of Great Britain could be made larger than it is, or until the British people change their nature, a peasant (and I might even add a yeoman) proprietary is a dream.

Again, the tenant-farmer is here subjected to the by no means insignificant competition of gentlemen who, having made fortunes or competencies in something

else, turn to farming as a recreation and pastime, and possessing enough to live upon, and perhaps a little to spare, and having made farming a hobby they are not particular about profits, and will even bear a little loss occasionally without much grumbling. Of course the owner of the soil prefers tenants of this class to the somewhat lean pursed working farmer, and so the latter goes to the wall.

Reductions in rent have been much talked about, but those who have long leases are wholly in the landlord's hands. Some no doubt might reduce rents, but others with mortgages to pay and other charges could not possibly do so, and in no case, seeing that land rarely pays more than 3 per cent, could such reduction be material. Moreover, the gentlemen farmers before referred to are always ready to pay good

rents for nice farms, and tenant farmers must compete against them.

To these causes no doubt may be attributed the large emigration from this country compared with that from France where so large a proportion of the population are proprietors of the soil, there being from five to six millions of freeholds, and where at the death of a proprietor, his possessions, lands included, are divided among his children.

The father of a family in this country has a formidable task before him in establishing or settling his children. Even to men of comparative affluence the problem is profound, for it is too commonly the idea of the youngsters that they should commence life where the parents leave off. In a country where every profession is clogged with members and every department of trade is creaking again under the strain of excessive competition, a youth who has neither excess of brains nor a superabundance of capital, finds it a formidable task to make good his footing. As information spreads and old fashioned prejudices weaken, the solid attractions offered by a country like Canada to young men with a little money and plenty of energy must force themselves upon the attention of a very large and yearly increasing class.

I have read with great interest the reports which have been published respecting the different Agricultural Colleges in the Dominion, and the idea has impressed itself forcibly upon me that their bounds could be enlarged, and upon terms under which youths from this country might be placed in them, who having acquired familiarity with the systems of Canadian farming might be placed upon cleared or partially cleared farms, or on the Government lands with the usual preemption rights attached. If such facilities were offered to parents and guardians in this country of giving their sons or wards an assured start in life at a comparatively small outlay, they would be accepted to a large extent to the material benefit of the Dominion, since the place would attract a superior class of colonists. Wed them to the life of the country and give them a permanent interest in its commonwealth. I am in fact constantly receiving applications from people who are desirous of placing their sons in some position from which they could make a fair start in life, provided they could feel assured that they would be well treated and their interests be properly cared for. I am aware that the original design was to restrict the educationall advantages of our Agricultural Colleges to the sons of inhabitants of the respective Provinces in which they are situated, but I should gladly welcome either some enlargement of the bounds of the existing, or the establishment of new colleges, with the object in view that I have respectfully ventured to suggest.

In the event however of this being deemed not practicable, the idea might be met to some extent if high-class Canadian farmers willing to take agricultural pupils would send to your Department their terms and references, for transmission to your

European Agents.

I have hitherto only casually referred to the present condition of the English agricultural labourers, who, next to the tenant-farmer or small capitalist, form perhaps the most desirable class of immigrants to Canada. In no part of Great Britain during the year has there been any advance of wages; whilst in the autumn the Counties of Kent and Sussex were the scene of a lock-out; the farmers having roposed a reduction in wages which the Agricultural Labourer's Union advised the men not to accept; and 3,000 men were refused employment unless they relinquished their connection with the Union.

In the North of England the men have again been forced to submit to a reduction of from 10 to 15 per cent. on their wa es, and a similar state of things exists in some

of the eastern and southern counties of England.

British agriculturists of all grades, indeed, are in a gloomy mood. A good harvest was experienced this year, but the ruinously low rates which rule for all kinds of cereals, in consequence of the immense importations from abroad, have left the corn-growing farmer nothing wherewith to retrieve his position. Grass and root crops have been exceptionally good; but the grazing farmer, in face of the continuous stream of live stock from Canada and the United States, has had to submit to a reduction of 10s. sterling to 15s. sterling per cwt. for his cattle. This means a reduction of something like a penny to three-half pence per pound; and, it is more than probable, represents nearly if not quite the producer's margin of profit. The middle men, in fact, are pocketing the profit, since the purchaser, so far at least, has received little if any benefit, though it must be borne in mind that a reduction of one penny to three half pence per pound to the consumer would increase the demand by at least 10 per cent. It is only this past year in fact that the meat-producing farmer here has begun to feel the shoe pinch severely. Whilst he could get 80s. sterling per cwt. for his best beeves he had something to depend upon; but at 70s. sterling it is stated that he has nothing, and that it may not improbably carry him to the wrong side of his ledger. If prices remain as low as at present, and in the face of the vast importations now being made, there is not much chance for an increase; the British farmer must find that meat raising, one of his last remaining sources of revenue has disappeared, as wheat and oat raising have already done. With this state of affairs it is clear that not only is the farmer unable to improve the position of his labourers, but he has himself only a very slender margin left, which appears to be steadily and not slowly growing less.

This report is intended to deal not only with emigration and the immediate influences affecting it; but also with the trade between Canada and Europe, especially with regard to our exports of agricultural produce, which is of primary importance to every country and with any other matters which affect directly or indirectly the well-being of the Dominion. Notwithstanding the heavy emigration from this country, its actual population goes on increasing at such a rate that during the last decade that increase will be found fast approaching the population of the Dominion.

It follows, with this increase, that, in the face of the diminished farming area at home, the wants of the population of this country must grow in an increasing

ratio, and that they must be supplied from outside sources.

I append a comparative tabulated statement which shows this fact in a striking degree. In 1858 this country spent only 18s. 3d. sterling per head of the population in the import of food; but in 1877 the amount had arisen to £2 19s. 7d. per head.

	*Population		Value				
Years.	of the United Kingdom.	Live Cattle, Sheep and Pigs.		†Dead Meat and Provisions, &c.	Tota .	per head of Population.	
	No	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	
1858	28,389,770	1,390,068	20,164,811	4,343,592	25,898,471	0 18 3	
1868	30,617,718	2,698,496	39,432,624	13,277,683	55,408,803	1 16 2	
1878	33,444,419	6,012,564	63,536,322	30,144,013	99,692,899	2 19 7	

^{*}Exclusive of the army, navy and merchant seamen abroad.

[†]Beef, meat (salted or fresh), meat preserved, otherwise than by salting, pork, bacon and hams, butter, cheese, eggs and potatoes.

The bill of this country for food supplies from foreign sources during 1878, as shewn by the Imperial Trade and Navigation returns, includes the following items which demonstrate what a vast demand there is here for commodities which Canada produces, and should stimulate everyone having an interest in our country to devise means for securing a still greater share of this enormous and annually increasing trade:—

Imports	1877.	1878.		
Live cattle, sheep and pigs	£6 012 690	£7 454 482		
Fresh meat	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 335 299 402 951		
Eggs	2 472 481	2 511 9 2		
Potatoes	2 346 596 1 438 909	2 396 997 1 313 541		
Butter	9 538 305	9 940 412		
Cheese	4 763 053	4 939 009		

It will be seen from the above that exclusive of cereals, this country now annually

spends over thirty million pounds sterling for importations of food supplies.

Deadment imports only show an increase on the year of £69,019, whilst that in live cattle, sheep and pigs has increased by £1,441,772. The bulk of the fresh meat trade is at present conducted from the United States and Canada in mail or passenger steamers which could not carry live stock.

If they could carry live stock it is a question whether the fresh meat trade

would not cease.

Another point worthy of notice is that the fresh meat supplies from the European continent have decreased from £73,352 in 1876, to £72,585 in 1877, and to £66,535 in 1878, notwithstanding the repressive legislation in force here on the im-

portations of live cattle from those countries on account of the cattle disease.

The official statistics published yearly in this country shew that from 1874 to 1877 the number of cattle in Great Britain decreased from 6,125,491 to 5,697,933; and the number of sheep from 30,313,941 to 28,161,164. In 1878 there was an increase over the previous year of 40,195 cattle and 245,042 sheep. I attribute this increase to the fact that owing to the immense import of Canadian and American live stock and fresh meat, there was a fall in prices which induced the British farmers to hold back, from the hope partly that rough weather during the winter months would reduce transatlantic importations, and partly that the Duke of Richmond's Cattle Bill would also have a deterrent effect upon imports.

Another, and from a Canadian point of view, an all-important phase of the question is, that many of Great Britain's former sources of food supply are failing, and they in turn are becoming buyers. Take France for instance. The value of grain, inclusive of flour imported into France during the first nine months of the present year is officially returned at 340,000,000 francs, while that of the exports scarcely reaches 48,000,000 francs. During the past five or six years the import into Paris of game and poultry has increased 33 per cent. The consumption of meat and its price has also increased; and the same may be said of all articles of food. Sheep are sent to the Paris market from Austria, Hungary, Wallachia and Africa, and average from 33 to 55 pounds in weight, and the weekly supplies of the Paris market are 7,000 cattle and 40,000 sheep.

The African beasts are small, rarely reaching 350 pounds, and for the most part are old and lean, and the following will give some idea of the prices of superior animals. Two oxen, weighing 1,573 pounds brought recently £52 16s. Good fat cows also find purchasers at fair, and sometimes at leading prices. Two fat cows, weighing 1,468 pounds, fetched £51 4s. Two fat sheep, weighing 286 pounds,

realized £9.

The value of cattle imported into France during the first nine months of 1877, amounted to 188 million francs, or 57 million francs more than in the like period of

1876. In salt and fresh meat also there was an increase from 30 million francs to 32 million francs. It may here be remarked that several successful shipments of fresh mutton and beef have been made to France from South America; and the like trade from the United States is assuming important dimensions. The total value of all food stuffs imported into France in the first nine months of 1875 was 533 million francs, whilst in the first nine months of 1878 the value rose to 1,049 millions. Notwithstanding this, prices have been more than sustained. From this country, therefore, no augmentation of the supplies of food can be reasonably expected.

Denmark has supplied many cattle, but her stock has been decreasing, and is now 1,153,000 head or 1,500,000 less than ten years ago. From Spain and Portugal the imports of fat cattle to Liverpool have fallen off 50 per cent; and it is a moot question whether, with our transatlantic competition, any profit now remains.

question whether, with our transatlantic competition, any profit now remains.

I may here mention incidentally that in my last year's report I pointed out the advantage to be derived from a trade with France in live cattle. I am sorry that

the subject has not received the attention which it deserved.

The French market would take a class of stock and pay the best price for it, which is the least in favour in this country, to wit, fat cows. I have it on good authority that a line of steamers has been chartered to convey live cattle from the United States to the Paris markets early in the spring, and I again urge upon our exporters the advisability of at least testing the opportunities of the French markets.

It will thus be seen that as time passes not only Great Britain but the greater part of Western Europe will look to the American Continent for supplementary

supplies of food.

Another important influence in damaging the continental trade to Great Britain in live stock is the Duke of Richmond's Cattle Act which comes into force on the 1st January,1879, and the effect of which his Grace himself speaking at a meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, on the 11th of December, thus described:—
"There are certain countries from which no animal of any sort or kind can come at "the present moment, viz., Russia, Austria, Italy, Greece, Turkey and the Principalities. Then again, no cattle could come from Belgium or Germany, and when "the Contagious Diseases, (Animals) Act 1878 came into operation, inasmuch as there "was an outbreak of disease in Germany at the present moment, it was almost certain that on January 1st, Germany and Belgium would continue to be prohibited "countries. Other foreign animals were slaughtered at the port of landing from all "countries except Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Spain and Portugual, and from "America and Canada."

This naturally brings me to the subject of legislation referred to. The Duke of Richmond introduced his bill in January last; its ostensible object being to prevent the introduction of diseased cattle into the United Kingdom. Evidence was taken before the Select Committee of the House of Commons upon the Bill, of witnesses interested in the cattle trade of all countries with Great Britain, Canada excepted. It would be difficult to assign a reason for this exception, but it is nevertheless a fact.

Sir John Rose, to whom the Dominion is vastly indebted for his exertions in the matter, succeeded however in obtaining permission to lay our case before the Select Committee of the House of Lords. The result is well known. I am only expressing the unanimous feeling of steamship owners, cattle importers, and every one else interested in our great and rapidly developing trade, when I place upon record the untiring trouble, great sagacity, and powerful influence which Sir John Rose exercised in rescuing our trade frem the imminent danger of extinction which threatened it. Indeed the Americans owe their trade to his efforts, for their chances were hopeless until the Canadian evidence was adduced. My own humble efforts in the same direction were gracefully recognized by the Allan, Dominion and Beaver Steamship Companies, who presented me with a very handsome testimonial; by the leading Canadian cattle exporters, in a letter to your Department, bearing date 22n August, 1878, and a copy of which was transmitted to me expressing their sense of my services in this connection, and also in the general development of live stock and

other branches of the Canadian export trade, and by the Department replacing me, as far as salary is concerned, in the same position that I enjoyed when I entered upon

my duties in Europe.

Although attempts have been made to import cattle and beef from Texas, they have failed, and for many reasons. The chief cause is that the cattle are not of sufficiently good quality, and Hungarian importations have failed through a like deficiency. It has often been urged that Canadian cattle have to be housed too many months at great expense. But this cannot be considered a disadvantage, for Texan cattle having to roam over the prairies from their birth, naturally develope muscle and bone instead of the highly appreciated tender and juicy qualities of our Canadian shorthorn cattle, which are housed and cared for during the inclement seasons of the year. Again the Texan cattle trade with Europe does not show any probable signs of development, and will not until outward freights can be obtained for steamers, and even then, Canada holding as she does the great water highway to the west, makes Texas so heavily handicapped that if Canadian breeders will only continue to improve their cattle and to conduct the trade with the same enterprise as they have already exhibited, there is nothing to fear on the Texan account.

I cannot, in this regard, impress too forcibly upon the minds of our Canadian exporters of all classes, that, whereas, the primest quality of any class of goods will realize the best prices anywhere in the world, in this country, second or third-class qualities cannot be disposed of at a price to return profit. This rule applies to

horses, cattle, butter, cheese, and in fact everything that we export.

Formerly no policies of marine insurance could be effected on Canadian live stock, excepting at rates which were entirely prohibitory. By collecting statistics of the rates of mortality, and other losses in connection with our live stock trade, I was enabled to induce Underwriters at Lloyds for the first time to issue a policy on live stock coming from the St. Lawrence, in April last, at what was then considered he low premium of five guineas per cwt. to include all risks. The result was so satisfactory that the premium was further reduced to $2\frac{1}{2}$ guineas during the summer months; and I have reason to believe that the rate will be about the same for next season's trade. The marked advantage of being able to secure our shippers from loss, and to afford them thereby increased banking facilities, has no doubt contributed in a material degree to the immense developement of the trade during the year just concluded.

As I pointed out in my last report, there is, and always will be, a good demand for Canadian horses of a suitable class. The English dealers who have been engaged in this business, and are fully aware of the requirements of this market, have found that the trade of importing horses from Canada is remunerative. There is no doubt that the chance of British breeders being able to produce a high class of carriage horses or hunters, which are in such active demand, at the same price that they can be produced in Canada, becomes annually more remote. Taking as the basis of calculation that it costs for the first year for mare and foal eight shillings sterling per week, ten shillings sterling per week for the young horse afterwards, by the end of the third year he has actually cost £72 16s. without allowing anything for service, breaking, veterinary surgeon, or the many risks attending the business of horse-raising. No doubt the cost of raising may be a little less on low class rough lands in Ireland and Scotland; but as horses ought to be at least six years old before they are fit for the market, it must be evident that any English, Irish or Scotch bred horses sold at less than £60 to £70 must represent a loss of from 15 to 25 per cent. In fact horse breeding of the classes mentioned is pronounced by competent authorities to be on the whole unprofitable in this country. The freight of a horse from Canada has hitherto been about £10; but this, it is hoped, may be somewhat reduced in the future, The insurance of a horse for £50 including all risks, £5 per cent., is £2 10s.; and other incidental expenses ought not to bring up the total cost of transit to this country to more than £15 or \$75. represents approximately the extent to which our Canadian farmers are handicapped in breeding horses for the European market. It only remains for our breeders to

carefully study the class of horses needed here, and to use sires of the required stamp. Some idea may be formed of the demand, when it is found that upwards of 40,000 horses are annually imported into Great Britain from foreign countries. For the classes which I have been speaking of—carriage horses and hunters—the fairs in England and Ireland are the scene of very active competition by buyers not only from the home market, but also from France, Germany, Italy and other parts of the continent for both private and army purposes.

My efforts to further our trade by communications to the English and Canadian press are doubtless well known to you. Circulars and letters of mine during the last five or six years endeavouring to initiate, and then to develope a trade in poultry and eggs, have, I am happy to say, resulted during the past season in an active and profitable business. Last year we had only a few exporters; but several parties from both the Province of Ontario and the Lower Provinces have now embarked in the business, and have every reason to be satisfied with their success. On the first of October last I despatched to our agents in Canada for distribution, a number of slip circulars setting forth the results of my enquiries, and the experiences of shippers up to that time as to the best methods of preparing these commodities for export, to satisfy the British market. I have to state that they have been largely availed of; and that these goods are now arriving in considerable quantities and in a condition much superior to heretofore. The demand, as I have pointed out in previous reports, for poultry in this country, at remunerative prices to importers is, practically speaking, unlimited.

I shall now proceed to shew what Canada is doing towards meeting the European demand. It must be borne in mind that it is only within the last three or four years that Canada or the American continent at all has entered into the competition in some of the most important branches of food supply—especially live stock and fresh meat. This country has until lately drawn its supplies from the continent, but as I have shewn, this source cannot much longer be relied upon.

The same difficulty that I have mentioned in previous reports, as to making absolutely accurate returns of the import of Canadian cattle, in consequence of large numbers being sent viā the United States, still exists. I, however, append through the kindness of the steamship companies, the statistics of the live stock transported by our own Canadian lines.

ARRIVAL of Live Stock from Canada, 1878.

	orses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Liverpool.				
Dominion Line	154 18 36	7,417 2,534 342	24,435 3,568 200	807
London.				-
Temperley Line		883	1,247	209
Glasgow.				
Allan Line	506 5	3,781 2,924	3,189 5,142	96 593
1878	719 298	17,881 7,412	37,831 6,825	1,705 373
Increase	421	10,469	31,006	1,332

A number of cattle, sheep and pigs were also brought from Quebec and Montreal

by outside steamers.

By carefully watching the ships' manifests, and the bills of entry, and from information given me by the leading Canadian cattle importers, I have been enabled to gather the following approximate returns, which shew that in this last year 1,243 horses, 32,115 head of fat cattle, 62.461 sheep, and 1,798 pigs have been exported from Canada to Great Britain.

It is gratifying to find that nearly the entire transatlantic live stock trade is under the control of Canadians, especially as we are labouring under certain

disadvantages in prosecuting the extension of the dead meat trade.

The total trade from the United States and Canada to Liverpool alone in 1878, was as follows: -255,168 quarters of fresh beef, 41,031 carcases of mutton, 3,052 carcases of p'gs, 6,791 packages and 9,590 tubs of fresh butter, 46,704 head of live cattle, 54,378 live sheep, 14,257 live pigs, and 18 live calves. In the course of the Christmas season a large number of turkeys, geese and ducks were landed at Liverpool, principally from Canada.

The Canadian cattle imported in 1878 have been generally of a better character than in previous years, showing a marked improvement as to breeding and feeding. Still there remains much to be done in these respects, and men of influence and position should not lose any opportunity of impressing this fact upon our farmers. The competition from the Western States and other parts is very keen, and our only

chance of future success depends upon our having superior stock.

Our stall-feds compare favourably with English cattle in the early months of the year—say up to August—and this is the most profitable period to ship in. Canadian grass-fed cattle arriving here in the fall of the year, met with a very keen competition with those produced in Ireland and Great Britain, which were of a superior quality. The average price of our stall-fed cattle was about £27. This would show an increase of from £2 to £3 per head over previous years. This is gratifying, especially in the face of the very hard times experienced here, and proves in a very satisfactory degree the good effect that the initiation of this trade has already had upon the improvement of our live stock.

A few dairy cows have been imported, but the results were not very satisfactory, this class not being so good as English. They generally arrived, either having calved, which makes them unsaleable, or else far off calving, and this, on account of want of room, and expensive keep, prevented their being sold advantageously.

Durham bred cows, in good condition, not over six years of age, and shipped to arrive not more than three weeks before calving, would command good prices—say from £23 to £26, and a ready sale to dairymen who supply large centres of population with milk.

The difficulty in the expansion of the trade in store cattle is, that unless they could be shipped at half the freight of fat stock, the business could not possibly prove remunerative. The only low-priced cattle of this class that we have in Canada are of too inferior a quality, and could not be sold at any price here; and it is hardly probable that the steamship companies will take £2 10s. per head for stores, when their available space is so anxiously competed for at from £5 to £6 for fat cattle.

The sheep which have been imported into this country from the North American Continent have been, with few exceptions, Canadian. These exceptions have been American animals of poor quality. Our sheep were chiefly of the larger English breeds, crossed Lincolns, Leicesters, Cotswolds and Southdowns. They averaged abouts 48s. sterling, and would dress about 70 pounds of mutton. If younger animals had been shipped—say one or two shear-sheep—much higher prices would have been obtained. Canadian farmers should be strongly advised to keep their ram lambs instead of selling them, as has hitherto been the custom in the fall to the United States. If they took this course it would improve the price of their flocks all round from two to four cents per pound. At present no difficulty is experienced in obtaining 20 cents per pound for British flocks—mixed wethers and gimmers—but the Canadian importations being principally ewes and gimmers, the first-class butchers

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will not make an offer for them, as they must have wether mutton; consequently

the Canadian sheep have to be disposed of to a second or third-class trade.

Of equal, if not even greater importance to the trade in live stock, is the butter trade, which has been sorely neglected in the Dominion. It is admitted by competent authorities that last year an amount fast approaching a million dollars was lost to Canada through the manufacture of inferior butter. The same tale has to be told again this year. The Canadian butter which has arrived here, with some few excellent exceptions, has been badly prepared and was unequal and stale in quality. The consequent result was disastrous failure in a dull sale at the lowest price.

During the last few years, since the introduction of refrigerating machinery and other improved methods of transport, our competitors both on the continent, in Ireland, and in the United States, have been steadily improving the character of their consignments. Indeed the French and "bosh" manufactured butter have nearly driven the Canadian article of inferior quality out of the markets; large quantities of which have been sold for the commonest confectionery purposes, or simply for

grease.

Mr. G. A. Cochrane, of Montreal, an eminent authority upon butter, visited this country during the past year, and during his stay of five months endeavoured to get at the root of the evil. I understand that it is his intention to publish his views on

the question, and I look forward with great interest to their issue.

One of the greatest faults found with our butter is that it is not of even quality. The establishment of "creameries" or factories will, to a limited extent, over-come this difficulty in time, but if I may be permitted to make a suggestion, it is that it should be made compulsory for all butter to undergo inspection before being offered for sale, and that it be classed according to quality. At present there is actually no difference in the price obtained for good and bad butter in the country stores; and consequently no premium given to a good clear manufacturer. Mrs. A. is a good butter maker, but she is only a small customer to the store-keeper, who buys her goods; Mrs. B., on the other hand, is a large customer, though the butter she offers is a very inferior article, and the store-keeper, in order to protect himself, and avoid offending his customer, pays an average price all round, placing good and bad butters on exactly the same footing.

Until all butter is inspected and classified and paid for accordingly by the collector for shipment, butter makers will not take the pains to produce a superior article. When it is considered that 13,659,949 pounds of butter were exported from the Dominion to Great Britian in 1877, and that our produce is annually getting into greater disfavour, whilst the price of the superior article is increasing at a corresponding ratio, it must be evident that the question becomes one of national importance, and that any pains taken, or expense incurred to regain our prestige in this important

article of consumption, would be fully warranted.

Canada has now her great opportunity in the shipment of live stock to Europe, a movement which has already beyond doubt settled down into a great, permanent and lucrative trade. The object of this Agency has been to guide the movements of exporters by forwarding, from time to time, notices of sales, prices, and the tendencies of the markets here; and it is with no small amount of gratification that I can report having, in many intances, brought about successful negociations between producers in Canada and purchasers here.

As my experience is annually extended through my constant communication with exporters, I am placed in a position to save beginners in the various trades much trouble and unnecessary expense, which naturally attends the initiation of any new business, by giving them the benefit of the experience of their predecessors.

With the cheap and rapid means of inter-communication now afforded, all trades whether large or small should endeavour to do their business direct with the buyers here, and thus avoid the expense of commissions and similar charges. There are many articles of consumption both raw and manufactured produced in Canada which cannot stand the heavy commissions frequently charged, and often amounting to 25 per cent. Our manufacturers are not so opulent as some of their United States con-

frères who send Agents to Europe, these Agents having to remain here for a number of years before they sufficiently understand business matters, as conducted in this country, to enable them to develope their Agencies to a remunerative extent. Consequently many of our resources have failed to find an outlet here. Commercially we are almost entirely unrepresented abroad, but I trust that at an early date there may be some rectification of what cannot but be regarded in the trade interest of Canada, as a serious omission.

As anticipated in my last report, vigorous efforts have been made to perfect the various systems of refrigeration. It is generally admitted that that of Messrs. Gifford and Berger of Paris, whose patent has been secured and improved upon at great expense by Messrs. Hicks, Hargraves & Co., the celebrated iron founders of Bolton,

Lancashire, is the most successful.

A company has been formed here by Liverpool capitalists and merchants, who are largely interested in our trade, to fit up refrigerating store-rooms for the reception of Canadian meat, poultry, fish, butter, and other perishable produce. Seeing that this is the first venture of the kind and that it will prove of such immense assistance in the development of our trade, I offer no excuse for appending the following particulars: In construction and working the machine is simple. It is driven by a small steam engine indicating about 8 horse power, and its construction may be described as follows: It consists of two cylinders placed vertically, one above the other; an air-receiver and a peculiarly constructed chamber in which the air is dried previous to its entering the meat room or store. In the first cylinder the atmospheric air is received and compressed to about 45 pounds above its normal pressure. The heat thus given to it is partially taken up by a jet of water introduced into the cylinder during the compression of the air. At the expiration of the stroke of the piston the air rushes into the receiver, and is thus separated from the water and is admitted into the second cylinder, which is called the expansion cylinder, and is expanded down to the pressure of the atmosphere or nearly so. It is then allowed to pass through the box referred to, which from its peculiar construction and the low temperature given to it by the expanded air (a temperature of 10 or 15 degrees below zero) extracts from the air the moisture which it had previously taken in the compression cylinder and deposits the moisture in the form of snow in the box, the air thus passing into the meat room dry and pure. Even when the temperature of the atmosphere is standing at 70 or 80 degrees, it requires only a few minutes to produce a stream of cold air at a temperature of 10 or 15 degrees below zero.

Little if anything is left to be desired in the means of transport in Canada, or by steamship; a special choese and butter train provided with refrigerator and ventilating ears is run every Saturday during the season, from Stratford, Ontario, the receiving point for several large dairy districts, on to the wharves at Montreal, where immediately on arrival the goods are carried on board the steamer (which is within a few hours of sailing) and placed in special compartments fitted up for the trade so that they shall be the last freight received on board and the first unloaded here.

On arrival at Liverpool, however, the butter is allowed to become soft by having no proper place of storage, and many other perishable articles are lost through the same deficiency. The initiation of refrigerating chambers as referred to above, will,

it is hoped, obviate this difficulty in future.

The advent of the Marquis of Lorne and H. R. H. the Princess Louise amongst us cannot fail to make Canada a fashionable place of resort to the many opulent Englishmen who are ever on the look out for new worlds of pleasure and of novelty to explore and conquer. Canada presents attractions to the tourist and the sportsmen at least equal to those of any portion of the Globe, not exposed to extreme perils of climate or native resentment.

Certainly she presents a far finer field than the now somewhat stale regions of Norway and Sweden; and with the rapid, cheap, and frequent communication with the Mother Country, those attractions are rendered as easy of access. Hundreds of wealthy Englishmen now own or rent estates in the Scandinavian countries, almost wholly for shooting and fishing, and to the material advantage of those countries.

A gentleman writing to a London journal recently estimated the number of English tourists who annually visit Norway, alone, at 2,000; and as these spend on an average £30 each, they consequently leave \$300,000 in that country. It is only reasonable to expect that we shall now have a large accession of these casual visitors, and that in a considerable percentage of cases these visits will result in a more enduring and valuable association.

Love of sport is so widely diffused amongst all classes in this country, that I would respectfully suggest that in any future propaganda issued by your Department, more extended notices should be given of the attractions which Canada offers

to the votaries of the rod, the gun and the chase.

The addresses delivered from time to time by Lord Dufferin during his brilliant term of office, upon the advantages which Canada presents as a home, and the rewards which she offers to industry and enterprise, speaking as His Lordship did from personal experience of the most thorough character, were read throughout the whole of Europe with the greatest interest, and have done more to remove misconceptions and to further the interests of the Dominion, than probably all other efforts combined. An account of Lord Dufferin's visit to Manitoba has been reproduced in pamphlet form by Messrs. Allan Brothers, and has been translated into several

European languages.

Amongst Welshmen there has been for many years past a strong tendency in favour of the formation of distinct Welsh Colonies in suitable localities abroad; and the depressed state in which small Welsh farmers, in common with their class generally through the country now are, has rendered that desire more active than ever. With the view of directing the attention of Welshmen generally to the advantages presented by the widely extended and naturally rich North-Western Territory, I have, with the permission of the Hon. W. Annand, had translated into Welsh and printed, together with information as to Canadian farming facts suitable to this class, 2,000 copies of Lord Dufferin's references to the success of the Mennonites' settlements, during his visit to the North West in the Autumn of 1877.

As Welshmen are very tenacious of their language and peculiar institutions, it has been found from past experience in the Dominion, that very little permanent benefit is derived from the introduction of individual families. But, coming as the information does, from such undoubted authority, of the success of a special and distinct community, I feel sanguine that it will meet the exigencies of the case; and from information conveyed to me by leading Welshmen here, I feel confident that

ere long the nucleus of a Welsh colony will be formed in the North-West.

Mr. W. J. Patterson, the Secretary to the Dominion Board of Trade, who visited this country during the past year, and delivered several very able addresses to Chambers of Commerce, which must result to the material advancement of our

commercial interests, has kindly sent me the Reports of his Department.

These have proved of the greatest advantage to this Agency; and in the absence of any other reliable data respecting our trade and exports, permit me respectfully to request that a number of these most valuable reports be purchased by the Department and sent every year to the various agencies in Europe, for distribution to the press and for reference. The reviews of those which have been sent over have been of immense service to us.

In a former section of my present report, I have ventured to make a suggestion as to the best manner of attracting young men with capital, and last year I referred to the difficulty of approaching the class of tenant farmers. The live stock pamphlets

which have been issued have been of immense service in this respect.

Upon several occasions during the past few years I have also pointed out the advisability of our being represented at the leading agricultural exhibitions in this country; which offer, without doubt, the best facilities for acquainting both these classes especially, and all classes in a great degree, with the agricultural capabilities of the Dominion. Next year the Royal Agricultural Society's Show will be held at Kilburn near London. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is President, and this alone is sufficient to make the show international in character; more especially

owing to the prominent part which His Royal Highness took in the Great International Exhibition held at Paris this year. It is therefore most important that Canada should be worthily represented upon this occasion. The show being held in London, admittedly the financial capital of the world, a proper display of what the Dominion can do will also undoubtedly have the effect of strengthening our credit.

Care should be taken to have full representative classes of our live stock, including horses, f.t and pedigree cattle, sheep and pigs, cereals, fruits, preserved meats, and agricultural implements. The last named, I am happy to state, are finding

increased favour in the European markets.

A judicious system of advertising in the leading agricultural and country papers, and the publication of the often suggested illustrated handbook, with lists of farms for sale, would be of great additional advantage in promoting the emigration of desirable classes.

Should these suggestions, which I respectfully make, meet with your approval, I shall be happy to supply you with full particulars as to what in my humble judgment

should be done in this direction.

In July last I visited the Royal Agricultural Show at Bristol, in order to improve my acquaintance with prominent agriculturists and members of the agricultural press. My object was also to find out whether wooden sections of agricultural machinery, implements and other manufactured goods could not be supplied from Canada. The result of my enquiries was highly satisfactory. I obtained patterns and samples of such sections, at the request of Canadian manufacturers. This has resulted in the initiation of another new branch of trade. The demand is very extensive, as England exports agricultural machinery and implements to all parts of the world.

For a long time I have endeavoured to find some means of utilizing the waste from our lumber mills, knowing how important in all manufactures is the turning to some useful purpose of odds and ends. Match splints have for some years been shipped from Canada. I also sent samples of broom handles, together with all information I could possibly get as to price and probable demand, and am pleased to state that large quantities are arriving here. One firm here in Liverpool imported

upwards of half a million in 1878.

Whilst on a visit to Canada in 1873, I was supplied, through the kindness of Ira Morgan, Esq., of Ottawa, Dr. Mostyn, of Almonte, and other gentlemen, with samples of grain and other produce, which I exhibited upon my return to England with marked success. This year Mr. A. G. Symthe, our Agent at London, Ontario, kindly forwarded to me some splendid samples of grain collected in his district. These samples, after being exhibited for a time in the Liverpool Corn Exchange and other places, were sent by me to Professor Sheldon of the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester. Professor Sheldon, who at all times has proved a good friend to Canada, reported on them in the leading agricultural journals of Great Britain. The Farmer of 13th May, 1878, quotes Professor Sheldon's remarks, and adds: "Farming cannot easily be an unprofitable occupation where fair crops of such grain "as these samples are can be grown year after year."

I am confident that much benefit attends such exhibitions, and shall feel obliged

for further samples.

I must again call attention to the importance of labelling our goods "Canadian," as distinct from "American." To some extent my appeal has been acceded to, but, unfortunately, many shippers still ignore the importance of this, though it has been so frequently pointed out. The value of attractive labels to canned goods, and of neat and orderly packages of all kinds, cannot be over-estimated. As the difference in the cost between a bright, neat, and attractive label and an inferior one is very trifling, it is a penny wise and pound foolish policy to be economical in this respect. The English grocers delight in making their windows smart with assortments of these packages in every conceivable arrangement, and of course the prettiest and brightest coloured get the first place, whilst the dull and plain are relegated to the back regions, if indeed the grocer buys them at all. It often happens that American

goods of inferior quality find a market over our better class goods, simply because of

the ingenuity and taste shown in their outside decoration.

In conclusion, I have to thank the representatives of the Department in Canada, Mr. Lowe the Secretary, Messrs. Wills, Donaldson, Smythe, Stafford, your agents, in particular, for their kind communications and invaluable co-operation. I must also express my thanks for the courtesy with which the Hon. Mr. Annand has at all times received any suggestions which I have conceived it my duty to make, and for the readiness with which he has accepted them, when he has deemed it to the interest of the Dominion to do so. 1 am pleased to be able to say that I have continued to receive the most friendly assistance and advice from the representatives of the various steamship lines here, and from many other steamship passenger agents, merchants and others, with whom my official duties have brought me in contact.

Although I feel that I have trespassed almost too much upon your patience, the great importance of the interests which I have ventured to discuss will, I trust, be a sufficient apology.

With the continued assurance of my unremitting exertions in the interests of

the Dominion,

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

JOHN DYKE.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,

Ottawa.

APPENDIX A.

RETURN of Emigration from Liverpool, for the Years ending December, 1877, and 1878.

Under Act.	Not Under Act.	Total.	Destination.	Under Act.	Not Under Act.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
		1877.				1878.		
19,535	24,305	43,640	United States		56,616	56,616	12,796	
2,471	3,329	5,800	Quebec		7,608	7,608	1,808	
349	322	1,671	Nova Scotia		3,304	3,304	1,633	**********
			New Brunswick					
	3	3	Prince Edward Island				100000000	3
			Newfoundland	ven.				
	683	683	Victoria	Under Act not given.	754	754	71	••••••
************	1	1	New South Wales	ct no				1
******		•••••	New Zealand	er A		**********		
******		*** · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Queensland	Und		*********	} !	
****** -**	150	150	China		104	104		46
•••••	1,129	1,129	East Indies		949	949		180
***********	180	180	West Indies		159	159	!]	21
*****	557	557	Africa		493	493	******	64
**********	1,094	1,094	South America		1,173	1,173	79	••••••••
22,155	31,753	54,908			71,160	71,160	16,567	315
Net Increase								

APPENDIX B.

Return of Emigrants and Steamers sailed from Liverpool for Canada, for the Year ending the 31st December, 1878.

		Que	bee.	Halifaz	x, N.S.	St. J	John, B.	Tot	al.	
Date.	Steamer.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
1878.	Allan Line.									
	Polynesian Scandinavian	l		14 14	17 32			14	17 32	31 46
	Sarmatian	*********		33	30			33	30	63
do 24	Peruvian			14	35			14	35	49
do 31 Feb. 7	Hibernian			13 28	38 55			13	38 55	51 83
	Nova Scotian			15	34			15	34	49
do 21	Polynesian			12	59			12	59	71
do 28	Sarmatian	*******		22	76	********	******	22	76	98
March 7	Moravian Sardinian	••••••	1	67 34	52 49	*******		67	52 49	119 83
	Peruvian			41	99			41	99	140
do 28	Scandinavian			26	118	*****		26 !	118	144
April 4	Polynesian	1		73	114		******	73	114	187
do 11	Caspian			19 41	123 32	********	*****	19	123 32	142 73
do 16	Sarmatian	39	245	41	34			39	245	284
	Circassian	28	178		******	10000000		28	178	206
	Nova Scotian		********	65	32			65	32	97
May 2		37	111	•••••	********	********	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	37	111	148
do 9 do 14	Sardinian	64	344	40	48	********	*******	64 40	344 48	88
do 16	Scandinavian	50	229	-10	10			50	220	270
do 23	Polynesian	65	281					65	281	246
	Caspian			82	34			82	34	116
	SarmatianCircassian	71 28	298	*******	******	********	********	71 28	298 111	369
	Nova Seotian.	20	111	37	31			37	31	68
do 13	Moravian	34	227					34	227	261
	Peruvian	53	401	***				53	401	454
40 -0	HibernianSardinian	37	144	56	22		******	56 37	22 144	78 181
do 27 July 4		53	148				*********	53	148	201
do 9	Caspian			30	14			30	14	44
	Sarmatian	59	131		١			59	131	190
	Circassian	48	161	68	14	********		48 68	161	209
	Moravian	60	145		17			60	145	205
	Peruvian	69	127					69	127	196
do 6	Hibernian			55	31			55	31	86
do 18		87 95	120				******	87 95	120 177	207
do 18			1	81	24			81	24	105
do 25	Sarmatian	143	141				1	143	141	284
do 29	Circassian	138	173					138	173	311
COCP .	Nova Scotian	114	117	68	19			68	19 117	233
do la	Moravian	80	131		•••••••			80	131	211
do 1'	Hibernian			72	20		1	72	20	92
do 19	Sardinian	96	115					96	115	211
	Polynesian	51	185	35	32		1	51 35	185 32	236-
	Caspian	98	123	30	32					221
do	B Sarmatian	98	1123 112					98	123	1 221

APPENDIX B .- Continued.

RETURN of Emigrants and Steamers sailed from Liverpool for Canada, &c .- Continued.

		Que	ebec.	Halifa	x, N.S.		ohn, B.	То	49 91 1 72 27 47 73 1 32 106 1 25 32 64 102 14 38 3 1 3 3	
Date.	Steamer.	Cabin,	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
1878.	Allan Line-Continued.								American	
do 15 do 17 do 24 do 29 do 31 Nov. 7 do 12 do 14 do 26 do 28 Dec. 5 do 10 do 12 do 19 do 24	Circassian Nova Scotian Moravian Pernyian Hibernian Sardinian Polynesian Caspian Sarmatian Nova Scotian Moravian Pernyian Sardinian Circassian Colynesian Circassian Polynesian Caspian Austrian	47 32 64		25 43 17 38 4 31 37 13 29				72 47 32 25 64 43 17 38 4 31 37 13 29 16 3 5	27 73 106 32 102 85 34 19 93 18 19 37 13 8 9	140 99 120 138 51 366 23 124 55 66 29 11 14 9,983
	Dominion Line.									
do 22 March 9 do 22 April 6 do 18 do 27 May 2 do 16 do 30 June 8 do 12 do 27 July 4 do 13 do 18 do 25 Aug. 1 do 8 do 15 do 20 Sept. 5 do 19 do 19 do 26 Oct. 10 do 17		3 5 1 1 1 2 3 3 3 2 3 3 4 2 15 16 27 38 24 28 11 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	11 19 27 43 41 32 13 12 10 27 85 4 6 6 18 9 9 10 5 15 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	2 3	14 27 19			9 1 22 3 3 5 1 1 5 1 2 3 3 4	15. 14 27 19 11 19 27 43 41 32 13	4 24 15 29 22 14 28 28 42 36 15 12 30 88 8 630 24 25 37 43 29 43 23 10 14

APPENDIX B .- Continued.

RETURN of Emigrants and Steamers sailed from Liverpool for Canada, &c .- Concluded

		Que	bec.	Halifa	x, N.S.		ohn, B.	Total.		
Date.	Steamer.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Fotal.
do 20	Dominion Line—Continued. Mississippi			4 2 6	3 8 5			4 2 6	3 8 5	7 10 11
May June do do do July do Aug Sept do Oct do Nov	do Champlain do Nepigon. do Superior do Champlain do Nepigon. do	5 4 3 1 5 4 10 5 1 9 3		5				300 1 5 4 3 1 5 4 100 5 1 9 3 5	562	1 5 4 3 1 5 4 4 10 5 1 9 3 5 5 6
Aug. 15	Anchor Line.			8	3		}	В	3	1,1

SUMMARY OF APPENDICES.

Atlan Line	1,889 272 51	4,928 468	1,488 28 5 8	1,678 94 3	 	3,377 300 56 8	6,606 562	9,983 862 66 11
Total	2,212	5,396	1,529	1,775	 	3,741	7,171	10,912

REPORT ON FEMALE EMIGRATION FROM GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND.

(MADAME E. VON KOERBER.)

Berlin, 18th December, 1878.

SIR,—I beg to present you my annual report. My work during the past winter and spring consisted in replying to all applications in Switzerland on the part of emigrants, desirous of going to Canada.

I held my receptions in Lausanne to serve the French Cantons there, and I went to Berne once or twice every month for one or two weeks at a time; the dates of my

visits to Berne were made known in the usual advertisements.

During this time I closely observed the person who had been highly recommended to me to continue the work in Switzerland. I made several journeys to other parts of the country. In July my work was interrupted by the illness and death of my second son, and my own health having suffered so much from anxiety and sorrow, the Honourable Mr. Pelletier kindly granted me leave of absence until thoroughly restored.

In September I returned, made the necessary preparations for a longer absence from Switzerland and proceeded first to Reutlingen, in Wurtemberg, to Dr. Otto Hahn, who had visited Canada last summer as delegate, specially recommended for such a purpose by the Minister of the Interior in Stuttgart. Doctor Hahn is willing to give his services for the benefit of emigrants and for the benefit of our country

From Routlingen I went to Wiesbaden to be present at a Ladies' Congress there; thence to Darmstadt, to submit different proposals with regard to female emigration to Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Hesse, who now, alas! has left us.

In Dresden I stayed about three weeks, awakening interest for female emigration in the different circles there, and making preparations for a meeting to be held on my return from Berlin. It was my wish to see first what the German Government thought of my efforts and to remove all difficulties there, which might be in the way of these Ladies' Committees. At present, after a sojourn of four weeks in Berlin, I can only assure you here, that my reception has been a favourable one above all expectation, and that I hope to leave behind me, at my departure, a thoroughly organized committee.

And now, at the closing of my work, allow me respectfully to say that when I attached my name to your emigration service, I did it with a view of assisting my country people, and rendering, at the same time, a service to your country. I did, however, not adopt the usual way, that is: hold popular meetings and ask the people to emigrate. Emigration, especially that of women, is a risky thing under the present circumstances, and if measures of reform are being taken, these measures must be applied to general as well as to female emigration. It was therefore my endeavour to urge the Governments and the public both on the Continent and in Canada to pay this important question more attention and give the people more assistance in the old country and in the new. If protective committees are being formed here, the first step they will have to take is to find a transatlantic country which would suit their people best in all its adaptations, and a Government which would offer them the desired attention and protection. By what I hear from all sides now, my calculations were correct: the public is becoming alive to the truth of what I say, and they agree with me in the opinion that: "Canada is the country for their people."—

The public know here, as well as in Canada, that only agriculturists should be allowed to go, and all my work has been in that direction; but these people are generally provided with just, or barely, enough to live until they get a harvest, and have more than double to pay for their ocean passage than emigrants coming from Great

Britain, so that in as far as they are concerned it is highly important that there should be no exception as respects inland transport, in order to somewhat equalize

their total cost of reaching Canada.

This free passage has been one of our great arguments when speaking for Canada; we considered it a wise measure to prevent accumulation of emigrants in the seaport towns, which so frequently caused distress in New York; it proved a kind of purveyance on the part of the Canadian Government, and the comparison between this and the utter indifference of the American Government as to the fate of the emigrant was highly in our favour. It is, therefore, important to continue the free passage through the country to Colonists, at least for those coming from the Continent, and secondly to female passengers.

All I ask you, before retiring from this work, is: to support such arrangements as I may propose for the closing of the work here, so that the faithful labour of years past and the amount of money spent, should not be lost to the country. General emigration will follow, and when the Ladies' Emigration Protective Committees have the work in hand, Canada can at all times ask for the supply of women she needs.

You can not refrain, Sir, from bearing testimony that I have followed the proper course in forwarding Canadian interests; that I have worked in a manner, becoming the position of a delegate of the Canadian Government; you must admit that my mode of proceeding will guarantee a safe future and promises continuance, though now you cannot judge the result by the "thousands who came;" that the great confidence reposed in me by the Department of Agriculture has not been quite undeserved by me.

The changes of federal and local policy, with regard to the emigration

question, are hurtful to the cause of our country abroad.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ELISE VON KOERBER.

The Honourable

Minister of Agriculture,

Ottawa.

ANNUAL REPORT OF GLASGOW IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. A. G. Nicholson.)

25 ROBERTSON STREET,

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, Dec., 24th, 1878.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year just closing As anticipated in my last year's report, the Emigration from my district considerably exceeded that of the previous year, although not so satisfactory as I could desire. I am informed through the chief office that my agency this year is not behind, if not ahead of any in the service in point of numbers; and I can vouel that the class of emigrants I have been able to secure is also superior to that of the average of former years. As compared with last year, the numbers from the Clyden have been:—

	United States.	Canada.
1877	5,225	793
1878,		1,193
. 116		

For some time past I have been maturing a particular scheme for a colony of Tyree, and other West Highland tenant farmers, the districts whence I obtained some of the best emigrants that I have yet sent across. A good many families have gone this year already, some of whom have settled in Manitoba, whence they send home to their friends most encouraging reports. From one of those who have not as yet reached their destination in Manitoba, on account of having left too late in the season and having friends in Ontario, I received the following letter which explains itself, and shows the spirit of satisfaction which prevails among those that have emigrated this year:—

HURON, COUNTY OF BRUCE, ONTARIO,

November 4, 1878.

"To Angus Nicholson, Esq,

I am happy to inform you that we arrived here safely. Some of the women and children were sea-sick; but soon got over it. We found everything as you told us; and cannot sufficiently thank you for your good advice and the great kindness you showed us, and the attention you paid to all our affairs. We have written home to all who are coming after us to be sure and take your advice, and not believe all sorts of people who go about putting wrong notions into their heads. Three of our party have gone straight to Manitoba; but the rest of us, as we had friends here, have decided to remain here till spring, in accordance with the old Gaelic proverb,—
'Gur fheàre an t-ole colach no an t-ole ameolach.' We expect to leave here for Manitoba early in April, and hope you will have by that time the half of the Tyree people out here to join us. I am sure if you visit Tyree again you will get a large number to come, as they must leave there. They cannot afford to pay the increased rents that are now asked. We like the country very well so far,—the people being very kind to us. We hope, if you ever come to Manitoba, you will hunt us up. Write to us and let us know who and how many are likely to come from Tyree next spring.

Meantime, I remain,

Very truly yours,

(Signed,)

D. McLean."

I consider this a most important scheme to a large number of the most desirable class from these districts for Manitoba,—parties who on grounds already mentioned, are fast arriving at the conclusion that the energies of themselves and their families will find scope for ultimate success as well as realize comfort on the rich soil of Canada. I lay considerable stress on this matter, and have every pros-

pect of having quite a colony ready to go early next season.

Since Mr. Murdoch left two years ago, I have kept open here the office formerly occupied by him, in addition to my former work in the Highlands. Along with a library consisting of over a thousand volumes, and including almost every book obtainable relating to Canada, Canadian affairs, or emigration matters, I have also kept the office supplied with the principal Canadian newspapers and periodicals. This, I believe, has been of great service to Canadian interests, apart from emigration, for it has been considerably resorted to by Canadians visiting this country as well as by other parties from all parts of the United Kingdom.

As referred to in my last report, I have this year again paid special attention to the cattle importation trade, which this season assumed very large proportions. As far as I am able to ascertain, the importations from Canada to Glasgow have been for

the year 1878 :--

Cattle	6,069
Sheep	2,481
Horses	556

The importation of horses is somewhat a new feature, which I have been recommending to the Glasgow Tramway and some railway companies for some time. The experiment has proved quite a success, both as to the price and quality of the horses. Fears were first entertained that the late Imperial legislation on the importation of cattle would operate unfavourably on the trade from Canada. But the changes effected in the Bill before it finally became law, have been of such a nature as to render the Act comparatively innocuous in a restrictive direction. In addition to the dead meat trade which has also more than doubled that of last year, parties acting on my suggestion have made an experiment in the importation of Canadian produce to Glasgow, and small consignments of butter, cheese, fowls, eggs, peas, beans, &c., have given much satisfaction to the importers. A trial on a larger scale is likely to be attempted next season.

As to the general prospects for emigration for next year, it may be confidently anticipated that large numbers must seek the shores of Canada. The conviction is getting stronger with many of the more intelligent working classes and with small farmers, that in the case of the one, wages were so high of late as to necessitate an immense reduction, and in case of the others, rents were so unreasonably increased during the recent years of high market prices, that now they cannot pay them. Many, indeed, who entered into leases a few years ago have actually become insolvent throughout the Highlands; while too many others find it hard to maintain their ground. High rents, market prices falling, and wages every where reduced, with no prospects whatever that the recent flourishing state of things can be restored, must make emigration on a large scale, both desirable and necessary for some time

to come.

I have the honour to be Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ANGUS G. NICHOLSON.

To the Honourable,

The Minister of Agriculture,

Ottawa, Canada.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SPECIAL IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. G. R. KINGSMILL.)

NOTTINGHAM, 23rd, December 1878.

Sir.—I have the honour to submit my annual report as follows:—

During the year now drawing to a close, I have carried on my operations as special agent of the Department in Lincolnshire and the adjoining counties, having my head-quarters in this town as a good centre to work from. As in former years I have delivered lectures in the agricultural districts, attended fairs, markets, and farmers' dinners; and have generally pursued a course calculated to spread information respecting Canada as a field for emigration among the agricultural classes of these counties. I have in the course of my work distributed pamphlets and other printed matter bearing on the subject of emigration. As is well known, this has been a year of very great depression in this country in every branch of industry. Under prosperous circumstances in Canada no better time could be chosen to select suitable and acceptable people to send out there; but unfortunately, the depression extends to the Dominion, and the natural result is—with hard times on both sides of the Atlantic—emigration has been excessively slack. I am glad to be able to report, however, that not a few of those who have gone from my district, have been of a most desirable class, namely: farmers' sons with means.

This is one of the best and most promising districts in England for the successful working of a proper system of emigration; and with the revival of good times in Canada, hundreds of young farmers and agricultural labourers may be taken from these counties every season. It will be remembered that three years ago, we sent out to Canada, about eight hundred souls from Lincolnshire, Norfolk and Suffolk. Almost without exception those people have done well, and the result is that many of their friends and acquaintances are prepared to follow them as soon as we are able to offer them favourable inducements to do so.

I am in a position to report a large increase in the consumption of Canadian meat in this district. As a rule it brings as high a price as English meat, many persons giving it the preference. At present in this market Canadian apples may be purchased in large quantities. They are in an excellent state of preservation, and

realize good prices.

It is satisfactory to note that Canadian lobsters and salmon (in tins) are growing in public favour, as is evident from the very great increase which has taken place of late in the consumption thereof. I am glad to be able to report that these products are now known as Canadian, (whereas they were formerly called American) in consequence of the purchasers having almost universally adopted the practice of putting

the word "Canada" on each package in conspicuous letters.

As I have said above, there is no better district in England than this for just such people as Canada wants and welcomes; and with a revival of industry and trade, a good, energetic agent well up in his work, could produce most gratifying results, especially in Lincolnshire; but until that revival comes, it will not be possible even if it were advisable, to induce many of the classes Canada requires to leave their homes and to try their fortune on the other side of the Atlantic.

I have the honour to be Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. R. KINGSMILL.

To the Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SPECIAL IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. THOMAS GRAHAME.)

Carlisle, 24th December, 1878.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year 1878, in connection

with emigration from this District.

The course of my proceedings has been almost identical with that of last year, in this respect, that I have brought my energies to bear almost entirely upon these two classes of people, tenant farmers and their sons, and those having capital who

think they can better their circumstances by going to a new country.

During the early portion of the year, I was chiefly in the Counties of Northumberland, Yorkshire and Berwickshire, afterwards in Kirkeudbright and Roxburghshire, and during the latter portion of the year in Cumberland, Westmoreland and Dumfriesshire. I have held in all about one hundred meetings which, as a rule, have been well attended by the classes to which I have been chiefly devoting my attention. At these meetings and otherwise I have distributed a large number of pamphlets and other descriptions of literature suitable to the audiences I had. I have also attended

a large number of shows, sales and fairs, and at all these have utilized all the opportunities I had for furthering the cause of emigration among the right classes of people, and in that way from becoming well known to large numbers of farmers in various districts, it has given them greater confidence in the representations I have made to them.

On the whole my success has been satisfactory, as I know of large numbers of people who have gone out in consequence of the representations I have made to them, to the various Provinces, and more particularly Manitoba which is still the favourite Province in this district. As an instance of the success which has attended people who have gone out from the Border Counties, two young men named Riddell, sons of a tenant farmer in Roxburghshire, went to Manitoba nearly two years ago, and purchased some five or six thousand acres of scrip!and near Pembina Mountain. They have now improved a considerable portion of their land, and have got on extremely well in every way, being very lucky in their stock transactions as well as in their land, from having purchased some valuable animals in Ontario. They would now never think of coming to this country again to live, under any circumstances. They found that they had taken up too large an extent of land in one place for this reason, that it prevented their having near neighbours, and getting the country settled up adjoining them, so they have been selling a portion of their land and at five times the price they paid for it. This place of settlement has become quite a nucleus for people to go to from their original district of country in Scotland, and I know of a number who have gone this year to near where they are on account of their representations as to their success, and their satisfaction at the course they have taken.

On all occasions in my power, I have given assistance so far as I could to people sending out valuable stock of all kinds from this country to Canada, and in giving information to people who wanted articles of any kind from Canada either in the shape of stock or produce, and my knowledge of almost all the stock breeders in Canada has been of great advantage to me in this respect. In the way of fruit I may say that apples are now exported very largely from Canada to this country. It is a great pity, however, that greater care is not taken in the packing of this fruit, as on that account large quantities are damaged on the voyage, and in this way they do not bear as favourable comparison with those coming from the United States as they should. I have also besides made myself useful to people having lands in Canada, who have no friends there, and who wanted to get information in regard to the value

of their lands, the value of their timber, &c.

There is one principle which, if carried out satisfactorily, would, I think, prove a great success in my district, that is the reservation of a certain portion of land in Manitoba or the North West Territory, say three or four Townships, to be called: "The Border Counties Colony." I feel certain if this was sanctioned by the Department that a large number of people would go out who are at present in doubt on the subject. My proposal would be that this reserve, wherever it might be selected, should be all settled in three years. At that time, whatever remained over beyond the agreement would immediately revert to Government. I would make the regulations so that the first year one fitth of the land should be taken up, the second year one-third, and the third year the remainder. The land sold to people who might not be prepared to go out at present would be at the regular Government price of 4s. per acre, as well as for settlers who wanted to purchase beyond the 160 acres, and those settling upon such 160 acre lots to get them free, of course conforming to the usual regulations. At the same time those who purchased and were not prepared to go out for a time could have their settlement duties performed by some of the poorer settlers who would take up the free grant lots. From my experience of a large number of people in the district, I feel sure that if such a course were pursued as indicated above, very good results would ensue. Many have told me that if I would guarantee the land being good, and approved of the locality, they would invest at once with the ultimate intention of settling on the land. One of the greatest fears among many of the best classes for settlers in this country, and especially among females, is that they would get into a new and wild country where they would know nobody, and

that the people of the country would not be inclined to be friendly to them. Now the colony principle would do away with all objections of that nature. At the present time too, with trade never known to be so bad as it is in this country, and as a consequence there being low prices for all kinds of produce, farmers all over the country are beginning to find the shoe pinch and their rents too high. As a result a large number of them must emigrate somewhere soon, and therefore I think this would be an exceedingly appropriate time to bring the colony principle to bear. I was much gratified some weeks ago in meeting with Lord Dufferin (the late Governor-General) and having some conversation with him here, to find that he quite approved of the idea of a "Border County Colony." He made a number of inquiries as to the course I had taken in inducing people to go out, and the classes I was bringing my influence to bear upon, and expressed his satisfaction at the manner in which I was performing my work.

I am sorry to say that in many parts of Great Britain there have been a number of false representations of the state of affairs in Canada, but am happy in knowing in my district only one instance of these false representations being published in a newspaper. I took care to reply to the letter exposing the false statements, and nothing further transpired in the matter. I have always done all in my power to prevent people from towns, or those accustomed to sedentary pursuits of the class

addicted to these fabrications, from going out to our country.

It seems to me that the present time, when all descriptions of stock are so cheap here comparatively to former years, would be a good one for Government to make purchases of well-bred stock of various kinds, cattle and sheep particularly, for exportation to Winnipeg in Manitoba. If this were done periodically, the sales of the stock could be well advertised, and I feel sure capital results would be brought about in both Manitoba and the North West with little or no sacrifice on the part of Government. This course has, I understand, been very satisfactorily pursued by the Government of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

My correspondence has been large during the year, and chiefly with people of

the right stamp to settle in our country.

I am glad to say that throughout I have been cordially received wherever I have held my meetings, frequently having leading and influential men as chairmen, such as clergymen, landed proprietors, &c. I have invariably acted when it has been practicable in conjunction with steamship agents, as we can mutually be of very considerable advantage to each other. As has been the case formerly, I have frequently met with Canadians at my meetings who have as usual invariably corroborated all that I have said.

I find that maps of all kinds are capital articles for distribution, and more particularly is that of Manitoba highly esteemed. I would, therefore, recommend the disseminating of numbers of a similar description to those issued by the Sur-

veyor General last year.

As to the prospects for next year, taking into consideration the bad state of trade here, the high rents which farmers have to pay, which are becoming more and more ruinous every day to tenants from the decreased price of produce and provisions of all kinds, the greatly increased knowledge of what Canada really is, and for which our country is very much indebted to Lord Dufferin, I think the seed sown of late years will bear fruit plentifully in the ensuing season, and that there will be a large number of skilful, sensible and able people go out from my district who will prove creditable to any country.

I have the honour to be Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS GRAHAME.

To the Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,

Ottawa.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SPECIAL IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. S. CAPPER.)

17 Princess Street,

MANCHESTER, 23rd December, 1878.

Sir,--I have the honour to submit my Report for the year 1878.

As special lecturer I have, as in time past, been able to visit the following Counties: Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Notts. Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Berks, Kent, Westmoreland, Salop and Flintshire, besides giving sometime in Ireland and Scotland.

I have given 227 lectures for the following Societies: Working Men's Clubs, Mechanic's Institutes, Sunday Schools and Temperance Associations. The meetings have been attended by upwards of 45,000 people. By this means I have been able to bring before the minds of the people the vast resources and the advantages Canada offers to persons of capital who are making a permanent investment.

Besides the platform work I have conducted the affairs of my office which has been of ruch service, as I have received nearly 2,000 letters and over 5,000 personal applications have been made to me for various kinds of information and advice.

Not only have the applicants been requiring information regarding emigration, but stockbrokers and merchants have made enquiries, and by this ready means of obtaining information in a commercial city like this, trade has been facilitated.

Acting under the advice of the Chief Agent, I have endeavoured to prevent the immediate emigration of such as were not likely to at once obtain employment. I have devoted my attention to the promotion of emigration amongst farmers, farm labourers, female domestics and persons with capital. This I have been successful in accomplishing, when I inform you that I have sent 103 female domestics every one having a good character; 21 farmers and others carrying with them £250 to £7,000 each, and about 300 others of various classes. As the larger portion of these received no help from our Department, it may be concluded that they were able to take care of themselves on arrival in the Dominion. I have received a number of letters and in every one there have only been expressions of satisfaction, and their letters to friends and relatives will no doubt promote a sound emigration in years to come.

During the year I have been able to distribute large numbers of tracts and pamphlets in various parts of the country, not only by post, but at my lectures as well as at local agricultural shows.

Much more might have been done had the condition of trade in the Dominion warranted my promoting general emigration. It has needed caution and investigation before I telt warranted in advising persons to emigrate.

In conclusion, I may say there is now considerable attention and inquiry regard-

ing the free grants in Manitoba and Ontario, as well as the cost of good farms.

I anticipate a good number will go out to settle on land in the coming

I anticipate a good number will go out to settle on land in the coming year, as I have now a list of names and addresses of farmers and others who have been in consultation with me regarding their early departure.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL CAPPER.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BELFAST IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. CHARLES FOY.)

29 VICTORIA PLACE, BELFAST, 23rd December, 1878.

Sir,-I have the honour to report proceedings at this Agency for the year now

closing.

Owing to the reports of the labour market in Canada I prevented many labourers and tradesmen from emigrating who had proposed doing so; I advised them to wait till times should improve, of which I would give them information through the news papers. In acting thus I felt that I was not only giving them honest advice, but was studying the interest of the Dominion. A few weeks ago a man called on behalf of a number of labourers who wished to go in the coming spring, I advised him as I did others, and to prove that in immigration, as in every other business, honesty is the best policy, he replied, "Well, Mr. Foy, you were blamed by the newspapers of this town for sending the people out of this country, and we saw that you challenged them to prove that out of the thousands you sent or advised to go to-Canada one had failed, we now know that when you say we ought to go and that there is plenty of work, we may go."

I have sent some farmers with considerable capital.

I have taken every means (with regard to economy of expenditure) of making known to farmers the advantages offered by Canada as a country for raising stock, cattle, horses, sheep, &c., and I have reason to hope that this information will result well. I have tried to make it known that the price they would obtain here for the tenant-right of a small farm would enable them to stock a large tract of land of which they could purchase the *freehold* in Canada.

As to prospects for the future, I expect a large emigration of the farmer class next spring, and if times are good in Canada a much larger in the spring of '80, and for the following causes: Owing to the very high prices obtained for everything the farmers had to sell for the past fifteen years, land was at a fictitious value, well-

rented land selling as high as \$150 an acre for the tenant right.

Owing to the very great depression in the linen trade the price of flax has fallen fully one half, and as the depression is owing to the competition of countries formerly amongst the best customers for Irish linens, and as this competition will increase in proportion as these countries progress in the knowledge of manufacture,

the high prices for flax will not likely return.

Owing to the importation of keef &c., dead and alive, from the States and Canada, the high prices obtained by the graziers are very much reduced, especially as owing to the bad times in the mining and other districts of England, the labouring class, formerly large consumers of beef and mutton, are now unable to pay for it. The importation of cattle, &c., from the States and Canada may reasonably be expected to increase as the farmers of these countries find it profitable to pay increased attention to stock raising and stall feeding. When the holders of large forms in this country who stall feed, get reduced prices for beef, they must, of course, pay reduced prices for young stock to the small farmers whose farms are nurseries for the large ones.

The importation of patmeal from Canada and the States has caused a great re-

duction in the price of Irish grain.

The failure of the City of Glasgow Bank had a very great effect on prices of farm produce in this country, as large quantities of flax, corn, &c., were shipped to Scotland. All the causes I have named combined to make farming unprofitable at present reuts.

I have paid particular attention to the downward tendency of prices, and have been very emphatic in my advice to farmers to sell their tenant right while the

furor for lands existed, but as in almost every other investment, when prices were at fictitious value none would sell, but now the reaction is setting in and the newspapers are well supplied with advertisements of lands for sale, and as I am continually persuading the farmers the time is not very far distant when instead of a purchase for tenant right, no farm will be accepted without a reduction of the present rents.

There are two exceptional eventualities to save the Irish farmers from hard times—one, a European war; the other, a great reduction of present rents. The first I hope we shall not have, the other the landlords will not grant until it is impossible to collect the present rents, by which time farmers of spirit or enterprise will have found new homes in Canada, New Zealand or elsewhere. A gentleman connected with an office in which the rent of six properties is collected, said to me a week ago, "You will soon have the tide of emigration flowing again, and the worst of it will be that, as is always the case, the good rent payers, the industrious tenants, are those to go first, while the lazy mean-spirited will remain; will promise any rent rather than get up like men and seek an independence in Canada or somewhere else, and our landlords are so blind that they will not do at first what they will have to do when too late."

I am prepared as soon as reports from Canada warrant my so doing, to send a

good number of labourers.

I think the causes I have stated may be considered sufficient grounds for my sanguine hope of emigration during next spring, and except something we cannot forsee occurs, in the spring of '80, of a large number of the tenant farmers of this country.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

CHARLES FOY.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,

Ottawa.

REPORT OF DUBLIN IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MB. H. J. LARKIN.)

13 EDEN QUAY, DUBLIN,

24th December, 1878.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit for your information a condensed Report of operations at this Agency during the past year. I attended daily at the office as in previous years, meeting intending emigrants for Canada, answering all letters sent me and distributing the pamphlets left me for circulation, unless travelling for a few days at a time through my district; but I always left a person during business hours to answer calls and tell them when I was to return to the office, taking care to leave a good supply of all printed matter free to all calling for it on my desk.

From the depression of business generally here, and the very great difficulties the tenant farmers had in meeting the high rents for their lands, there were more than the usual enquiries for Canada, but being restricted to the two classes of female servants and genuine farm labourers, the numbers from this Agency have not come up to the aggregate numbers of late years, so far as I can learn; but I am sure a better class of useful, desirable emigrants were never sent from Europe or any country than those secured by me for Canada this past season, as all the agents in Canada know.

I can also safely report that I secure I a goodly number of capitalists of greater or lesser amounts in money; some of them I assisted in getting bills of exchange at the banks here for thousands of pounds sterling to invest in Canada, not only in the old portions of our wide Dominion, but in Manitoba and British Columbia, and I now know of many families of means preparing in the early spring to sail for the remote section of Manitoba, hoping to do a large and profitable trade in raising sheep and cattle for the British markets, having delayed their departure until railway communication has been secured to the Atlantic sea board from that Province.

The large quantities of all kinds of food landing now almost daily from Canada at all our sea-ports in the United Kingdom are opening the eyes of our people as to the superior advantages offering to capital and labour in the new Dominion, where free grants of good land and improved farms ready for the plow can be purchased for less money than they have to pay here yearly for rents, and even the struggling farm hand finds he can support a young family for less than half the amount it costs him here, owing to the great difference in the prices of all the daily food and

necessaries of life.

The great distress of this winter here from frost and snow of unusual severity to a poor, ill-fed, and worse elad and over-crowded population is truly heart rending, and must result in an increased desire on their part to seek a young country like Canada, within less than nine days sail from their door; where no persons going into the country districts, working steadily the summer season and husbanding their earnings need suffer such miseries as as we meet here at every step; indeed my office is literally crowded with anxious people only awaiting the opening of the

spring time to make the desired change for themselves and their families.

In consequence of the leave of absence to visit Canada so kindly granted me by your predecessor and sanctioned by you on resuming your former position at the head of our Department, I am now enabled to tell all those inquiring after Canada and their prospect of success there, of the marvellous progress in wealth and all that constitutes the happiness of a free people since I last saw it in 1871, having travelled from the Atlantic sea-board at Halifax into the far West where I met thousands sent out by myself within the past seven years of my agency here, who all without one exception, blessed the day they had crossed the wide Atlantic, to cast their future lot in our great and flourishing young Dominion, and as a matter of duty promised me to write their friends and neighbours behind them of the daily blessing a kind Providence was showering on their families and themselves, and "begging those at home to go and do likewise."

> I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, H. J. LARKIN, Agent, Dublin, Ireland.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture.

REPORT OF SPECIAL IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. J. Murphy.)

13 THOMAS STREET, LIMERICK, 24th December, 1878.

Sir, -I have the honour to submit the following Report on emigration matters

in this Agency during the year 1873.

During the year I attended regularly to the duties of my office, giving information to parties who called personally upon me, and in replying to correspondents from the various sections of the country who by mail requested my advice with

regard to emigration to Canada, writing and forwarding them copies of such pamphlets as I from time to time received from the London office. In this manner, I distributed as nearly as possible 3,000 pamphlets and fly-sheets, whilst about 500 were distributed by hand in the portions of the country I traversed during my several trips to the sections I deemed it necessary to visit. I also wrote during the same period about 400 letters, as it was necessary in many cases where pamphlets were forwarded to accompany them with letters, so as to answer the very many questions propounded in letters of correspondents, and which could not be answered by a more perusal of the pamphlets alone. The number of letters I received this year, more than doubled that of the year 1877, and in no portion of the year have I received a larger number than in the last three months, October, November and December.

To account for this increase of letters—and necessarily a consequent desire for information concerning Canada-more especially in the last quarter of the year, I assign two reasons: first, the bad harvest of the past season and the consequent poverty it entailed; and, secondly, the stoppage of free emigration to some of the Australian colonies of, at least, Irish emigrants. I will not enter into proofs of the first, for the fact is patent to every person in the country, but I may add, that in addition to bad crops, not for 20 years have the prices of produce been so low. As I am frequently in the habit of visiting the market here, I can assert it as a positive fact that I have seen barley of good quality, as to colour, plumpness and weight, sold for 10d. per stone, and pork for 30s. per cwt. of 112 lbs. So far as to the first cause. Now, as to the second, the denial of free passages to Irish emigrants to the Australian colonies. So far back as the month of June, I have it on the authority of a trustworthy person himself, a sub-agent for New Zealand emigration, that when he made application for fifty or sixty passengers, all of whom were perfectly eligible, not more than three or four would be accepted, whilst the preference was given to English and Scotch emigrants. So dissatisfied did he become with the system that, in disgust, he threw up his agency. In reference to this same New Zealand emigration, I append a paragraph taken from a copy of an Irish metropolitan paper of the 23rd instant, when it can at once be seen that emigrants of other nationalities, though not more suitable, are taken in preference to the "poor Irish."

"On Saturday evening an indignation meeting of agricultural labourers was "held at Faversham, to protest against the institution of county court proceedings "for the ejection of labourers belonging to the Kent and Essex Labourers' Union. "About 800 or 900 persons attended. Mr. Alfred Simmons, Secretary of the Union, "denounced the conduct of the farmers in discharging men simply for belonging to "the union. He stated arrangements had been made with the New Zealand Govern-"ment for the free passage of 600 Kent and Sussex labourers, whom he would "accompany. A resolution was adopted approving of the proposed emigration, and

"appealing for public assistance for the intended emigration."

The colony of South Australia is even less favourable to granting passages to the "poor Irish," as the following proves. A gentleman who resides in Dublin, but who had lately returned from Australia, wrote to the Agent-General for South Australia, in London, on behalf of a party who desired to emigrate, and received, instead of a courteous written reply, the following printed circular:-

EMIGRATION DEPARTMENT,

GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 8 VICTORIA CHAMBERS, WESTMINSTER, 7th December.

"Mr. J. M. Connell is informed, with reference to his application for passages to South Australia, that at present no application can be entertained from persons of Irish nationality, in consequence of the great excess of applications from Ireland as compared with those from England and Scotland.

I think, Sir, I have given two substantial reasons why I have been receiving, more especially during the last three months, a much larger number of letters than in any similar period since I became an Agent of the Dominion Government. I trust that the new policy of the Government just being enforced will not have the same effect upon our Irish emigrants with respect to emigration to Canada, as the more avowed and open hostility of the Australian ostracism has in reference to Irish

emigration to the antipodean colonies.

Any person who knows Ireland at all must acknowledge that the tillers of the seil—I mean thereby farmers, let their holdings be ever so small—are deeply attached to it, and they will suffer any privations, endure any persecution, and submit to almost any extortions, provided only they can keep possession of the house roof where, for generations before them, their ancestors were born. These people can under no circumstances be induced to part with their holdings, they will allow themselves, year after year, to fall deep into the slough of poverty, but their attachment is so strong that they will still cling to it, and rather than remove as emigrants to a new and more generous country when the hour of extermination comes, submit to the degradation of being made paupers instead of being made forced exiles, as they called it, by emigrating. It is useless, therefore, to expect this class of emigrants in any important numbers, but whilst these people cannot be got to emigrate, their sons and daughters are compelled to, and it is against these that the withdrawal of any assistance in the way of passage to Canada, or transportation when arrived, will operate most injuriously.

It may be asked will not this denial of assistance to future emigrants affect Scotch and English as well as Irish? Certainly not, at least in the same degree. In England and Scotlan I, but particularly in the former, there are associations, guilds and unions which assist their members to emigrate even though the parties may not have one shilling of their own, as instance the case in the first newspaper paragraph I quoted of the 500 labourers when an appeal was made for funds to equip them out. But we have nothing such in Ireland. A few years since an abortive attempt was made to start a Labourers' Association under the Presidency of Isaac Butt. Mr. Johnson of Kanturk, Co. Kerry, was Secretary, but the movement fell to the ground, and the Irish agricultural labourers were left to do the best they could for themselves. Thus it may be seen that the circustances are not at all as favourable to the Irish as to

the labourers of England and Scotland.

As it has been intimated to me that my connection with the Department of Agriculture is to cease in a few months, I hope I may be permitted to allude to the generous courtesy I always received at the hands of the Department, as well in Ottawa as in London, and to thank them exceedingly for it; I have only to add that I have always endeavored, to the best of my ability, to do my duty honestly and fairly to the Department under which I served, as well as to the emigrants and others with whom I came into contact during my five years residence in Ireland as Ontario and Dominion Emigration Agent.

With very sincere thanks to you personally,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. MURPHY.

Canadian Emigration Agent.

To the Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,

Ottawa.

REPORT OF SPECIAL IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. Thomas Potts.)

CLIFTON, 31st December, 1878.

Sir,—In laying before you a condensed report of the labours of the year, I may be permitted to state that I have been influenced by a strong confidence in the fact that there is one class of settlers of which Canada cannot have too many. Possessed of millions of broad acres in every Province of the Dominion, only waiting for the husbandman to convert it into mines of wealth, and thereby build up the most important interests of our common country, it would seem at least reasonable that an emigration of the right class rises above local interests and becomes one of supreme importance to the whole Dominion.

The class to which I refer is agriculturists with capital, and, I may add, there never has been a time since the introduction of our emigration movement, when

they were so accessible as now, owing to causes I will refer to.

While I have never neglected an opportunity to put Canada before the agricultural classes generally, I have directed my efforts more particularly to the farming classes. To accomplish this more effectually I selected small agricultural towns, surrounded with a good agricultural district, and set myself determinedly to get at the tenant farmers whether they would come to my meetings or not. In this connection I had posters through the districts addressed specially to them. I had these posters reproduced on small bills, enclosed with a special circular and a pamphlet on Canadian cattle, and sent through post, from five to six dozen addressed from the Directory, direct to the farmers in each district where I held a meeting.

This had the effect of bringing farmers for miles to hear what I had to say. many cases a farmer took the chair at the meeting, and questions were asked almost without limit. I feel quite justified in stating that proofs of the agricultural capabilities of our country as compared with Great Britain, were often received with surprise. Not because the farmers of this country have not some ideas of those matters but because these general ideas are mixed up with some most erroneous ones, particularly with regard to our winter. Their impressions are a sort of undefined idea of a country that has some spots fit for agriculture, which like an oasis in a desert of ice, might raise some good productions. But they have no idea—as a class—of the magnitude and agricultural resources of the Dominion of Canada. Their ideas of such resources on our side of the Atlantic are associated with the United States, and we cannot wonder at it when for more than a quarter of a century this has been unremittently impressed upon them without opposition, and it is difficult to break down those impressions, and convince them that for all that class of agricultural products raised in England, Canada is superior to the United States. Nevertheless, if it be true that we have land in extent and quality to be had on the easiest possible terms, such as we have been placing before the British public for the last seven years,—if we want the English farmers to understand if, it can only be accomplished by perseverance.

These meetings called out a great deal of enquiry which was promptly answered by letter and pamphlets. Several young farmers sailed from these districts in April,

to see for themselves and report to their friends.

In addition to the efforts made in January and Febuary, to which I have referred, in March I made an additional effort,—I put the following advertisement in the Bury Free Press:—

"CANADA.—During the next four weeks Mr. Thos. Potts, of the Canadian Government Office, will attend in Bury to give information respecting Canadian

prospects to agriculturists, or others who may be interested."

"IMPORTANT NOTICE—Mr. Thos. Potts Special Agent of the Canadian Government, will be at the Suffolk Hotel, Bury St. Edmund's, during this month, and will be

pleased to give any information, either by letter or personal interview, to all parties wishing information about the Great North-West of the Dominion of Canada, and the Colonies now being organized for that district. He has maps for consultation, and will forward pamphlets free upon application. The attention of all persons interested

in the cultivation of the land is particularly invited."

I was in attendance at the hotel during the day, and in the evenings drove out to the surrounding districts, and addressed 17 public meetings during the month. This brought numbers of applications, and enquiries from agricultural labourers with large families, and small tradesmen as well as farmers, but to the former I gave no encouragement. I did not urge it upon any, unless they intended to stick to tilling the soil, and could land in Canada with not less than £100. Four young farmers sailed from this district as pioneers, and their friends were to accept their report. I posted during the month over 400 slips, pamphlets and fly-sheets in this connexion. I had special opportunities this month for laying before farmers and farmers' sons the advantages offered in the different Provinces for buying cleared farms at reasonable rates. This is a matter I have always taken an interest in when opportunity offered, but is one which I have considered has not been sufficiently advertised before the British public.

As I was becoming widely known among the farmers of this district where I have laboured for some years, a correspondence sprang up between myself and the Secretary of the Wiltshire Chamber of Agriculture, which resulted in my receiving an invitation to deliver an address before the Chamber, to lay before them the wide field offered in Canada as compared with England for farmers and farmer's sons who had means. The address was delivered on the 15th of April. This new feature in the routine business of Chambers of Agriculture brought together a large and intelligent audience of the farming classes. There were three reporters present, representing the leading papers in the county. And a report from 1½ to 2 columns in length was given in all the principle papers, with leading articles upon it. These reports would cover a circulation of over 200,000. It was also copied into the Agricultural Journal and Farmer's Chronicle, published in London. A debate followed the

address which was taken part in by quite a number.

There was a general wish expressed that I would publish the address in full, fill in the statistics and quotations with all other particulars not noted in newspaper reports, which I consented to do, and ordered 500 copies. It might not be out of place here to state my reasons for doing this. One object was, that a few might be supplied to each of the principle Chambers in England by and with the sanction of the Wiltshire Chamber, and through the Secretary of such Chamber, which would give weight in calling special attention to the important subject they had under discussion. Another reason was that in the address, I suggested the appointment and sending out of a special delegation to examine the adaptability of Canada as a whole, and the Great North-West in particular to the class of farmers to which my address was directed. This was taken up very favourably by the president and members present, and it was further suggested as the wisest course if possible, to get the Central Chamber of Agriculture, which is composed of delegates from the different Chambers of England, and meets in London, to take it up and send out such delegation, and the distribution of the address it was thought would pave the way towards having it taken into consideration. A delegation could have been secured, who would have been willing to pay their own expenses to Quebec and from that point back to England.

In view of the changed position of the small tenant farmers of England, to which I alluded, and which was endorsed by the Chamber "As being turned out of their farms as their terms of lease expire a number of small farms made into one large one, to be worked with large capital," which is admitted to be the whole tendency in this country, and will account for my previous statement viz: "that they are becoming more accessible." Coupling this with the fact, that in Canada small cleared farms can be bought on easy terms in every Province of the Dominion, with millions of acres of the finest land to be given away to those who will

cultivate it, I cannot avoid the conclusion that the report of such a delegation carrying with it the weight and influence it possessed, would have been one of the most important elements of success in the history of our emigration movement.

The farmers of this country have been most difficult of access, they looked upon emigration with the greatest suspicion as merely an interfere ce with their labour interests, and after beginning to get them interested, after securing the co-operation of important Chambers of Agriculture to take an interest in the subject, it might be a matter worthy at least of some little consideration whether it would be wisdom or in the interests of Canada to allow this to relapse back to the chaos from which with

difficulty we have brought it.

The Royal Agricultural Show of all England was this year held at Bristol. I was anxious to bring Canada to the front in some favourable way before the thousands who would attend it, and in this connexion used my utmost endeavours to get a stall on the show ground to exhibit Canadian produce, but could not. However I hired a large shop window for the week of the show on the leading thoroughfare from the railway station to the show ground. I secured samples of grains of different kinds from Manitoba, Ontario, and other parts of Canada, making the window as attractive as possible. I then received from London and Liverpool a lot of pamphlets which with what I had on hand would amount to about 10,000, when the following notice appeared in all the Bristol daily papers:—

"It might be interesting to farmers visiting the Royal Agricultural Show to examine the samples of Canadian grain to be seen at 128, Victoria Street, and where pamphlets descriptive of Canada and the Great North-West are given away free, on

application."

I am confident I write without exaggeration when I state that tens of thousands stood to look in our window. The whole of the pamphlets were given away on application, and we could have given away as many more, which I think might be

accepted as proof of the interest excited in the matter.

We have a large correspondence with reference to Canada but particularly the Great North-West, and to give some idea of the extent to which our distribution of printed matter permeated all parts of the United Kingdom, we have had applications from Ireland, from Scotland, from the east, west, north, south and Midland Counties of England.

I visited during the latter part of the summer a large number of steamship agents in Wales, to see what chance there was to get them to second my efforts in laying what our country had to offer before the farmers in their particular districts.

During the autumn I was permitted, by the kindness of the late Minister of Agriculture, to visit my home in New Brunswick. During my stay I visited the Kincardineshire Colony; with the organization of which I was so intimately associated. I found them doing well, their feelings of discontent had gone, and they were anxious to have their colony again put before the people of Scotland, to draw, if possible, more of the farming classes out to join them, which would be a decided

advantage not only to New Brunswick but also to Canada.

I have addressed during the year 70 public meetings. I would just add in conclusion that before leaving New Brunswick I was requested, by the representative of the press and parties interested in the meat trade, to get all the information I could with regard to the live stock and dead meat trade on this side. And also to find out if possible, what facilities the steamship companies would offer towards carrying out a branch of this trade from Halifax. There are parties in New Brunswick who are anxious to participate in the trade if it can be done to advantage. I therefore, during the latter part of December, went to Liverpool and procured all the information I considered would be of importance for guidance in the matter, and forwarded it to St. John to be laid before the parties interested in the movement.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

Your obedient servant, THOMAS POTTS.

No. 35.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LONDON AGENT.

(HON. W. ANNAND.)

31 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C., London, 31st December, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honour, in presenting the Report of this Agency, for the year ending 31st December, 1878, to remark that the work of the London Office has been uniformly and diligently conducted in accordance with the rules laid down for its guidance, subject to such changes and modifications as the Department, from time to time, deemed it expedient to direct.

It will be perceived from the reports of the Special Agents, that the duties assigned them have been performed in the usual way—by written correspondence, in conversation with persons likely to emigrate, and in the distribution of pamphlets, fly-sheets and other publications which the Department has liberally provided for contribute adjustment of the contribute of the c

gratuitous circulation.

The staff of paid Special Agents consists of the same number and the same persons, with like salaries and allowances as in 1877, with the exception of Mr. W. C. Krieger, who, after completing his engagement in Iceland, last summer retired from the employ of the Department.

The Special Agents, twelve in all, are thus distributed:-

Five in England, three in Ireland, one in Scotland and three upon the Continent of Europe. And the tenure of office of them all, with one exception, is appointment for eight months, renewable for a further period at the pleasure of the Minister.

The London Office, by direction of the late Minister, Hon. C. A. P. Pelletier, was reorganized on 30th June last, by the removal, on economical grounds, of Mr. Albert Jourdain, Chief Clerk, and Mr. Charles N. Francklyn, who was especially charged with the duties of Clerk for the Provincial Agents. Both these gentlemen received a retiring allowance equal to a quarter's salary. Mr. F. J. Dore, who, from the time of my arrival here, in June, 1877, had no defined position in the Agency, was appointed Accountant in place of Mr. Jourdain.

The office staff, under the new organization, consists of:— Mr. F. J. Dore, Accountant, salary \$2,500 per annum.

Mr. A. B. Daveny, Clerk, do \$1,000 do Mr. J. S. Talbot, Clerk, do \$1,000 do Mr. Edmund Dixon, Librarian, salary \$600 do

The Messenger, Mathew Pipe, is paid 20s. a week, and the weekly charge of the

Housekeeper, Mrs. Corner, is 22s. 6d.

The London Office, under a lease executed in August, 1876, for five years, at an annual rental of £700, besides providing all the requirements of the Agency, affords room accommodation for the Provincial Agents, Mr. J. H. O'Neil and Mr. Peter Byrne, who respectively represent the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. A suite of rooms on the third floor, open for rental to desirable tenants, still remains unoccupied.

The policy of the Department to encourage the emigration only of smart farmers and others possessed of capital, agricultural labourers with families, and female domestic servants, has been rigidly adhered to by the London Office, and, as I have

reason to believe, generally by the Special Agents.

I am aware that emigrants belonging to other than the above classes, many of them persons without means of support and unsuited to the country, find their way t. Canada, and become a burthen to the community. These persons, it is proper to remark, are not sent out under the auspices of this Agency. On the contrary, as far as possible, the departure of such persons is discouraged, and if irritation, injury and loss to Canada have resulted from the exodus of the idle and improvident, the blame should be attached to irresponsible agents who have induced such persons to emigrate.

I am also aware that a wide spread impression prevails, in some quarters, that the London Office is an Emigration Agency only, and nothing more. This is a great mistake. The establishment, 31 Queen Victoria Street, with its library and news room, accessible at all times to Canadians and others interested, or likely to be interested, in Canada, should rather be looked upon as an "Enquiry Office." It is in fact a General Agency, a place of call, frequented not only by Canadians visiting London, but largely also by members of the mercantile, legal and other professions, in search of information in regard to the resources and trade of the Dominion, and is a safe

place for the investment of capital.

In this connection, I would venture to suggest the importance of furnishing the library with reliable statistics, local as well as general. As for instance, the income, expenditure, liabilities and resources of the chief cities, towns and municipalities of the Dominion—information frequently asked for which too often we are unable to

supply.

The Agency has been liberally supplied with emigration literature, by the Department, during the year. The latest Canadian Hand-book, "for intending emigrants," and Mr James Trow's "Manitoba and the North-West Territories," are valuable additions to our stock of pamphlets and were much required. The illustrated pamphlet on Manitoba and the North-West Territories, is also a valuable addition to our printed matter, it is much sought after, and is exciting great interest in the agricultural centres where it is much read.

The "Year Book" of Canada, bristling with statistics and general information, of which a large supply was received early in the season, has been widely circulated, copies of which were sent to all the leading newspapers in the United

Kingdom.

The pamphlet proposed by Thomas C. Keefer, Esq., C.M.G., Canadian Commissionor to the Paris Exposition, "Hand-book and Official Catalogue of the Canadian Section," is worthy of special mention, being full of information skilfully digested, with handsome maps beautifully printed. This latest addition to the stock of Canadian literature is a most valuable acquisition, and admirably adapted to interest the classes now most in demand in Canada.

In addition to the above, in view of the forthcoming annual meeting of the "Smithfield Club Cattle Show," in December last, I felt it necessary to issue a new and much improved edition of the pamphlet, "Canada as a Farming and Stockraising Country," with some illustrations of high-bred Canadian stock. This little work was addressed to "capitalists, retired army and navy officers, and all those who wish to engage in profitable agriculture." Nearly 5,000 of these pamphlets were distributed during the week of the show, a large portion of which went into the hands

of the classes for whom they were specially prepared.

Comparing the emigration from the United Kingdom to Canada in the past with the preceding year, the result is a large increase in the former. From a return just received from the Statistical and Commercial Department of the Board of Trade, I find that the total emigration to Canada was 9,342 in 1877, and 13,836 in 1878, an increase of 4,494, nearly 50 per cent. Emigration from the United Kingdom to the United States has also considerably increased during the past year; the number being respectively 62,623 in 1877, and 79,995 in 1878,—increase 17,372, equal to about 22 per cent. So that Canada has not only received a much larger number of emigrants from the British Islands than for some previous years, but she has beaten her republican neighbours by fully 28 per cent. and bearing in mind that the population

of the United States is more than ten times that of the Dominion, the former to have maintained the proportions, should have received an increase of at least 138,360, instead of 79,995. The Australian Colonies received 30,621 emigrants from the United Kingdom in 1877, and 36,782 in 1878, -increase 20 per cent. So that whether compared with the United States or Australia, the Dominion of Canada has had her full proportion of emigrants during the past year.

The annual report of the Special Agents which I have the honour to transmit.

may be briefly summarised :-

Mr. John Dyke, Stationary Agent at Liverpool, submits an elaborate report, a large portion of which is devoted to the growth and progress of the cattle trade, and to agricultural productions of Canada, in which he has ever evinced a lively and active interest, and also to the consideration of the tenant farmers question in relation to

emigration.

Mr. Thomes Grahame, Travelling Agent, reports that he has held and addressed one hundred meetings in the border counties during the year, which were generally well attended by the classes of people required in Canada. That his efforts have been fairly successful, especially in sending out suitable emigrants to Manitoba. Mr. Grahame urges the adoption of a suggestion made last year, the reservation of a certain portion of land, three or four townships in Manitoba or the North-West Territories, to be called "Border Counties Colony," in the carrying out of which he is very sanguine of success.

Mr. George Kingsmill, Travelling Agent, whose operations have been chiefly confined to Lincolnshire, speaks of the hard times there, and suggests that but for the well known commercial depression prevailing in Canada, no better time could have been selected for the choice of suitable emigrants than during the past year. That his is one of the most promising districts in England, and that it only requires the revival of trade in Canada to induce hundreds of young farmers and farm

labourers to emigrate.

Mr. Samuel Capper, Manchester Lecturer, reports that he has addressed 227 meetings during the year, Working Men's Clubs, Mechanics' Institutes, Temperance Associations, &c., upon the resources of the Dominion and as a place for the investment of capital. That he has, besides inducing many persons with capital to emigrate to Canada, also been successful in sending out a large number of female domestic servants. Mr. Capper is sanguine that a goodly number of persons of the right class will emigrate during the coming season.

Mr. Thomas Potts, Travelling Agent, details his service in holding meetings, distributing literature addressed to emigrant classes, and by written correspondence an extensive scale. Mr. Potts thinks that the agriculturists are becoming alive to the necessity of emigrating to Canada, and protests against a

change of policy which would withdraw the customary "assisted passages."

Mr. Angus Nicholson, Agent at Glasgow, claims that the emigration from his district considerably exceeds that of the previous year, proposes a colony scheme of Highland tenant farmers, furnishes statistics of the trade in horses, cattle and sheep between Canada and Glasgow, and speaks confidently in anticipation of a large emi-

gration of the working classes and small farmers in the current year.

Mr. Charles Foy, Stationary Agent, Belfast, reports that owing to unfavourable accounts of the labour markets in Canada, he prevented many labourers and tradesmen from emigrating thither; that he has sent out some farmers with capital, and that he has taken great pains to inform the farmers of the advantages offered by Canada as a country for stock-raising, cattle, horses, &c. Mr. Foy anticipates a large emigration of the farmer class in the spring, and a much larger, "it times are good in Canada," in the season of 1880.

Mr. H. J. Larkin, Stationary Agent, Dublin, claims to have sent out a number of desirable emigrants during the past season, female domestic servants and farm labourers of the better class. Also, that he secured a goodly number of persons possessed of more or less capital. And that many persons are anxiously waiting for the coming spring that they may seek new homes in Canada.

Mr. Jeremiah Murphy, Special Agent, Limerick, reports that he has distributed about 3,000 pamphlets and fly-sheets, received from the London Office, many of them by hand in his travels through the country; and that his letter correspondence was double that of the previous year. Mr. Murphy graphically describes the difficulties in the way of a large emigration of the tenant farmer class, who in weal and woe cling to their holdings, but whose sons and daughters will be at liberty to go, if assisted passages to Canada are granted, and free transport after their arrival there.

I regret that I cannot report favourably with respect to emigration from the

Continent of Europe.

Mr. Paul de Cazes writing, in 1877, from Paris, said the business of emigration to Canada has produced nothing deserving of attention. That gentleman, in his report of 1878, says "French emigration to Canada this year has not been, as a regular movement, more extensive than during the two previous years," caused, it

is alleged, by continued commercial depression in Canada.

Madame Von Koerber, reporting on her exertions in behalf of emigration from Switzerland and Germany to Canada, dwells upon the steps taken to arouse special interest in female emigration in Dresden and elsewhere, and in the successful organization of influential ladies' committees for their protection. Madame Von Koerber recommends the appointment of Dr. Hahn, who had visited Canada as a special agent for Wurtemburg. No statistics are given as to the number of persons,

male and female, who have emigrated from Switzerland.

Mr. Jacob Klotz, Hamburgh, reports a slight increase of Mennonite emigration to Canada during 1878 over the previous year. The numbers given are 325—viz., 200 adults, 94 children and 31 infants. This Agent calculates that an aggregate sum of 124,000 roubles, equivalent to £19,633 sterling, found its way into Manitoba last year. Notwithstanding the active efforts of the American Steamship and Land Companies to secure a large share of this valuable emigration, Mr. Klotz appears to think that if a further loan were made by the Canadian Government to the Mennonites to enable them to help their indigent brethren to emigrate, a considerable number might be obtained. German emigration, in the opinion of Mr. Klotz, is still on the decline—only 14 families, equal to $52\frac{1}{2}$ adults having applied to the agent for Government assistance.

The business of the Agency, it may be fairly claimed, has been carefully attended to and economically managed during the past year. All letters—whether from Special Agents, intending emigrants, or persons seeking such other information as the office could supply, have been promptly answered. Large quantities of printed matter, addressed to the emigrant classes, were furnished, from time to time, to the Special Agents, and also to Steamship Agents, for gratuitous distribution; the cost of advertising was small compared with former years, and the papers selected those chiefly read by prominent agriculturists and others possessed of capital, and doubtless with substantially good results. And in reply to a personal application, the Postmaster-General kindly permitted a poster prepared for the purpose and addressed to the emigrant classes, to be exhibited in all the principal post offices of the United Kingdom, a favour the value of which it is difficult to estimate.

The Iceland mission authorized by the Government was carried under trying circumstances to a successful issue, by Mr. Kreiger, during the past summer. The emigrants who took passage on the "Waldensian" to Quebec, in July, and by the "Hibernian" to Halifax, in August, consisted of 98 male and 86 female adults, 46

children and 15 infants.

Several parties from the "Homes" were sent to the Dominion under the usual conditions, in the course of the year, in charge of the managers. Mrs. Birt took out 26 adults and 27 children, Miss Macpherson 34 adults and 13 children, Mr. Middlemore 60 adults and 25 children—in all 185 souls.

All correspondence and enquiry relating to the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario was referred to Mresss. J. H. O'Neill and Peter Byrne, the gentlemen representing these two Provinces, between whom and the undersigned, I am happy to say, the most cordial relations exist, resulting in mutual aid and co-operation.

The library and news-room are becoming more and more a resort for Canadians visiting London, to whom it is found to be a great convenience as a place of call, for the receipt of letters, for correspondence, and the perusal of newspapers from all parts of the Dominion on the arrival of the mail. As evidence of this increased usefulness, I may mention that 799 Canadians recorded their names in the visitor's book in 1878, an increase of 202 over the previous year, and much more in excess of the number of visitors to this Agency before its removal from Westminster.

The increase in the number of emigrants for the past year, however gratifying, bids fair, provided the same encouragement is given, to exhibit much larger figures in the coming season. Many things combine to bring about this result. Prominent among these are the well-known facts that the grain crop of Canada for 1878 was far in excess of any former year, and that a lucrative trade in cattle and other live stock has been firmly established between the Dominion and the Mother Country, to which it would be hazardous to predict any limit. Another important element, not to be omitted in forecasting the future of the Dominion, is found in the eloquent and inspiring speeches of Lord Dufferin, who has brought his readers face to face with a country rich in productions and full of promise, which, until he spoke, was comparatively unknown. Then who can calculate the benefits to follow the advent of the new Governor-General, accompanied, as the Marquis of Lorne is, by the loved daughter of our Gracious Queen—the fascinating attractions of the Vice-Regal Court determining many to visit Canada and find homes there, who otherwise would have never crossed the sea.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM ANNAND,

Canadian Government Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 36.

REPORT ON MANITOBA COLONIZATION.

(Mr. C. Lalime, Special Agent.)

(Translation.)

MANITOBA IMMIGRATION AGENCY, .

Worcester, Mass., 31st December, 1878.

SIR,—If a young country may with right rejoice at being able to attract foreign immigration towards its arable lands, what a subject of congratulation it must be to witness the return of the children of the soil who have left us of late years to seek fortune in a neighbouring country.

The policy of repatriation inaugurated by the present Minister of Agriculture, and

applied by your predecessors, has been crowned with rare success.

To repatriate on the prairies of Manitoba farmers from the Province of Quebec or of Ontario, who had emigrated to the United States, seemed to be a somewhat problematical undertaking. It was natural that our fellow-countrymen should prefer returning to their own native Provinces, and yet thanks to the liberality of the policy of repatriation pursued by the Government, the Canadians of New England

received the proposals of your representative with pleasure and confidence.

The Province of Manitoba has been enabled to witness the arrival of immigrants carefully selected, who have located themselves on the Government reserves and on lands purchased from the half-breeds and from large proprietors. I feel bound to bear testimony to the good will manifested by the repatriation agent for the Province of Quebec, Mr. F. Gagnon, editor and proprietor of Le Travailleur, of Worcester, who has by his writings rendered service to the cause of emigration to Manitoba, and in like manner by the editors of Le Nouveau-Monde who, through their special edition for the Eastern States, have effectually and largely contributed to the success of the movement.

In my report for last year, I expressed the hope that we might look for an increase in the number of our immigrants for the year eighteen hundred and seventy-eight. My anticipations have not been disappointed. From the 15th of April, the date of departure of the first party of emigrants, to the 15th of October, (750) seven hundred and fifty persons recruited from the large manufacturing centres of New England, set out to locate themselves in Manitoba,—an increase of (180) one hundred and eighty over the year 1877.

The first party, which set out on the 15th of April, consisted of three hundred

and seventy-two (372) emigrants. I accompanied them myself to Winnipeg.

For next Spring I am already in receipt of a considerable number of applications from persons wishing to form part of the next party. I purpose accompanying them myself as I did the others, for I am convinced that the fact of personally helping the bulk of our emigrants, renders the departure much more easy and gives confidence and courage to the settlers, who are thereby convinced that the Government takes a due interest in their welfare.

I am in constant correspondence with most of our immigrants, and I frequently meet, here in the Eastern States, their relatives or friends who correspond with

them. The following extracts from letters in my possession and which I take up at random, are incontrovertible proofs of the alvantages Manitoba affords to its settlers.

On the 28th June, 1878, Mr. and Mrs. Isidore Boiteau, late of Woonsocket, R. I., and now of St. Jean-Baptiste, Manitoba, wrote to their relatives at Woonsocket:

"Dear Brother-in-law and sister,—We have delayed writing so as to be better able to tell you what we think of our new country. We are very glad to be hero. The place is a little lonesome, but the land is so good and rich, and the crops have so fine an appearance, that lonesomeness is banished. The only thing that grieves us is to be separated from our friends, and if you were with us we should be more happy.

"I am at present at Mr. Antoine Duval's. They are quite glad to have come nere. Mrs. Duval tells me she would not exchange her farm for the whole of Woon-

socket."

Mr. Boiteau has his wife and eight children with him.

Mr. Antoine Daval, of St. Joseph, township of Letellier, writes under date of 17th December, 1878, to his brother, Mr. J. Duval, of Woonsocket, R. I.:

"I have harvested 146 bushels of wheat, 74 of barley, 198 of oats, 14 of peas and

150 of potatoes.

- "As you see, I have reason to be satisfied with my crop, particularly as it is my first. I hope to double it easily next year, for I shall have a larger breadth of land to sow and shall be better able to do all the work.
 - "I have also raised vegetables in large quantities, onions, turnips, carrots, &c.
- "The Pembina Railway is now within twelve miles of this place, so that for the future at all seasons it can be reached in a short time, four days and four nights being sufficient for the journey from Montreal. This will produce a complete change in Manitoba.
- "People are constantly coming in. Some are not satisfied, but this is so everywhere. Some people are very hard to please. For my own part I am perfectly well satisfied."

Mr. Daval has his wife and six children with him.

Mr. Edouard Pinet, late of Methuen, Massachusetts, writes on the 1st September,

1878, from Boyne River, to Mr. Lalime:

"I take the opportunity of thanking you for all the trouble you took in my behalf. I am still better pleased with the country than before, for my harvest has surpassed my hopes."

Mr. Pinet has his wife and eight children with him.

Mr. George Pichette, late of Great Falls, New Hampshire, now of St. Agathe, writes to Mr. Lalime, on the 17th November, 1878:

"I am happy to be able to tell you that I am well settled and that I greatly like

Manitoba."

- Mr. Hilaire Gagné, formerly of North Grosvenordale, Connecticut, now in St. Agathe, with his wife and three children, writes to Mr. Lalime, on the 21st November, 1878.
- "The Canadians who have settled on lands here are satisfied and in good heart. They strive to surpass one another in the improving of their farms in order the sooner to be able to live in comfort and to give a good start to their children.
- "The crop has been tolerably abundant, though we had a very fair share of rain.

 "Canadians who are industrious and stout hearted succeed every where here.

 As for ourselves we are well satisfied to have come to Manitoba. We have had much to do, for all is not fair sailing at the start; we have had to work, but we are in hopes of an abundant return ere long for our labour. Another consolation is that we are no man's slaves,—we are working for ourselves:"

Mr. Isidore Boiteau, of St. Jean Baptiste, to Mr. Chs. Lalime, on the 3rd August,

1878, writes :-

"You ask me for news of my family. I may say that we could not wish to be

better. My wife, in particular, who was always sick at Woonsocket, is now in perfect health and enjoys a splendid appetite.

"We greatly prefer the climate of Manitoba to that of the Eastern States. There we suffered dreadfully from the heat and here we are little inconvenienced by it."

"As to my crops I may say that my barley is fine, my wheat is also very fine, and generally speaking my harvest promises a good yield. In a word, I am very glad to have come to Manitoba and have better prospects than in Woonsocket.

"A word to those who desire to come here. It must be well understood that to have a good farm is not every thing, cattle and farm implements are needed, and these must be purchased. Hence persons coming here to settle must have a little money.

"All our Canadians located on the Reserves appear to be satisfied. Amongst those who have been two years located, many will sell a thousand bushels of grain

this fall.

On the 16th of October, 1878, Mr. Louis Pepin, late of Great Falls, N. H., and now of St. Norbert, Manitoba, writes to Mr. Lalime of Worcester:

"According to my promise before leaving you at St. Norbert, in April last, I

write to tell you how we are doing. All the family are in excellent health.

"On arriving we were fortunate enough to rent a good farm. We succeeded well with our sowing, and harvested more than enough for all the wants of the family. I am happy to say that I do not regret having left the Eastern States, and that we are satisfied with our position. So soon as the lease of our farm expires, we shall go and settle on a government lot, and this will be still more encouraging, as we shall then be proprietors.

"You must admit that I have reason to be satisfied with my position, when I tell

you that, when I got here with my family, we were entirely without money."

Mr. Pepin has his wife and five children with him.

In May last, being desirous of securing for Manitoba a stable class of emigrants, little liable to displacement, I determined not to grant emigrant tickets to persons unmarried and not accompanied by a near relative starting out with his whole family. The number of emigrants would have been much larger, if I had permitted all those who desired to do so to start, but I am convinced that what is needed in Manitoba is an agricultural population consisting of large families, who will take an interest in the progress of the Province Now, on examining the lists of expatriated families transmitted by me to the Department, you will find that these families often consist of ten or twelve members.

The children settle down along side the parents. A union of interests and of domestic happiness animates the whole family, and the country cannot fail to derive

benefit from an immigration of this kind.

This effort at repatriation inaugurated under such happy auspices and encouraged by all friends of the country, is only in its infancy and must produce results which will daily become more evident, if your Department, Sir, continues to extend to it the indispensable help of your liberality.

I have to deal with large families who would find it difficult to reach Manitoba if they had to pay all the cost of the journey themselves. Their savings would be in great part absorbed, and at their journey's end they would be in a poor condition to

locate themselves properly.

Railway companies holding vast tracts of land in Kansas and other Western States have agents in all the principal centres of New England, who hold out induces ments to Canadians, but they do not succeed in their efforts, and they will find it extremely difficulty to do so, if your Government continues to manifest the same interest as in the past in our fellow-countrymen here.

The opening of the railway between Crookston and Winnipeg is an additional advantage for our emigrants. They exhibit an increasing confidence in the future prosperity of our Canadian prairies, and of a certainty, Sir, any administration may well be proud to have it recorded that through their patriotic policy, they have suc-

ceeded in attracting hundreds of families from American factories and made them producers in a new Province, and devoted subjects of Her Majesty.

In conclusion, I must thank all the officers of your Department with whom I have had to deal. If it be an honour to labour for the repatriation of one's fellowcountrymen, it also becomes a pleasure, when, as in my case, one has to do with those who exhibit so much good will as the gentlemen of your Department.

> I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, CHARLES LALIME.

To the Honourable The Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

No. 37.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SPECIAL IMMIGRATION AGENT IN FRANCE.

(MR, P. DE CAZES.)

Paris, 30th December, 1878.

(Translation.)

Sir,—Notwithstanding the order issued by your Department under date of 6th December, 1877, requesting me to place my services as agent of your Government in France, at the Exhibition Commission, under Mr. Thomas C. Keefer, Executive Commissioner of Canada to the Paris Exposition, I have held my self none the less, as in the past, at the disposal of all persons who applied to me for information in relation to Canada.

Deeming it to be my duty, as well as for the interest of our country, to counteract as far as possible the inevitable consequences of the secondary position which had been assigned to me in relation to the Commission, to which I could thus render no effectual service, I strove to maintain in the French Press and elsewhere the useful relations I had created for myself during the four years of my stay in Paris.

French emigration to Canada has not been more fruitful this year than in the two previous years, as a uniform movement. The causes are the same that I have

already had occasion to point out in my previous reports.

The insufficient developement of French emigration to Canada will probably induce your Government to effect in your Paris agency certain modifications which

would enable it to render more effectual service.

Although Canada may not, in some respects, have reaped all the advantages which were to be expected from its participation in the great industrial contest which has just taken place at Paris, it is certain nevertheless that some of her products which were exhibited have attracted the attention of the French trade. This, therefore, is, of all others, the most favourable moment for an effort to strengthen the commercial relations already existing between Canada and France, and to open fresh With a few changes in the tariff, which would facilitate the introduction to Canadian markets of certain French products, it would perhaps be possible to obtain, in exchange from France, certain modifications advantageous to Canada, in her Customs duties, which are in many cases extremely high—if not prohibitive—for all countries not having a commercial treaty with her.

In such case, your Paris Agency, besides the services it would render in other respects, might be the semi-official medium of an advantageous international trade by furnishing information and giving such moral assistance as might be needed by merchants of both countries.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

PAUL DECAZES,

Special Agent in France.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

No. 38.

REPORT OF DR. HAHN, A DELEGATE FROM WURTEMBURG, ON CANADA AS A SUITABLE FIELD FOR GERMAN IMMIGRATION.

(Dr. O. HAHN.)

(Translation.)

DRESDEN, 3rd November, 1878.

The Hon. the Minister of Agriculture for Canada, in the month of May last, invited me to visit that country that I might convince myself of the fitness of Canada as a field for German immigration, and, furthermore, to examine by actual inspection the arrangements made by the Dominion Government for the reception

and despatch of immigrants.

I had studied this social question for 20 years, and had done my best to contribute towards its solution. In these studies, however, and especially when the "social democracy" began to prefer its claims, I was compelled to recognize that all propositions, whether they proceeded from the learned or the vulgar, were unable to settle the questions at issue. All the proposals, I was quite convinced, could but alleviate, not radically cure, the "poor sick man" (as I feel inclined to call Germany, and in fact almost all Europe).

I cannot here enter upon a closer discussion of this subject, which I must reserve for a future time. The result of my studies was this: "The present "social position of a large portion of Europe, notably of Germany, has its deepest foundation in the excess of human inhabitants in proportion to the land, or to the means of subsistence that are available. Industry cannot remedy the evil, but

"must rather tend to aggravate it."

The evil can be ameliorated only through a diminution of the number of inhabitants, and this again can only be effected either through death or emigration. The law of emigration, therefore, is the only social remedy; nothing else can remove the transgression against the first law of nature, which our time has despised and neglected. When, however, this law is neglected, then another law of nature assumes effect, that of "decay." (The so-called Law of Malthus.)

After having recognized this, I took upon myself the sacrifice of leaving my family and my business, for the space of a few months, to accept the invitation of the Canadian Government, and thus to co-operate actively in the solution of the great

question.

If, as may be granted, a remedy is to be found in emigration, there remains the consideration of the proper point of its direction. Without this, emigration may prove simply an accelerated perdition and destruction.

What I knew of Canada was in its favour, but I could not accept the responsibility of recommending a country as a field for emigration which I had not seen.

I therefore resolved upon the voyage. My departure from Liverpool was to take place about the middle of the month of July, and my return in the month of September. Everything being prepared beforehand, the time meted out was sufficient.

At the Paris Exhibition, en route, I saw the Canadian display under the direction of Mr. Keefer, Executive Canadian Commissioner at the Exhibition. It offered the picture of a rich country, which is now ready to enter into the first rank of contributors in matters of industry.

From Paris I proceeded to London and visited the chief Emigration Agent for Canada (Canada Buildings 31, Queen Victoria Street) as well as the Commissioner

for the Province of Ontario.

From Liverpool I took my passage by the "Allan Line." belonging to the several firms of that name, which have 46 steamships on the ocean. My steamer was

the "Sarmatian," of 4,000 tons.

On the 11th we sailed down the Mersey, a pilot having charge of us. We landed once more at Moville, on the coast of Ireland, where the mail was taken aboard and some passengers also added to our list. At six o'clock in the evening the anchor was weighed, and we now steered out into the ocean, having thus far been in the Irish Sea.

The next morning we were on the broad Atlantic, the sea calm, the air

pretty fresh and growing cooler day by day. We steered north-west.

During the five days it took us to get within view of the American shores, I had time to examine the vessel. She is a screw-steamer of the latest construction of iron, and three-masted. She sails 14 knots an hour. There are 65 cabin passengers of us, mostly Englishmen. The second cabin is also filled, and in the steerage there are

about 130 persons. There is room for 600 passengers.

I was sea-sick during two days of the voyage, when it passed off, and the same thing happened to almost all the other passengers. This sickness is unpleasant, but thoroughly harmless, and it may be even beneficial in its effects, but it plays, I am sorry to say, far too prominent a part in the considerations which often affect the whole future existence of a man. The danger of a sea-voyage does not exist for him who truly believes in a divine providence, and to him who calculates simply upon

probabilities, it is a very small one.

Be this as it may, the dangers and inconveniences of the voyage do not by any means stand in a proportion to the result, when the question is one of "to be or not to be." Who, therefore, would hesitate to pass a week of his life at sea, the same sea upon which from year to year millions of men are existing, if by so doing he can get a new soil under his feet? I can give the assurance that life on board an "Allan" steamer, even in the steerage, is not worse than that in a third-rate hotel, where you will also be obliged to share your room with another. Eight days, eight hours and two minutes did the "Sarmatian" take to sail from Liverpool to Quebec. Of these days one was passed on the Irish coast, two in the St. Lawrence, where the water was so still that a piece of wood floating on its surface seemed to be floating in mid-air. I there beheld the finest sunset I ever had the happiness to witness in my life.

At Quebec I was most kindly received by the Government official of the Bureau of Emigration, Mr. Stafford, who showed me the city, the fortress and the surroundings. Quebec is the first port of debarkation; it has about 60,000 inhabtants; the French language predominates. Agriculture in the vicinity of the city is not of the same importance as in other places in the Province, and farther south; the climate is said to be very healthy—warm, but not too hot, in summer, and cold,

but not too cold, in winter—so said Mr. Stafford.

After having seen the sights of the city (Cathedral, altar piece by Vandyke, the monument to General Wolfe, the University), and after having examined the silurian formation of the neighbourhood, I departed by the large river steamer for Montreal. The steamer leaves at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and arrives at Montreal at 7 o'clock next morning. It is a very large vessel of the utmost comfort and elegance. You have your state room and go to bed. I rose very early in the morning. The morning was magnificent. Soon the many steeples of Montreal became visible. This is is the largest city of Canada; it is the real seaport, for up to this place run the large sea-going vessels, even the immense ocean steamers.

At Montreal the largest bridge in the world crosses the St. Lawrence, the Vic-

toria Bridge of the Grand Trunk Railway.

Montreal has 160,000 inhabitants. The city is also the principal centre of commerce of the Dominion. It is in the Province of Quebec, but the French element decreases here as compared with the city of Quebec. Montreal is largely English. Its climate is milder than at Quebec. The best apples of America are said to grow in its vicinity

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At Montreal I was received by Mr. Daley, the Government Immigration Agent. I lodged at the Windsor Hotel. This is the largest, finest and cheapest hotel that I have thus far seen in my life.

Now I begin with my observations of matters pertaining to immigration.

The immigrants do not stop at Quebec. Immediately after their arrival they take their tickets and start for their points of destination. Montreal is already a point of attraction. Near the Grand Trunk Railway Station stands the Express Hotel, the proprietor of which is employed by the Government for furnishing meals to immigrants, and near it is the Immigration Office. Mr. Daley, the Agent, is the most active officer imaginable. From early in the morning till late at night--yes, even throughout the night at times, when an immigrant train has been telegraphed, he is on his legs, and not only is he on his legs, but he has advice for everybody. Everywhere, full of help, he hastens from one to another. He is assisted only by one assistant and an office-keeper, and he knows how to keep them well employed.

Every indigent immigrant who needs such assistance has his fare throughout the whole country free. The Government pays this. In Quebec, Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, in short at all the more important points of immigration, the Government keeps its immigrant houses, where the newly arriving persons may remain twice 24

hours, receiving full and gratuitous board.

At Montreal there arrived during my stay two large groups of immigrants. The first was a batch of English children, orphans and children gathered up on the streets. They had formerly been in a childrens' home in their own country and now arrived under the direction of a clergyman, with a male and a female assistant, en route for Hamilton, Canada West, where there is a large Childrens' Asylum. At the age of about 14 the children hire out to farmers. But instances are common in which families without children apply there for the blessing denied them, with the view of adopting one. I was told that more than 200 children of the institution had

been provided for in this manner.

These children are essentially different from those found in similar institutions of our own country; they have not that exaggerated friendly, hypocritical, or meaningless smile; they all behave themselves with a certain self-consciousness which pre-supposes a certain education. There were not the short thick, fat forms of our orphan children (arising from the excessive farinaceous and potato diet of asylums) but stout, healthy children, with bright eyes, and an air of something about them that would not seem to admit of the thought that they came from a poor-house. Society owes them the same thing which the family owes them of which they are deprived. Only in this manner there can be developed in these children a feeling of duty towards society, so that they do not later on feel themselves to be with (false) pride, proletarians.

The children remained about two hours. They received a substantial supper, consisting of meat, soup, potatoes, tea, bread and butter, and some cakes. After that they were conducted to the railway station and placed in a first-class carriage. But as the seats had already become somewhat hard with use, Mr. Daly requested that a newer carriage should be attached, and this was done. And these were poor children! I could not help admiring a State, which in such a manner does its duty by the future generation. I could not resist the temptation to take in my arms the youngest of the children, which stretched out its arms to me. The children sang a few songs, and at 10 o'clock

the train started.

Mr. Daley then said to me: "At six o'clock to-morrow morning a train with Mennonites is coming. Come down, if it is not too early for you, I shall be there at half

past five." Mr. Daley lives three miles from here, I promised to meet him.

Next morning the dining-room of the Express Hotel was filled with about 150 stout figures of young men and women and children; there were certainly no less of the latter than five to every family. They all spoke German. I conversed with them and they told me that the present Government of Russia had not kept the promises of their predecessors, and wanted to press them into the military service; so

they preferred to leave their adopted country. *3,000 of them are already settled in Manitoba these three years. Their farms have all of them excellent locations, as the Governor General the Earl of Dufferin has stated in his speech.

These also were abundantly provided for, and after several hours' rest, which were highly appreciated, they continued their journey to Toronto and thence to

Manitoba where they find fathers and brothers.

Later on I saw in Toronto a party of Icelanders. In Iceland barley no longer ripens, and the volcanic ashes have so covered all the good soil that its cultivation has become a matter of impossibility. This drives the people away in masses. They are settled on the west coast of Lake Winnipeg on special reserves.

In Manitoba every family receives 160 acres of land for nothing, except three years' residence and office fees; and another 160 acres may be pre-empted and in

three years paid for at a very small price (\$1 per acre.)

At Montreal I became acquainted with the Consul of the German Empire, Mr. W. C. Munderloh, a gentleman of a thoroughly upright character, who finds no trouble too great when his countrymen are concerned, and truly and indeed his kindness is but too frequently put to the proof. People seem to have an idea that the office of a Consul consists in arranging everything, and knowing whatever they can possibly wish to learn. Therefore they run to him with all their troubles. A gentleman who discharges the duties of such a post without any appreciable remuneration, can do it only by considering these duties as a welcome opportunity for exercising his love for his neighbour. Mr. Munderloh has more to do than many an ambassador at a large court.

With this gentleman's aid I soon succeeded in obtaining an insight into the commercial and industrial activity of Montreal, and even to get an idea of the state of

the whole country.

I now had to make my visit to Ottawa, the seat of the Government of the Dominion of Canada. I was sorry to find that the persons for whom my visit was intended, and those were the most important ones, the Minister of Agriculture and the officer in charge of the Immigration Branch (Mr. Lowe) were absent. I visited the Minister of the Interior and the acting officers.

I must here make mention of the Parliament buildings, and state that the impression made upon me by the Canadian officials was, that they are eminently practical. Everything is arranged and settled in few words, many things by oral communication (all the Departments are lodged in two buildings near each other.)

I had inspected the geological formations about Montreal; and now I examined the lime strata of the Laurentian formation near Ottawa with their well-known "Eozoon Canadense," of which I took a large box away with me. Later I visited the phosphate of lime mines at Templeton (Apatite.) As is well known, apatite consisting mainly of phosphate of lime (80 to 90 per cent.), is found in Canada in immense quantities. It is exported to Europe as one of the best fertilizers.

Now for Toronto and then for the primeval forests.

We reach Toronto viá the St. Lawrence and Ottawa and the Grand Trunk Railways, in eleven hours with change of cars at Prescott. From early in the morning we rush along the luxuriant shore of Lake Ontario, and arrive in Toronto at 11 o'clock. The Queen's Hotel is excellent; it is situated near the Union Railway Station.

In Toronto I delivered my letters of introduction. The officers at the Government Buildings received me with the same kindness which I had met with in Ottawa. Mr. Spence is Secretary of the Immigration Department for the Province of Ontario. In Ontario the Provincial Government disposes of the lands, whilst in Manitoba the disposition of them is in the hands of the Dominion Government.

I visited in one day, viâ Hamilton, the Niagara Falls, and stood there at the bridge, whose right-hand extremity stands on the soil of the United States, in the

^{*} Dr. Hahn's informant was in error as to numbers. There were at that time about 7,000 Mennonites in Manitoba

State of New York. (I observe this for those-and there are many of them-who

are so scantily informed of the situation of Canada.)

I visited Berlin, Ontario, where a friend of mine resides. How surprised one is on reading the names of the cities here; Berlin, Breslau, Potsdam, Hamburg and so forth. In fact there are in Ontario alone more than 158,000 Germans, mostly immigrated from the United States. The Province of Ontario has been the granary of Canada.

Now for the primeval forests.

I wished to select land for a future colony of Wurtembergians or Germans, and

was anxious to find a good location.

By the Northern Railway, by way of Barrie (where the cars change), I went to Gravenhurst. Here I stayed over for one night in order to see Mr. Cockburn, M.P., proprietor of the steamers plying on Lake Muskoka. He received me most kindly. At 2 o'clock the steamer leaves and arrives at 9 o'clock at Rosseau. I might, if I had desired, have made the journey from Toronto to Gravenhurst in one day; from 7 o'clock in the morning till night. Now I had arrived at the Northern point.

There is a large hotel here for summer tourists kept by an American.

The hotel has existed only two years; it has a new wooden wing, in which the windows have not even been put in. During the winter it is closed. Down at the lake there is another hotel which I would recommend in preference; and on a penin-

sula stands the Immigrant House.

Next morning we start for Magnetawan. The conveyance (a char-a-bane) with two fine horses, is ferried across with me. The road is quite serviceable for some 20 miles. Every mile or so we meet a new blockhouse, and all these houses are but a few years old. Five years ago an Englishman with a bag of potatoes on his back went towards the north and settled then in what is now Magnetawan. (On the maps it is spelled Maganetowan.) At the present time Magnetawan is a village with an hotel, post office, saw and grist mills and several stores. You can here buy everything you may need. Magnetawan is the starting point for the Swiss Colony founded by Madame von Koerber. Some ten Swiss families have settled in the village itself; the others have gone further towards Lake Nipissing.

This country lies under the 46th degree of latitude, that is to say about the same as South Tyrol. The sun is warmer than with us, but not so hot as in New York, the winter is about the same as in the United States, and it does not last beyond the beginning of April; the greatest cold commonly occurs in January and

the first half of February.

The soil is Laurentian Gneiss with drift sand covered by a layer of mould.

The forest consists of pines, spruce, the Canadian arbor-vite, intermingled with groups of oak, beech, &c. Here the soil is best. The land is hilly, but does not rise higher than at the utmost 500 feet above Lake Nipissing. From there to Simcoe it is hilly and gently undulating. The harvests are abundant; they have only suffered a little from the unusual heat last summer. They say the harvest of the

second year is usually better than that of the first.

The next day we arrived at Commando Creek and the third at Lake Nipissing. The soil grows better the nearer we approach the lake and the forest denser. None of the blockhouses have stood longer than since last October, and yet most of them are surrounded by 10 acres of cleared farmland, with splendid potatoes, wheat and oats, corn and vegetables. Wherever we stop to rest the settlers are able to offer us a good dinner. The cattle are in good condition, pasturing partly in the woods and partly in fenced lots. Potatoes ripen in six weeks in soil only prepared in June. A good crop of them is expected; of buckwheat also. Fruit trees are only beginning to be set out. In the midst of the forest we met a cart, the farmer walking behind it. He stood still before me with the words: "You are surely also a Suabian?" "Yes, and whence are you?" I replied: "Half a mile from Oppelsbohm is my home." That was a pleasure! I enquired of all the settlers thoroughly about their circumstances. Their unanimous testimony is that anybody possessing 1,000 marks (\$250) can settle in the bush. The proceeding is as follows:—The month of September is used to

select the land. The Provincial Government of Ontario gives to each settler of over 18 years of age, male or female, married or single, 100 acres of land; a married couple therefore receives 200 acres, and for every child of eighteen years an additional 100 acres. He who resides six months every year on the land, has built a house 16 x 20 feet and cleared at least 10 acres of land, receives the land as his property. Till then he is secure in possession (as soon as he has built his house and cleared two acres of land), so that nobody can take it from him.

As soon as the lot is selected, the man enters the land with sufficient provisions for the winter, cuts the timber for his blockhouse and trims it. When it is ready for erection he asks his neighbours, who help him to put it up. This labour usually requires from 10 to 14 days. Then he clears two acres of land near the house, and so

he awaits the winter.

The winter is employed to cut more wood, which is burned during the following summer. In June this work has to be finished and the land to be planted with potatoes, spring wheat etc. The garden also is arranged, and if everything goes well, a clover field for the cow that has meanwhile been bought. A few pigs get fat by winter. Thus the settler is prepared for the next winter, which he uses again for cutting

Thus the settler is prepared for the next winter, which he uses again for cutting wood, and so things repeat themselves. It is calculated that an industrious man will, besides his other labour, clear every winter five acres of land, so that he has at the end of five years at least 25 acres under full cultivation.

About this time also the stumps on the land first cleared begin to rot away. If he has a team of oxen, which, as well as the Canadian horses, are much more power-

ful than ours, he can even do more.

Hence it will be observed that with the necessary diligence the settler can obtain during the first year enough to supply his absolute wants; in the second year he can obtain a comfortable subsistence, and in the third a small surplus. Then he can also attend to other things: he begins to sell honey, cheese and cattle. But in any case the settler retains in his own pocket the value of his own labour (cleared land costs \$20 to the acre.)

But people say: "Well, but life in the backwoods is dangerous!" Not at all! I have not heard of one instance of a wild beast (a bear or wolf) hurting a man. I was told that the bear at the worst sometimes stole a lamb, for in summer he

lives on berries, in winter he sleeps; the wolf hunts deer.

Another thinks: "Yes, but life in the backwoods is so very lonely." Solitude ceases only too soon. Good land becomes populated with overwhelming rapidity. Where five years ago no human foot had trod, there are already hundreds of homesteads, and I am certainly not mistaken when I say that in ten years the shores of the Nipissing will be nearly equal to those of the Bodensee.

The great Pacific Railway passes near by (it is now in course of construction) and in the direction from south to north the North Western Railway will also be

continued to this district.

The future, therefore, will not lack rapid transport for its produce. At the present time the mail route goes from Rosseau to within three miles of the Nipissing. To the right and left of this road there are thousands of acres of the best land. The forest is full of game, the lakes abound in the best of fish.

On the shores of the Nipissing there are two saw and grist mills. But what is most to be considered is the extraordinary salubrity of the country. There are no physicians since they would lack occupation. This country I consider eminently

suited for Wurtembergian immigration.

It is easily accessible (and the Government pays the poorer immigrants their journey from Quebec to Rosseau, and thence still further freight for their baggage); it is salubrious; it is fertile. As far, however, as the inhabitants are concerned they are mostly Swiss and Fuglish. The Sabbath day is hallowed here in the wilderness—the seventh house built in any neighbourhood is to all intents a church. (Montrea has 164 churches, that is to say one for every thousand inhabitants.) The people possess manners and general education; eagerly they await the latest newspaper; in every blockhouse belonging to an Englishman you will find books.

For five days I travelled in the woods in good health, and found everywhere hospitable shelter. There can be no question as to solitude, for colonization progresses too rapidly. In over-populated countries, the law of battle for life is said to be justified and to be a law of nature; here in the backwoods there obtains the law of mutual assistance. Of course one neighbour does not take upon himself his neighbour's labour, but he assists him, where the other is incapable of doing any piece of work alone for himself; for instance in the erection of a house; and I also believe any person in real need would not ask for assistance in vain.

Thus, through personal observation, I have become convinced that this portion of Canada is for our Suabians a country that offers all the advantages of their fatherland, without offering any important disadvantages in comparison with their homes.

I further enquired as to the Province of Manitoba, towards which the Mennonnites and latterly the greater part of other immigrants have directed their steps. That Province possesses a prairie land of astonishing fertility. The disadvantages

That Province possesses a prairie land of astonishing fertility. The disadvantages are: A longer journey (by 5 days), a cold winter, and only sparse presence of forest (consequently scarcity of building material.) The spirit of enterprise, it is true, has already begun to remedy this evil by importing ready-made houses, and in the case of a larger colonization, for which the Government of Canada has larger territory to grant, land with forest might be obtained. The question is therefore merely one of money.

On the 17th August I re-embarked at Quebec: this time on board the "Moravian." The voyage lasted two days longer on account of fog in the St. Lawrence.

During the whole voyage I was not sick one day; on the contrary I felt better than ever. I had gained a number of kind friends, and carried the conviction with me that if my countrymen would resolve to leave their homes, the question of the means of subsistence at least was solved.

Darwin says that with the increase of population the law of struggle for existence must come into force. This is true, but there is another question altogether, namely, whether over-population is a law of nature? For there is no struggle before over-population occurs. I am prepared to say the law entering into force with over-population is repealed by a law based upon reason and will, that is to say, also, a law of nature, the law of emigration. It is true that when men reside in too large numbers and do not emigrate, then occurs a state of misery, in which the strongest gains the upper hand. He who therefore accepts the above mentioned erroneous theory with so believing and trustful a disposition as most people, and even men of science do, such an one must then also accept the law of human misery, and with it, furthermore, the right of the stronger to oppress or suppress the weaker.

But that is the greatest mistake of our science, the mistake, which has alrea dy cost more human lives than many bloody wars. God has endowed man with reason and the power of will, and he has given him a pair of good legs, and with these ceases the law of over-population and consequently the law of battle for existence at least among men. But if this law ceases to exist, there does not exist the right of the stronger to a better existence or finally to the spoliation and annihilation of the weaker.

Finally I wish to address the *piously* inclined. Surely it is an entirely erroneous conception of Christianity to believe in passive suffering obedience, that man was really only created that his body might be miscrable. That in such a way only the Spirit entered life, Quite the contrary. A truly healthful soul can only live in a thoroughly sound body. The healthfulness of the body, however, essentially depends on judicious and sufficient nourishment; on a well balanced alternation of labour and repose. The highest development of the spirit requires even a superfluity or abundance of food. At least this is the rule

Now it is a law of nature that all food becomes scarcer and consequently costs more labour, in the degree in which men live closer together, and this law is self-evident. True a large number of men is necessary to maintain importance; but this has its limits; be this, however, as it may, it is of far greater importance that all

should be well preserved, than that *perhaps* a few should prosper beyond the common degree.

In order to produce this state of things it is necessary that just at the moment when the population is becoming too dense, a part should migrate. "Dwell in the land" the Bible says (not remain in the land) "and support thyself honestly." Only where the battle for existence does not become the law of self-preservation, there can be a case of honest gain. When God gave man power to increase as his first law, he has certainly raised migration to the place of the second law of nature. "Befruitful and multiply and replenish the earth."

If man, however, disobeys this law, be it from loziness or from error, then there arises misery, a misery which no Christian love of your neighbour even can obviate. It would be a hard and bitter thing to claim that one man should sacrifice himself merely for the purpose that another may not be obliged to be reasonable, to act

judiciously, to work with judgment.

Everybody shall sit under his own vine and figtree; the world is not to become one great poorhouse, where the majority is provided for by one or by a few, as in latter times a Christian Socialist has proposed it as a law, at least in fact by implication. Christian charity in the shape of alms is the law only in such cases where a man cannot help himself. If this form (of charity) however, were made general, this love of your neighbour would become the greatest injustice and the greatest waste, and would finally lead to the bodily and spiritual slavery of those "provided for."

If therefore you wish to be pious, be first reasonable, and cure the misery in a way according to the law of nature. He who really loves his neighbour makes him independent (self-dependent); it is the easiest way to cure the evil. But alms are

of no use here; they rather lead to the contrary.

I have already told you how in England poor children are cared for. With us

they are educated to become proletarians and finally social democrats.

Even social democrats, this ulcer of society, proceed only from superabundance; the blood that finds no employment in the organism becomes stagnant and putrid. But can you ask of a man that he should sink in the stream without a cry or a struggle? Even Schiller in his Wallenstein makes his first curassier exclaim:—

"Etwas muss er sein eigen nennen,
Oder der Mensch wird morden und brennen."
(Something a man his own must call,
Or else he'll murder and burn you all.)

How has England finished the Irish rebellion? By meeting it. But not with socialistic laws of punishment merely, it is true. The instinct of independence cannot be torn out of man by force; but a wise statesman will know how to lead it into the right path, thereby rendering it all the more useful to the commonwealth.

Least correct of all the maxim seems to me to be, which is heard so frequently: "There must be poor people," or even the following: "Large industries and low

wages are a blessing for a country."

It is not necessary that any one be poor. The wealth of a whole country is a curse rather than a blessing, unless it is spread out as evenly as possible, and low

wages are synonymous with slavery.

But I intended simply to describe my voyage, not to discuss the social question. One thing only I wish to repeat: The law of migration which has led millions across the ocean continues to exist, and is able gradually to alleviate the ills from which society is suffering, and only by means of it can internal and external peace be secured and perpetuated.

O. HAHN,

Advocate.

No 39.

REPORT ON THE DISEASE IN CATTLE KNOWN AS "ANTHRAX." PROF. D. McEachren, F.R.C.V.S.

MONTREAL, 31st December, 1878.

Sir,-In compliance with your instructions I beg to submit the following report

on the disease in cattle known by the name of Anthrax or Charbon :-

The attention of the public is often attracted to a very fatal form of disease occasionally appearing on cattle causing the sudden and mysterious deaths of several, under circumstances which, in the absence of a correct knowledge of recent pathological investigations, are very apt to lead to the supposition that poison had been maliciously administered.

The disease in question is neither new nor uncommon. It is unmistakeably described in the most ancient authentic history, and it occurs at the present day in

every country and climate on the globe.

The Dominion of Canada has unquestionably one of the most healthy climates

in the world, and that most free from contagious epizootic diseases.

Although anthrax has never at any time during the last 16 years, or since I have been in the country, occurred to any alarming extent, yet every year sporadic cases, or at least a few animals on isolated farms have been reported, and several outbreaks of it have been investigated by me more especially in the Province of Quebec, and recently in Western Ontario.

Appreciating the vast importance of our great cattle interests, and the necessity for precenting unfounded rumours of disease being spread, I respond with pleasure to your instructions to furnish you with an account of this disease, in such a form as may prove useful to farmers and stock owners, by explaining its true nature so

for as it is known to scientists.

Synonyms.—The disease is known by an endless variety of names in the different countries or districts in which it occurs, and assuming under different circumstances and in different animals a variety of forms, thereby increasing the number of meaningless and confusing terms which are applied to it. In this country it is best known by the term splenic fever, or splenic apoplexy, and charbon or maladie de sang, and when it assumes the carbuncular form with localization of the disease in the quarter, it is called "black leg," or "black quarter."

The term anthrax is perhaps not the best which could be adopted, for although to those who have kept pace with the progress of pathological anatomy the name appears quite correct, yet we do not find the disease assume in all cases the eruptive character which is ordinarily associated with the term anthrax. As the terms splenic fever and splenic apoplexy express the disease very inadequately and often

improperly, I prefer to use the term anthrax.

History.—In the book of Exodus, 9th chapter, we find a plague sent by God on the cattle of the Egyptians "and it become a boil breaking forth with blains upon man and beast," which undoubtedly was a disease of the same type as anthrax. Mr. Fleming points out a very vivid description of this disease by the Poet Virgil, which occurred on the Timavus, which involved domestic and wild animals in destruction; and he also indicates the danger of transmission to man.

"The skins are useless, nor the tainted flesh
Can water cleanse, nor raging fire subdue;
Nor is it possible to shear the fleece
All saturated with disease and filthiness:
Nor can the weaver touch the putrid web.
But should a man attempt the odious garb
With burning pustules, and disgusting meat
His limbs offend; and in no lengthened time
The fire accursed consumes his poisoned frame."

The earliest Greek and Roman writers describe this disease under a variety of titles. As remarked by Bollinger, "After the authors of the middle ages from the fourteenth to the eighteenth century had concealed the various forms of anthrax as different diseases under numerous names, it first became known toward the end of the last century that these many-fold diseases were in reality only different forms of the same disease. The most noticeable services in this direction were rendered by Chabert, (1780), who in his monogram joined the similarity of the maladies, which until then had been considered as totally distinct." So great was the interest taken in the disease, no doubt from its prevalence, that this little treatise passed through seven editions in as many years and was translated into several continental languages.

I am not aware of any records of outbreaks of this disease in Canada having been kept, but in conversing with old people who have lived nearly a lifetime in the country, I find that they have no difficulty in recalling to mind repeated instances in which farm stock have died mysteriously, and which then as now was usually attributed to tonic plants, malicious poisoning, "the evil eye," "elfshot," or "a visitation

Nature.—It is a constitutional disease affecting all species of animals, more especially cattle, sheep and pigs, poultry and wild animals and communicable to the horse and ass by inoculation. In whatever species of animal it occurs it is characterized by the same changes in the blood, but differing in different animals and in different outbreaks in its outward manifestations. Thus we meet with it in the apopletic form, in which death occurs in a few minutes without having apparently manifested any observable symptoms. The intermittent form in which the symptoms are more protracted and intermittent, and the carbuncular or eruptive form, in which as in black quarter, we have exudations and extravasations of blood of a thin dark colour, becoming gangrenous. That this is a blood disease there is now no doubt, the microscope and the science of chemistry have made us familiar with the changes which that fluid has undergone and the existence of certain organisms (Bacteria), whether as a cause or product of the disease is not yet satisfactorily determined, nor do we know for certain whether they are animal or vegetable organisms. Une thing we do know that these organisms are found in the blood in all cases of this disease, and that wherever they are found the blood loses its plasticity, becomes thin and watery, its serum stained with the colouring matter of the corpuscles, and the blood putrifies readily, the poison whatever it is seemingly acting as a septic ferment. The blood changes taking place with great rapidity, consequently death is sudden and certain in the majority of cases, occurring within forty minutes without having presented any observable symptoms, the cattle generally being found dead in their stalls.

Causes.—The principal agents which are said to be either the actual causes or the intermediate bearers of the anthrax poison, are certain peculiarities of soil, especially those soils in which there is a large quantity of decaying vegetable matter. remarked by Bollinger, "An unusual amount of decaying vegetable matter in the soil, joined with an excess of moisture appears to furnish the most favourable conditions of life for the poison." Fleming* says "It is most frequent and fatal in regions where the soil contains much organic matter in process of decomposition, and in those in which, while rich in humus, the land is retentive of moisture; in boggy countries, and marshy or swampy districts; and in localities liable to frequent submersion, or in which the surface water cannot escape or is in the process of slow evaporation. The injurious influence of these conditions is increased if the soil contains saline matters, such as sulphates which favour the decomposition of organic substances. Roll, from this circumstance, seeks to explain the more frequent appearance of anthrax in places where the ground is manured with the aid of mineral matters as marl, lime and chalk"; he further adds, "It is organic substances undergoing decomposition under the influence of the humidity of the atmosphere which furnish the miasma supposed to be the cause of anthrax. A high temperature in favouring the evaporation of moisture from undrained land rich in vegetable matter or from marshes and swamps, and thus exposing a large quantity of organic material, still further accelerates its decomposition, and the products accumulate in the surface soil, the air which the animals breathe, and the water they drink, as well as perhaps the food they eat. It would therefore appear, he infers, that anthrax is always due, when it arises spontaneously, to miasmatic infection."

The advocates of miasmatic theory have received many supporters, but a considerable experience of this disease in this country for sixteen years, during which time I have been repeatedly engaged in investigating the disease, has convinced me that these conditions while they favour the spreading of the poison of anthrax do not in any instance develope it. The conditions of the soil, the retention of water on its surface, the high temperature are all favourable to bringing to the surface and within reach of the animals pasturing in the field, a poison which may have many years before been buried, or partially buried, in the marshy land. We are all aware that the boggy part of the farm is the place of burial for the dead animals.

Bollinger:—"One circumstance which argues strongly against the miasmatic origin of anthrax is the fact that in this country we frequently meet with the disease during the winter months; as for instance in a recent outbreak of this disease near Sarnia, Ontario, which occurred late in December, when the animals were housed at night and running in the barn-yard during the day, at a time when the temperature

was nearly at zero."

Certain conditions of the system are favourable to the reception of the poison when exposed to it. Thus during the summer reason a stock of dairy cows were kept in a low damp ill-ventilated byre, in a suburb of Montreal; during the winter they were kept on what may be truly termed starvation allowance. In spring the poor cattle were little better than living skeletons, most of them lousy, many of them being so weak as not to be able to rise without assistance; a number

of them died in calving.

The owner rented a large pasture field which had at one time been a burial place for animals, a knacker's yard having been at one time at the end of the field. There had been a large quantity of snow during the winter, and the field being low, lying flat, but not what could be called swampy, the water lay long on it in the spring, which was protracted, but was followed by hot fine weather, which produced a rapid growth of succulent grass. A few days after the cattle were put on the field, one or two died suddenly, next day three or four, and in a week about fifte in died, and these the best in the herd.

As usual under these circumstances poison was suspected, yet the owner did not know any enemy whom he could suspect. Wiseacres accounted for it by a white fox having crossed the field. On being consulted, I at once explained the true nature of the disease. The disease is seen in the same field every summer, and doubtless will continue to occur as long it is used as a pasture for animals susceptible to the poison.

I do not wish to be understood to consider the anamic condition observed in these cattle as essential to the predisposition to receiving the anthrax poison; numerous instances have come under my notice in which the animals were in good condition, and apparently in perfect health, but it is certain that reduced vitality renders them more susceptible to the action of the poison.

While it is evident from the results of the most careful investigations into the cause of the disease, the water, the food, or the soil itself may be the active factors or

intermediate bearers of the poison of anthrax, it does not originate in them.

It may be interesting here to notice the result of a series of experiments which were carried on at an experimental station established by the Bavarian Government at Langgr'es, Upper Bavaria, for the special study of anthrax fever. (Veterinary Journal, page 423), the founding of the establishment being due to the initiative of Prof. Feser, of the Munich Veterinary School. Although the station was only commenced in September, 1876, the number of experiments that year amounted to no less than 200; these were conducted upon the larger and smaller domestic animals. 72 of these were conducted at Langgries or its vicinity, the others were

conducted at Munich; they were made upon 84 animals: 5 horses, 11 cattle, 35

sheep, 6 goats, 12 dogs, 4 foals, 4 pigeons, 2 rabbits and 5 fishes.

At the commencement of Feser's stay at Langgries, he attentively examined the pastures on which the anthrax fever most frequently appeared, and he discovered so many of the lower organisms thereon, and of such varied characters, that he found it impossible to describe them all; in fact he asserts that the life of a man would not be sufficient to make a complete study of these organisms, the majority of which were of microscopical dimensions. He noticed however that nearly all the vegetation on these pastures was charged with rust, smut, or moulds of the most varied kind, and that everywhere, even on the most elevated lands, the ground was swarming with bacilli or bacteria.

It follows from the observations and experiments of Feser, that the rust fungus, so frequent in certain countries, and during certain years, has no influence in the production of anthrax. The white mucilaginous mass resembling the honeydew of barley, and which is found every year in the marshes and marshy places of the pastures of Upper Bavaria, infected with the anthrax disease, was more particularly suspected by Feser and especially attracted his attention. The labours of Koch and Cohn amply confirm the suspicions entertained by Feser, for it has been ascertained that the mucilaginous matter is made up of bacillus subtilis the form and development of which are identical with those of bacillus anthricis. These marsh bacilli, as well as those of the hay, are in all probability foreign to the causes of anthrax, but because of their analogy to the bacteria of anthrax, a study of them may furnish useful indications in researches undertaken to fix the character, &c., of the latter. As these marsh bacilli, so like those of anthrax, are devoleped, multiply and infest damp, hot and marshy pastures, it is admitted as probable that the same happens with the anthrax bacteria, and that the white mucilaginous masses before mentioned should be suspected as masses of the latter until there is proof to the contrary.

Doubtless the experiments of Feser were suggested by the fact that in Bavariand elsewhere in Europe as in this country, years in which smut is prevalent in the grasses and grains, anthrax is more common in cattle. This has been more especially observable during the past summer (1878), both in Canada and the United States, a great deal of the corn and wheat damaged by smut and rust fungus, concur-

rent with which was anthrax, has been unusually prevalent.

It is reassuring however, to know that Feser's experiments agree with my own observations, and the testimony of experienced stock raisers in all parts of the country that smutty corn in the great majority of the instances can be eaten with impunity by cattle and sheep; this however does not preclude the possibility that the conditions which favour the development of smut, rust and vegetable spores may also favour the development of the bacillus anthricis, and that they may be conveyed to the animals in the hay, corn, other food or water.

Unquestionably, as remarked by Bollinger, "the most active carriers of the poison of anthrax are the diseased and dead animals in all their parts, most frequently the fluids of diseased and dead animals are to be blamed, blood from blood-letting, blood which in the slaughtering cutting up and burying of animals adheres to everything it touches and quickly dries up, then the hides hair, bristles, hoofs, bones, flesh, secretions, excretions—especially the excrement, all these are to be feared

as vehicles of contagion."

The popular opinion which is universal in this and has existed for centuries in older countries, that flies during hot weather were active agents in disseminating the poison by feeding on the anthracoid carcass and inoculating both men and animals, is also strongly advocated by Bollinger, Davaine and others. Both having succeeded in producing anthrax by inoculations made with flies captured on the carcasses of animals dead of anthrax. So general is this idea in the Province of Quebec among the French Canadians, that seldom indeed can one of them be induced to assist at a post mortem examination of a dead animal during the fly season especially during hot weather.

The following interesting case of anthrax contracted by a fly bite in a horse

during the past summer may be of interest in connection with this subject:

The horse in question belonged to a well-known cartage company in Montreal, and was employed in carting green South American hides from the wharf. The weather was warm and flies were abundant and troublesome, causing both the men

and horses considerable annoyance.

This horse appeared to have been bitten about half-way down the neck on the left side, about three o'clock in the afternoon. A swelling appeared shortly after about the size of an egg, which gradually increased. The horse continued to work until about half past six when he was taken to the stable. He was observed to be dull and disinclined to feed. Nothing however was thought of it till next morning, when not having fed, nor lying down during the night, and the swelling of the neck having increased and diffused, spreading especially downward, I was sent for. I found the horse standing with hanging head and dull listless expression, made to move with difficulty, breathing quick and short, pulse, weak, irregular, counted with difficulty and numbering sixty per minute, temperature 104°, this was about 12:30 p.m. The swelling was now considerable, reaching down to the shoulder. Scarifications to the part with hot fomentations, diffusible stimulants and acidulated drinks were ordered.

In three hours I was again sent for, but being out, my assistant, Mr. Bureau visited him and reported an aggravation of all the symptoms and prognosed death within a short time. On my arriving shortly after I found him down; the swelling extended over the whole shoulder, down the arm and between the fore-legs; it was cold, insensible and emphysematous or crackling; the breathing was very quick; the pulse imperceptible and the temperature 80°; after a few convulsive struggless.

he died.

It must not be supposed, however, that the disease is dependent for its propagation or even its transference to flies except in occasional or accidental cases, it being well known, as already remarked, anthrax is often seen during our cold winter when we have no flies.

The chief source of anthrax is contagion dependent on the existence of a specific poison in the blood, which once developed possesses great vitality, and is capable, under favourable circumstances of soil, moisture, temperature, and exposure, of developing the disease after many years. So active is the poison that Davaine claims to have produced anthrax by the millionth dilution of a drop of blood from a diseased animal

We might quote numerous authentic cases in which the poison continued to live under various circumstances, and in most unexpected conditions produced the fatal malady. Koch in speaking of the vitality of the spores, says, let them remain dry for years, in decomposing fluids for months, be repeatedly dried and wetted, still do the spores retain their baneful influence on living animal fluids. Use cotton wool to soothe a burn and perhaps you are applying yourself the seeds of the disease that will kill you; bathe in a stream in which they are resting and a

scratch will offer them the way into your system."

Einike (Ziemssen III volume p. 393), relates the following case as illustrating the virulence and tenacity of the poison. The skin of an ox from whose flesh two persons got carbuncle, which died of anthrax in the fall of 1852, was soaked in the ollowing spring in the water of a pond and then made up by the saddler into harness. The saddler got carbuncle. From a flock of sheep which were washed in the pond four weeks later twenty perished in a few days of anthrax and both of the horses for whom the new harness was made died from the disease in forty-eight hours. The frequent deaths from anthrax among rag-pickers and wool-sorters in England is another illustration of the vitality of the poison.

On this subject Fleming, "Sanitary, Science and Police," says, "There can be no doubt whatever as to the contagiousness of anthrax by actual contact or by the medium of contaminated substances. Thousands of observations, melancholy histories, and numerous experiments testify to the fact. The malady has been produced in

man and animals through coming in contact either directly or indirectly with the bodies, excretions or debris of diseased creatures, eating their flesh or blood, or the food, herbage, or water contaminated by them by accidental or experimental inoculation, &c. Dogs which have been eating diseased flesh and have soon afterwards bitten other animals have produced the disease on them by their teeth. Veterinary Surgeons and others have been infected through manipulating sick animals while alive or their carcasses after they have succumbed, or by wounding their hands while doing so, and it is not at all infrequent for people to receive the disease from applying the skin, hair or wool of affected creatures to their bodies."

Bacteria and Bacillus Anthracis.—The discovery by Professor Branell, of Dorpat Veterinary Institute, and subsequently by the eminent French Veterinarian Delaford, of the presence in the blood of animals affected with blood poisoning (septicæmia) both before and after death, of myriads of staff shaped bodies which have been called Bacteria, Bacteridiæ or Bacilli, led to the examination of the blood of animals dying from anthrax, with the result, according to Davaine, of finding bacteria in every case, and that their appearance preceded the morbid symptoms, and that a single drop of blood was estimated by him to contain from eight to ten millions of these organisms.

Interesting experiments have been conducted by Branell, Delaford, Pasteur, Pollender, Bollinger, Davaine, Chauveau, Papillon, Omnius and others, to which I refer those who wish to study this subject thoroughly. In this paper it will be necessary to confine our remarks and quotations to the most recent facts which have been elicited as deduced from or suggested by the labors of these experimenters.

*The morphological peculiarities of anthrax bacteria may be characterized as follows:—According to Cohn's recent systematic classification of bacteria, anthrax bacteria belong to the group known as filamentous bacteria (desmobacteria) and to the species bacilus. The bacillus anthricis (Cohn) is closely related to the bacillus subtilis (vitras subtilis, Ehrenberg) to the butyric acid ferment (ferment butyrique Pasteur.)

Bacilli, such as are almost constantly found in the blood of animals suffering from anthrax, possess the following morphological peculiarities: They are straight, less often bent or with obtuse angles, indented cylindrical rods of pale appearance, never branched, motionless, generally 0.007 to 0.012 millimètres long, and of a breadth which is hardly measurable; besides these well pronounced filamentous bacteria, smaller transitory forms may be found, although fewer in number, 0.002, 0.003 and 0.004 mm. long, down to the very smallest forms which cannot be measured, and which, when viewed by ordinary glasses, appear as fine points, while with higher powers they are seen to be spherical bacteria, with all the optical and chemical peculiarities of filamentous bacteria.

Larger bacteria which exceed the measurements above given are rarely found, and those of 0.050 mm., as described by Davaine, have been only once observed by me, and then perhaps they were rather to be considered as post mortem products. With medium and low magnifying powers (Fig. 1) the filamentous bacteria appear without joints and homogeneous. With higher powers and by employing artificial means, causing them to swell by soaking in water, it is seen that the filamentous bacteria are formed of different members, and are in fact constituted by a juxtaposition of round or short cylindrical cells (Fig. 2.)

Fig. 1.—Fresh anthrax bacilli from the blood of a cat which died of anthrax after

inoculation. - Bollinger. (See Plate on page 162.)

Fig. 2.—Anthrax bacteria from the blood of a steer which died of apoplectiform in thrax. The segments made plain by artificial swelling with water.—Bollinger.

The isolated spherical bacteria may also be found alone in the blood of anthrax. They grow continually by scission, and as little rows of cells united together constitute the rods (filamentous bacteria) which grow symmetrically at all points by

^{*} Bollinger (Ziemssen, Page 396.)

scission. The little rods which in the fresh state seem homogeneous, after they have

been swollen by water and then dried, exhibit an envelope and a plasma.

Anthrax bacteria are distinguished from other bacteria, (bacteria of decomposition, as found in animal or vegetable infusions, bacteria of sour milk) particularly by the fact that they have a certain symmetry of form and appearance and are devoid of motion. Otherways their behavior with re-agents is exactly the same as that of the above mentioned varieties, and they are noticeable for their great resistance to concentrated acids and alkalies.

Before proceeding to the study of the changes produced in the blood by the presence of these organisms to enable our non-professional readers, for whom this paper is intended, to understand the nature of those changes it will be necessary to

explain here the structure of healthy blood,

Fig. 3. Human blood cells magnified 500 diameters. (Draper.)

Fig. 4. Human blood globules. a. Seen from the surface; b. From the side; c. United in rouleaux; d. Rendered spherical by water; e. Decolourised by the same; f. Blood globules shrunk by evaporation. (Gray.)

Fig. 5. a. White corpuscles of human blood; d. Red corpuscles (high power.)

(Gray.)

Healthy Blood.

The fluid which circulates in the tubes called blood vessels serving the double purpose of carrying nutriment to and removing waste material from the various organs of the body, is not as might be supposed from mere optical inspection a homogenous fluid, but consists of two kinds of organized particles, called corpuscles or blood globules, which float in a transparent colourless fluid called the plasma or liquor

sanguinis.

The red corpuscles are by far the most numerous, and they give the fluid its characteristic red colour; they are round biconcave discs, at one time supposed to be cells, but now looked upon as homogeneous masses of stroma without either nucleus or enclosing membrane (Figs. 3 and 4.) "The colour is due to the presence of a peculiar colouring matter which can be separated from them without destroying them, being attached either by mere imbibition after the manner of a dyed fabric or else by some easily disturbed chemical affinity."

This colouring matter in a healthy condition is quite absent from the liquor, but in several diseased conditions, notably that now under consideration, it leaves the globules and becomes diffused in the plasma. It can also be artificially produced by simple dilution with water, freezing and meling again, repeated electric discharges, separation of the gases of the blood, the addition of salts of the bile acids, of either

chloroform or of alcohol in small quantities.*

The white corpuscles are in health few in number, about $\frac{1}{500}$ ths to $\frac{1}{350}$ ths of the red. (Fig. 5.) They are very much larger than the red, and appear to be granular masses of a spherical form, containing within them nuclear bodies and granular matter. The analysis of the blood of the horse by Hoppe shows that:

In 1,000 parts of blood are contained:

	Corpuscles	326·2 673·8
In	1,000 parts of corpuscles:	1,000
	Water Solids	565 435
	_	1,000

^{*}Jones and Sieveking.

In 1,000 parts of liquor sanguinis: Water Solids.	908·4 91·6
The solids of the liquor sanguinis consist of;	1,000
Fibrine.	10.1
Albumen	77·6 1·2
Fat Extractives	4.0
Soluble salts	6.4
Insoluble salts	1.7
	101

The fibrine is the plastic material of the blood and whatever destroys or lessens the quantity of fibrine materially reduces the consistence and viscidity of that fluid, and may render it less fit or altogetherine apable of carrying on the vital functions

which the blood has to perform.

Professor Toussaint, of the Toulouse Veterinary College, in concluding some inferences deduced from some experiments conducted by him to prove the action of bacteria when injected or introduced by inoculation, says "Inoculation and subcutaneous and intravascular injection of anthrax blood did not always give rise to generalised anthrax. An old ass resisted repeated attempts of this kind, I have also failed with dogs: and I have also not once succeeded in communicating the disease to pigs three or four months old, no matter what means were employed. But if these animals did not die of anthrax, the local lesions produced were nevertheless of the greatest interest as they throw light upon a property possessed by the bacteridie which enables us to explain the inflammatory phenomena observed in various subjects. The local effects of these organisms appear to me to result from the presence of a soluble matter (diastase) secreted or excreted by the parasites, and which enjoys to a high degree, though this varies according to the species which nourish the bacteridia, phlogogenous properties. He further says in order to ascertain more exactly the part played by the bacteridia and their excreta I had the anthrax blood filtered and injected the filtrate. This experiment only led to the production of a general inflammation altogether local, the inoculation or injection of bacteridie, cultivated according to Pasteur's method, has given rise to the same inflammatory phenomena as the anthrax blood produces. The difference in the two experiments was due to the fact the bacteridae had lived for a certain sur place and in becoming multiplied had produced a certain quantity of phlogogenous matter. From the results of these experiments it appears to me that along with these bacteridae there exists a substance endowed with intense phlogogonous properties, which should be largely taken into account in interpreting the lesions which are observed in anthrax. These experiments also demonstrated that the phlogogenous matter is more or less active according to the subjects from which the bacteridiæ are obtained. The animals which I have studied may be ranked in the following order: rabbit, guinea pig, sheep, ass, horse and dog. In this order are disposed the inflammatory lesions of anthrax and those which are developed by subcutaneous injections in the refractory animals.—(Veterinary Journal.)

Tousaint is not singular in supposing that the vitality of the anthrax poison is not due to the bacteria alone. Bollinger points out the existence of what he calls bacteria germs, which have also been noticed and described by Professor Siedam-grotzky of Dresden Veterinary College. He describes the anthrax bacteria as fine bodies in the form of rods, either straight or bent at obtuse angles and always motionless. Their length varies considerably. They are jointed so that their outline is irregular; each rod appears made up of segments, every one of these being short and

cylindrical and about half as long again as it is broad, the end cylinders only in each rod look shorter and rounder. In well developed rods the junction of these segments is not difficult to make out and it is made more distinct after soaking them in water as recommended by Bollinger. The bacteria germs are so small that they cannot be measured; they are round very rarely oblong bodies and have no apparent independent motion. He describes them as minute ball-like forms, which swim freely about in the fluid; they are not numerous nor very conspicuous, and unless very great care is taken they are liable to be obscured by external matters introduced by coarse manipulation. Particular amaebordean cells are not unfrequently met with on the surface of which are observed by close microscopical inspection very minute and somewhat round pointed protuberances. These are best distinguished on the surface of the cell as on the under and upper surface it is difficult to satisfy ourselves of their existence. It is advanced that bacteria germs preferentially attach themselves to the white blood globules, this surmise will be further confirmed by the fact that now and again these globules are found to be star-shaped and furnished with fine points, the delicateness of which distinguishes them at once from the thick protoplasmic protuberances; from the appearances of these he says one is driven to the conclusion that they can be nothing else than young, short, anthrax bacteria, derived from the bacteria germs.

With regard to the hypothesis that the anthrax bacteria produce something which has a chemical action on the bodies of animals, the following well known fact may be adduced as evidence, when anthrax blood is inoculated in the texture of the skin certain effects follow in the form of inflammatory swelling. This tumefaction has no relation so far as extent is concerned to the quantity of bacteria and bacteria germs; and the presence of these alone cannot account for this result, so that one may surmise the production of some chemical matter which circulates more quickly in the lymphpaths of the connection tissue than the bacteria—(Veterinary Journal.)

The most recent investigations on this subject are to be found in an able paper

by Dr. Koch, entitled "The Atiology of splenic fever based on the history of development of Bacillus Anthracis."

Dr. Koch's paper furnishes us with the following facts: The number of bacilli found in the blood varies with the animal; in the guinea-pig it was enormous, sometimes even exceeding that of the corpuseles, in the rabbit much smaller, so that sometimes several drops had to be examined before any were found; in the mouse often nil.

In the blood of dead animals or in other suitable fluids, the bacilli grow to very long, straight, leptrothrix-like filaments (within certain limits of temperature, and with the presence of air) while the formation of numerous spores goes on at the same time

The spores of Bacillus Anthracis under certain conditions of temperature nutrition and presence of air, develope immediately to the bacilli, which were seen in the blood.

Figures 6 and 7 * illustrate the growth of the spores, the former as seen by Koch, the latter as seen by Cohn. The spore is elongating into a cylindrical corpusele, the highly refractive mass remaining at one pole gets similar, breaks up, and finally disappears. The various influences of temperature, depth of sepulture, and humidity of soil are all considered in their relation to the formation of spores, which he clearly shows are active agents in the development of the disease, the fibres or rods being comparatively harmless.

Dilution of the animal fluid containing bacilli with a moderate amount of water makes no evident difference, but a large quantity (e.g., twenty times as much) kills the Bacilli. Dampness, then, such as that to which a body killed by splenic fever is exposed when buried to some depth or left in the fields, stables, or skinning yards, or the excreta of some sick animal are exposed, does no harm to the bacilli, while it hinders the evaporation of the nutritious fluids in which the bacillus has done its harmful work.

Let only the spores be formed, and specimens of dried bacilli will be as fatal four years after, as ever they were; but the fibres will not maintain their activity for more than five weeks.

Koch thinks that the best way to rid ourselves of this "destroying angel" is to utterly destroy all substances containing bacilli, but fears that it is impossible to adopt so radical a measure; he thinks much might be done by placing all affected bodies in a dry pit to which air could not enter, and at so great a depth as to have a temperature always below 15° C. (Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science.)

The manner in which death is produced in Anthrax.

Having thus reviewed the different investigations as to the nature of bacteria and their spores or germs, we will now briefly consider the manner in which they cause death.

Two theories are advanced, viz: that they cause death by removing from the red globules of the blood the oxygen necessary for hæmatosis. That is to say oxygen is necessary to render the blood capable of supporting life, and in the healthy condition it is constantly being interchanged for carbonic acid, an impurity resulting from the blood's function as a sewerage system for the tissues in removing waste products. The bacteria by using up this oxygen in the blood produces a condition similar to what would take place were an animal inclosed in a chamber exhausted of air. Among the advocates of this theory are Pasteur, Joubert, Bouley, Bollinger, and Toussaint.

Professor Toussaint, however, from recent experiments has somewhat modified this view by discovering that death is often caused by obstruction of the circulation by masses of bacteria. Bollinger (Ziemssen Vol. III, page 388), says: "By deductions from numerous experimental, chemical and anatomico-pathological results, I believe that I have adduced the proof, that the action of anthrax bacteria (which are present in enormous numbers in the blood of animals suffering from apoplectiform anthrax, which is very common), is apparently this. The bacteria, by rapid increase in the blood, by virtue of their powerful need for oxygen, and their enormous chemical affinity for the same, absorb it with great greed and in large quantities, thus taking it away from the red blood-globules. All the symptoms of the sick animals while alive—dyspnœa, cyanosis, clonic spasms, dilated pupils, finally depressed temperature, and the appearance of asphyxia; all of these symptoms, as in every case of carbonic acid poisoning, are explicable by the above detailed mechanism which quickly results in a lack of oxygen, and an excess of carbonic acid in the blood. Likewise the postmortem examination reveals changes similar to those which we are accustomed to find after death due to lack of oxygen and over-loading of the blood with carbonic acid, engorgement of the venous system, dark tarry character of the blood, slight hemorrhages in different organs, evanotic colouring of the parenchymatous organs, hyperamia of the lungs.

The overloading of the blood with carbonic acid is, moreover, greatly increased on account of the more rapid oxygenation that is going on, yielding a further quantity of carbonic acid as a product of combustion. In this manner I explain those lightning-like and apoplectiform cases where the animals suddenly sink to the earth and

suddenly expire.

A year ago Professor Toussaint, of the Toulouse Veterinary College, discovered that in many cases death by bacteria was caused by obstruction of the circulation by masses of these rod-like bodies. On examining the mesentery, a thin transparent membrane immediately after death, extremely important lesions were observed. "A large number of capillaries were filled with bacteridiæ; in many of them the vessel was so obstructed by these particles that blood corpuscles could not be seen; often even the vessels were not discoverable save by the presence of the bacteridiæ which marked their course as if they had been injected. The arterioles themselves were obstructed by means of bacteridiæ behind which the blood corpuscles were accumulated.

An examination of other parts of the body led to the discovery of lesions of the same nature; intestinal villi were found to be injected at their summit with a mixture of blood and bacteridiæ. These obstructions were most observable on the lungs. He says, in isolating a layer of vessels in the lungs, he found that these rod shaped bodies literally injected and crammed these vessels; they lay in every direction and gave the capillary network a peculiar aspect. There were very few blood corpuscles among them.

He is therefore of the opinion that these lesions are sufficient to account for death occurring and that vascular emboli are the immediate cause of death. The formation of the emboli he says can be seen in the living rabbit after fixing the creature and drawing a portion of the oinentum from the abdominal cavity. The circulation of the blood can be observed through the membrane. In this way one may observe for an hour or more a beautiful sight which in this instance has altogether a special interest from the presence of the bacteridiae and the formation of the lesions just described, the process of development of which the observer can follow with ease. (Veterinary Surgeon, Vol. VI, page 421.)

Symptoms.

The symptoms vary according to the form in which the disease assumes.

General anthrax, apoplectiform or lightning-like anthrax, the form most commonly seen in cattle and sheep, runs its course with frightful rapidity; they often drop as if they had received a blow, go into convulsions and while the heart beats tumultuously the pulse is imperceptible or nearly so, the breathing is short, quick and difficult as if suffocating, the mucous membranes, especially of the vulva and anus, are red and swollen; muscular tremors and clonic spavins, a rapidly lowering temperature and in from ten to twenty minutes she is dead. In some cases so sudden is the death that they drop and expire as if shot. Not unfrequently they are seen apparently in good health and in a few minutes are found dead. This form of the disease is the most common and often occurs in sporadic cases, or only a few animals on a farm, and the suddenness of the death is apt to lead to the supposition that they have been poisoned. It is worthy of note too that the best animals usually are the first to be attacked.

In some cases the disease does not run its course so rapidly. The milk secretion stops suddenly, shivering increased, superficial and internal temperature; a bloody or sero-sanguinous fluid escapes from the nostrils and anus or is mixed with the fæces. The symptoms above described are present but in a more chronic form and its course

may be protracted for twenty-four hours.

Bollinger describes an intermittent variety, in which irregular remissions and intermissions may be observed lasting a few hours; often six, twelve or twenty four bours. The breathing during a paroxysm becomes laboured and gasping (dyspnæa) such mucous membranes as are visible grow cyanotic; the extremities cool; the convulsions become violent; opisthotonos and convulsive contractions of the muscles of the eye are observed, so that only the white of the eye remains visible. The animal grows very weak; can no longer keep itself upon its feet; the temperature falls below the normal standard; the extremeties become cold; the pupils dilated to their utmost and death follows in the form of asphyxia, generally twenty-four, thirty-six, or forty hours after the first appearance of the symptoms.

The third form usually described as anthracoid erysipelas, also as "black quarter" or "quarter ill," differs only in there being a localization of the disease in various parts of the body; usually, however, even in this variety yellow serous exudates take place in all the connective tissues, the internal vascular organs are usually enlarged and engorged with the black tarry-looking fluid. In the form known as black quarter, which is not uncommon in many parts of this country, it usually occurs in young thriving stock, in which no indications are observed until the owner's attention is attracted by one or two being found dead. Most cases afford opportunities for studying the symptoms, and many even for applying treatment. In this case we have all the symptoms of septic poisoning, dilated pupils, dullness, the head being carried

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low, muzzle dry, pulse quick, temperature high, 105° to 107°, stiffness or inability to move; he may be found supporting himself against the fence or lying down with the head thrown back to the flank unable to rise. Local swellings are found in different parts, such as the quarter, back, neck or sub-thorax; the swelling at first is hot and tender, but it soon becomes cold, the skin and hair over the part feel dry and harsh; gases are generated under the skin, giving the swelling a crackling feeling when rubbed. The appetite and rumination cease; the symptoms rapidly become aggravated, the temperature rapidly falls, coldness of the surface and extremeties, shivering, weakness, difficult suffocating breathing, and an imperceptible pulse, all betoken approaching dissolution, and ere long with fixed and staring eye, unable to rise, he becomes convulsive and dies in a state of coma.

Post Mortem Examination.

There is a marked tendency to decomposition, the body is usually very much distended from gas, crackling swellings from gases under the skin are found in numerous parts of the body. On removing the skin a considerable escape of black, tarry-looking blood takes place from the engorged cutaneous vessels, which stains the whole surface of the body, giving the skin an unusually bloody appearance.

All the connective tissues are infiltrated by a citron-coloured serosity. whole muscular system is pale and soft, except the heart, in the muscular structures of which large collections of thick black, putrid blood are found. The spleen in most cases is very much engorged, its parenchyma is black, soft and friable, its covering membrane studded with purple or violet coloured spots. The lungs are engorged, black and crepitating. The abdominal and pleural cavities usually contain a quantity of coloured serum. The liver is very soft and nearly bloodless, of a pale yellow colour resembling boiled liver. The kidneys in some cases in a similar condition, and in others engorged and of a walnut colour.

In the local form we may have all these post-mortem appearances, and in addition the discoloured gangrenous anthrax tumours in the quarters or other parts

of the body.

Treatment.

From what has been said of this disease it will readily be conceived that treatment will be doubtful in its results, and in most cases useless. Chief among the remedies provided are chlorate of potash, turpentine, carbolic acid, blood-letting, saline regulations, and locally—hot fomentations, stimulant embrocations and setons.

Prevention.

This is of far more importance to those for whom this paper is intended than medical treatment. It will be seen from the remarks on the causes of this disease that our knowledge on that subject is far from accurate, yet sufficient is known of the circumstances which favour the development and spread of the anthrax poison to enable us to suggest measures for its prevention which if carried out will be effectual.

The carcases of all animals dying of this disease should be immediately carried (not dragged along the ground and through the fields,) to the nearest convenient place, away from any pasture field, in a dry place, or at least one which is not a source of water supply. If possible they should be burned, a process in Canada usually easily accomplished by placing them in the midst of a pile of brush which is to be burned in clearing the land; where it is not situated in land to be used as pasture, care must be taken however that even the ashes are buried for such is the vitality of the spores that even the process of burning cannot always be depended upon for their destruction. Of no less importance is the destruction by burning and burial of all fluids or excrement, blood, hair, hoofs, horns, hides, &c. Although in France and some other countries where anthrax commonly prevails, knackers under

certain restrictions and on the adoption of certain precautions are allowed to skin the todies and boil the carcasses for oil, yet to many accidents arise to persons engaged in this work that its practice is not recommendable. Where it is intended to skin them, the person undertaking it should be very careful that he has not any scratches or broken surface on his skin; rubber gloves should always be worn when handling them.

It has been invariably found that where deep careful burial away from the pasture fields of the dead animals, with drainage and improvement of the land by a better system of cultivation has been practiced, the mortality from anthrax has been lessened enormously, and in many instances, even in what have long been anthrax

districts, it has almost disappeared.

Happily in Canada we know this disease only as an occasional occurrence, usually confined to one farm in a neighbourhood; such no doubt was once the case in the districts of Russia, Hanover, France, and other continental countries where the animal loss is now counted by hundreds of thousands. We have it now in our power by adopting proper means to cause its disappearance altogether, whereas neglect of such measures will unquestionably lead in time to its becoming a source of very

serious loss annually to the country.

It has also been found that when an outbreak of the disease does occur, the removal of the animals to another farm five or six miles distant will be attended by cessation of the disease. In adopting this plan, great care must be exercised to prevent them coming in contact with neighbouring stocks, by allowing them to go into fields where other stock are on the way. Precaution should also be taken to prevent them meeting other animals on the road thither. Any carelessness in this respect should render the owner of the diseased animals liable for any loss entailed by others as a result of such carelessness.

The woodwork of the byre or sheds in which they have been kept should be removed and burned, the heavier structures being scraped, well washed and scrubbed, and freely white-washed with lime and carbolic acid. The food should be carefully scrutinized, all smut, rust or other form of fungi should be carefully separated, and

nothing but good wholesome food and water given them.

In addition to the separation of the healthy from the sick animals, it is advisable to administer carbolic acid in doses of two drachms in gruel night and morning, give also acidulated drinks, say a drachm of sulphuric acid in half a pailful of water to each of them for a few days.

It is important to observe that whoever has to do with the handling or cutting up of the bodies should not have anything to do with the attending or feeding of the

healthy ones.

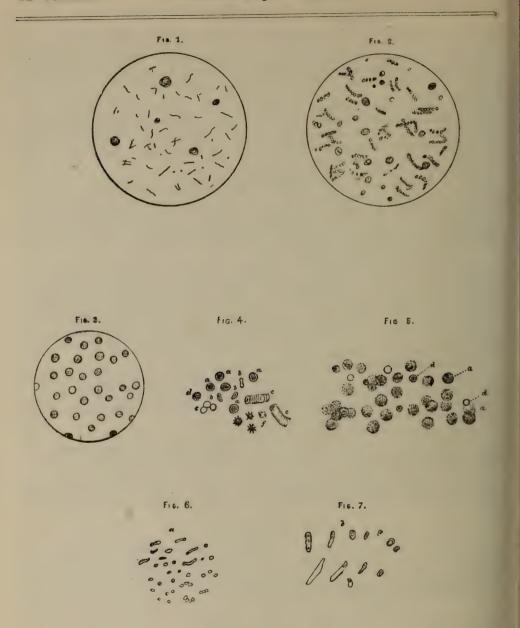
I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.



No. 40.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SPECIAL AGENT AT HAMBURGH.

(Mr. J. E. KLOTZ.)

Str.- I have the honour herewith to submit a Report of my operations during the year 1878.

Mennonite emigration from Russia to Canada was slightly better than last year, but nevertheless must be designated as small compared to previous years, and to the

number yet there anxious and intending to leave.

The causes of this small Mennonite emigration are precisely the same as last year, Eastern difficulties, depreciation of the Russian currency, etc, and to forego unnecessary repetition or minute explanation in this particular, I beg to refer you to my last year's Report.

In spite of the numerous difficulties I had to encounter and contend with I am glad to say that I succeeded in inducing 59 Mennonite families to emigrate and settle in Manitoba, being equal to 200 above the age of 8 years, 94 between one and 8 years,

and 31 infants, total 325 souls.

That these emigrants should receive the proper attention and treatment I supervised the shipment of them at this port, and stayed on board the steamer to

the last minute before sailing.

The amount of money exchanged under my supervision by these Mennonites. after the ocean fare was paid, amounted to 61,000 roubles. Besides this amount I have at different times during the year (since my last yearly report) received from Mennonites in South Russia for transmission to Manitoba, 55,000 roubles. To these sums must be added another 8,000 roubles, which I am aware the Mennonites took with them to Canada, and exchanged at Toronto; parenthetically, I may say, to the grief of the bankers concerned, they having paid about fifty per cent. over and above the market value. This makes a total of 124,000 roubles; that is to say its equivalent in dollars that has flowed into Manitoba during 1878 from the Mennonites.

Since the desired assistance to Mennonites in shape of a loan, about which I have myself and through other parties, made representations to the Department, not having been granted, large numbers had to remain back who otherwise would have emigrated to Canada, and many emigrated to the United States for want

of the mentioned assistance from Canada.

The 659 Mennonites mentioned in the *Mail* of the 4th July as having arrived at New York, comprised several prominent Mennonites with whom I had been in correspondence, and these, together with a large share of the above-mentioned party could not go to Canada because they did not receive the desired and needful assistance for their indigent.

My connections in South Russia and in the Volga Districts are now very numer-

ous, and my correspondence with these sections very extensive.

As to the prospects of Mennonite emigration to Canada during the ensuing year, I can say that such are not discouraging, although nothing definite can be said as yet.

There are at present, and have been for some time, quite a number of officials and private parties visiting the Mennonite Colonies of Russia in the interest of the Russian Government, and making all sorts of promises to induce the Mennonites to remain.

As I have lately been informed by a prominent Mennonite, of South Russia, a report to the following effect has been circulated throughout the Mennonite Colonies, namely, that all Mennonites emigrating have to pay before crossing the boundary sixty-two per cent. of their capital besides 150 roubles per head to the Governor at Berdiansk. Such similar gross and base rumours are circulated to deter Mennonites from emigrating, and for the time being with success, since the Mennonites in their innocence and very simple way of living are credulous enough to give credence to such rumours and reports, until I disabuse their minds of such statements. Such obstacles I have constantly to contend with, as also with the many American agents and steamship agents who work for New York Lines, so that my time is well occupied in watching the interests of Canada.

Through my constant correspondence with the Mennonites in Manitoba, I received at the very earliest moment the cheering news concerning the splendid crops of that Province, which I have lost no time in communicating to the different Mennonite Colonies of South Russia, where the news caused great rejoicing, as

many subsequent letters from there show.

From the numerous letters I have received from the Manitoba Mennonites it is also evident that they are well satisfied with their new home; and any information of this and like a nature I at once communicate to parties in the different Mennonite Colonies of South Russia, so as to keep their minds constantly occupied with good and interesting news concerning Manitoba and their brethren there.

With the many favourable reports and facts at my disposal I have been successful to a satisfactory degree in frustrating the plans of parties working against Canada, as also in exposing the designs of disingenuous parties, and in refuting the wild and

base rumours spread by designing parties to injure Mennonite emigration.

If, to the progress so far made, I could promise the Mennonites the assistance they require and desire, as a loan to aid their indigent in emigrating, then I could undoubtedly induce and secure a good number to emigrate to Manitoba the coming season.

There are yet thousands of Mennonites anxious to leave Russia, indigent as well as wealthy, but by far the greater number of these will remain in Russia unless their indigent can also leave; and leave they only can provided a loan is granted them,

similar to the one granted to Mennonites some years ago.

German emigration, although slightly increased during the first ten months of this year as compared to the corresponding period of last year, is still small, caused by the continued depression of trade not only in America, but all over the world. Nevertheless, from information gathered from trustworthy sources, an increase of German emigration may be predicted for the ensuing year.

According to the official returns of the emigration bureau of this city, 22,487 emigrants were shipped from the Port of Hamburg during the ten months of the present year ending 31st October, an increase of 2,142 as compared with the corres-

ponding period of last year.

Although I received last spring authority from the Department at Ottawa to grant an assistance of £1 stg. to all desirable emigrants by way of an "assisted passage warrant," I could not apply such warrants satisfactorily on account of not having any funds granted for the purpose of advertising said assistance, and could only make it known by way of correspondence, which you will surely acknowledge is rather a slow way of distributing such information among the intending emigrants throughout Germany. In due course I have applied for funds for advertising, as also for printed matter for distribution, of which I have none on hand, but without result.

By means of the assisted passage warrant I secured 14 families, equal to $52\frac{1}{2}$ adults, to whom I granted the £1 assistance; they were all of the agricultural class, and most desirable. This is a very small number indeed, but as above intimated, it must be assigned to the fact that the assistance was insufficiently known. Several families I have secured who emigrated to Canada before receiving the power to grant £1 assistance, besides a small number of single men of the

agricultural labouring class, to whom I did not grant the assistance, who also emi-

grated to Canada through my instrumentality during the past year.

Had I granted the assistance without distinction to class the number would have been greatly augmented, but knowing the requirements of the Dominion I had to refuse many said assistance; some of whom emigrated, nevertheless, to Canada.

I may here remark that I have also granted the assistance of £1 to 23 Mennonite families, equal to 771 adults, this number being included in the above figures of

the number of Mennonites.

The success to any large extent of German and Mennonite emigration to Canada will greatly depend on the inducements held out to intending emigrants by the Canadian Government; and in this respect allow me briefly to state what these inducements ought to and must be, to secure for Canada a proper share of the emigrants from this continent, namely:

First and foremost, to induce and secure the intending Mennonite emigrants to emigrate and settle in Canada, a sufficient amount ought to be granted, which they only want as a loan, to enable them to assist their indigent brethren to emigrate.

For German emigration the warrant system ought to remain in force; free transportation from the port of landing to the place of destination for the emigrant upon producing an order from me as Dominion Agent; a good German pamphlet for distribution ought to be prepared, which I might easily do here; funds for advertising ought to be granted; and last, but not least, the shipping agents ought to receive the same amount of commission for German emigrants as paid them for Mennonite emigrants, which they receive from the London office upon my certificate, namely, \$2 per adult, which in former years was also paid the agents for German emigrants, but latterly discontinued together with the warrant system.

By granting the above mentioned inducements respectively to Mennonite and German emigrants, and in view of the knowledge and experience I have gathered, and the connections I have made during my six years in office, I am confident of showing good results during the ensuing emigration season, by sending only the very

best and most desirable class of emigrants.

Before concluding allow me to state that I had the pleasure of seeing and meeting at this city quite a number of merchants, manufacturers and private parties from Canada during the year; many of the first mentioned applied to me, desirous of being introduced to the proper Hamburg merchants in view of establishing business relations for the purpose of introducing to the German market their respective manufactures and productions, and I am glad to say that they have so far succeeded in making the desired connections.

> I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

> > JACOB E. KLOTZ.

The Honourable The Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

REPORT OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATION INTO EXISTENCE OF CATTLE DISEASE IN THE UNITED STATES.

MONTREAL, 31st January, 1879.

Hon. J. H. Pope,
Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

Sir,—In compliance with your instructions I proceeded to Washington, D.C., where I arrived on Monday, 20th inst., and immediately proceeded to make enquiries

concerning the reports of contagious diseases in cattle.

Having heard that the Sanitary Board of the District had made some investigations in the matter, I visited the medical health officer, Dr. Townshend, who informed me that he had caused some investigations to be made, which went to show that the disease pleuro-pneumonia had been prevalent near Washington, D.C., during the past summer, but at the present time he was not aware of its existence. He

mentioned the "Cabble Farm" as one of the places where it had been.

On visiting Capt. Cabble, he confirmed Dr. Townshend's statement, and introduced me to Mr. Wall, his tenant, who is engaged in the milk business. This gentleman very clearly described the disease as a contagious lung fever, brought to his farm by a cow bought in Washington market. He lost a number during the past summer. He considered it highly contagious. In his opinion over 200 cows died in the neighbourhood of Washington during the past summer. He could not show me any cases.

I next visited J. T. Bushman, M.R.C., V.S., who had not seen much of the dis-

ease personally, but had no doubt he could direct me to where it was existing.

We first proceeded to West Washington and visited the dairy kept by Mr. Kelly, who had five which died in September and October.

Mr. Davis, West Washington, had also five cases. They contracted the disease

from running in the common with Kelly's cows. No cases were found there.

Our next visit was to Hyattsville, Prince George County, Maryland. B. F. Guy, Esq., lost ten out of eighteen; the others were sold, as well as the stables and part of the land, as the shortest way of getting rid of it. Mr. Guy gave us a very intelligent account of the disease. It was introduced by a cow from Washington cattle market; he had no doubt of its contagious character; he found the symptoms and post mortem appearances exactly as described by Professor Gamgee in his report of 1871. His experience was that it was no use treating it. We could not find any cases there during our visit.

Our next visit was to Alexandria in Virginia. Here we found that during the past summer and early winter the disease was very prevalent, but it was very difficult to get any one to allow us to see the animals living. However, after a time we succeeded in convincing them that we were not "Health Officers," and we found cases in abundance. We called upon the following milkmen:—Mr. Carral, Mr. Flood, Mr. West and Mr. Darling, who had all lost severely by the disease. Miles Murphy, a grocer, had lost two only a few days before. Mr. John Bayless, grocer,

had lost severely, and had two well marked cases. Mr. Bailey, Barley's Cross Roads. had also a number affected. Mr. Hughes, Alexandria House, had lost one a few days before our visit. Mr. Graves, grocer, had lost two. Mr. Hunter had lost eight out of nine. Hughes informed us that one Miller, two miles out of town, was ruined by the loss of eighty cows.

The disease was generally believed to have been imported there from Baltimore. When asked if many had died lately, the answer invariably was, "Yes." Hardly a day during summer, and even very lately, but they were carted away. Several

hundreds at least had died within three months.

After a good deal of trouble we succeeded in obtaining a cow in an advanced

stage, which, for a consideration, the owner was willing to let us kill.

The cattle in this place were owned by a coloured family named Franklyn. There were three cows ill in different stages of the disease. The subject of the post mortem was a six year old medium sized cow. Before killing her, the pulse was 100, respirations 40, temperature 105°. She was observed to be ill for 10 days (no doubt she had been longer). She stood with head protruded, nostrils dilated, breathing quick, short and jerking, elbows turned out, each expiration accompanied by a loud mournful grunt. The secretion of milk was completely arrested. The bowels were relaxed, fæces black and offensive. The pupils dilated, and she moved with difficulty, being dull and stupid. On being killed by concussion of the brain a careful examination was made, more especially of the cavity of the chest. The sternum being sawn through, the heads of the ribs broken from the vertebræ, the side of the

thorax was removed, thus exposing the organs in situ.

A small quantity of discoloured serum was found in the lower part of the cavity. The right lung presented about the middle of its costal surface a spot of lung in process of hepatization, its pleural surface being adherent at this point only the remaining part of this lung was comparatively healthy. The left lung was completely hepatized, and adherent throughout its entire pleural surfaces. The adhesions to the costal pleura, more especially, were thick and strong. The pulmonary pleura was very thick and spongy, and easily removed from the parenchyma. The weight of the lung was enormously increased, and it lifted out like a solid mass. When cut into, there was no cropitation, the substance presented the characteristic marbled appearance (so correctly given in the illustration of Professor John Gamgee's work), caused by the deep red colour of the hepatized pulmonary lobules surrounded by the bands of interlobular, cellular tissue thickened and infiltrated by an extensive exudation of congealed lymph. The whole lung was swollen solid and codematious.

The bronchial tubes contained a quantity of serum, frothy, and of a pink colour.

The air cells were almost entirely obliterated.

Owing to darkness overtaking us, the examination was confined to the chest, which was sufficient, with all the collateral circumstances, to convince us both

beyond doubt that the disease was the "Contagious Pleuro-pneumonia."

Before leaving Washington, I had the honour of an interview with Honourable The Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon. Wm. G. LeDuc, during which I explained my object in visiting the district, being to ascertain the truth of certain reports which had appeared in the newspapers, of contagious cattle disease said to be Rinderpest. That the gentleman at the head of the Department is fully alive to the existence of Pleuro-pneumonia, its dangerous nature, and the enormous responsibility of the Government in relation to the matter, is amply illustrated by the following extract from his Annual Report to the President for November last:—

"One of the most dreaded contagious diseases known amongst cattle is that of "Pleuro-pneumonia, or Lung Fever. It was brought to this country as early as the "year 1845, and has since prevailed to a greater or less extent in several of the Eastern "and a few of the Southern States. It made its appearance about a century ago, in "Central Europe, and has since spread to most European countries. With the "exception of rinderpest, it is the most dreaded and destructive disease known among "eattle. Unlike Texas cattle fever, which is controlled in our more northern

"latitudes by the appearance of frost, this disease knows no limitation by winter or

"summer, cold or heat, rain or drought, high or low latitude.

"It is the most insidious of all plagues, for the poison may be retained in the "system for a period of one or two months, or even for a longer period, in a latent "form, and the infected animal in the meantime may be transported from one end of "the continent to the other in apparent good health, yet all the while carrying and "scattering the seeds of this dreadful pestilence."

"Since the appearance of this affection on our shores it has prevailed at different "times in the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Penn-

"sylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and in the District of Columbia.

"It has recently shown itself at two points in Virginia, (Alexandria and Lynch-

"burg) where it was recently prevailing in a virulent form,

"At present the disease seems to be circumscribed by narrow limits, and could "be extirpated with but little cost in comparison with the sum that would be "required should the plague be communicated to the countless herds west of the "Alleghany Mountains. This disease is of such a destructive nature as to have called "forth for its immediate extirpation the assistance of every European government in "which it has appeared, many of them having found it necessary to expend millions " of dollars in its suppression.

"The interests involved in this case are of so vast a character, and of such "overshadowing importance both to the farming and commercial interests of the "country, as to require the active intervention of the Federal Government for their "protection, and for this reason the considerate attention of Congress is respectfully

"asked to this important matter."

As additional testimony I beg to enclose the letter of Joseph Bushman,

M. K. C. V. S. of the Quartermaster's Department, U.S. army:

"Sir,—In compliance with your wish for a statement of my knowledge of the "existence of contagious disease amongst cattle in this vicinity, I would say, I have "lived here since January 1874; do not remember seeing or hearing of any cases in "that year. During 1875, 1876, 1877, I saw occasional cases of pleuro-pneumonia in "some of the small dairies on the outskirts of this city. Was not called on profession-"ally by owners, but was afforded opportunities to see several cases by Robert "Smith, a veterinary practitioner in the eastern part of this city. Saw several well "marked cases, and the lungs of two which were slaughtered. Heard of many other "cases. In July, 1878, there was a considerable outbreak of this disease, both in the "District and adjoining parts of Maryland and Virginia. The disease prevailed "during July, August and September. Probably 75 to 100 died in the District of "Columbia, although the disease was of a sub-acute type and many recovered.

"During these months I had frequent opportunities of seeing sick animals in "all stages of the disease, and their lungs after death, and being familiar with the "disease in England and Ireland, have no doubt as to its being "contagious pleuro-"pnemonia." I was not called to treat any. Suppose that my being connected "with the United States Government was the reason, as the owners, milkmen, wished "to conceal the fact of having sick animals. I investigated for my own information. "as I had called on the former Board of Health and present Health Officer, and "offered my advice and assistance which were never called for. I did not publish "the matter. In conclusion I would say that no rinderpest has existed; the news-"paper reports to that effect had no foundation, except in the wrong use of that name "for pleuro-pneumonia by parties ignorant of the differences who were called in to "treat the animals."

I am dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

(Signed)

Jos. Bushman, M.R.C.V.S.

Veterinary Surgeon, 2 M. Department, U.S.A.

My next visit was to Philadelphia, where I received most valuable assistance from Mr. J. W. Gudsden, M.R.C.V.S. While rumours were plentiful we failed to find any direct evidence of the existence of contagious disease of any kind among the cattle around or in Philadelphia.

At my request Mr. Gudsden wrote letters to a number of Veterinary Surgeons and others in the State of Pennsylvania, and received replies that there was none.

Accompanied by Mr. Gudsden, I visited New York, and communicated with the Principal and Professor of the American Veterinary College, none of whom had any experience of the disease, and doubted the correctness of the rumours of its existence. At my request they telegraphed to Mr. McLean of Brooklyn, who replied that he could not immediately show us any cases, but buried animals two or three days before. Being determined to see for myself, accompanied by Messrs. J. W. Gudsden, M.R.C.V.S., A. Lockart, R.M.C.S., and Dr. Liantard of the American Veterinary College, we visited Brooklyn, and after a little enquiry were directed to the cattle sheds near to Gaff & Fleeschman's Distillery, Williamsburg, between King and Queen's Counties, Long Island; here we found between 800 and 900 dairy cows, owned by different parties, who pay 777 cents per week for use of the shed and supply of swill from the distillery. Of all the pest houses possible to imagine this one is the worst. In low roofed sheds cattle are packed as close as they can stand in double rows, with a passage of about three feet between the rows. Swill nearly boiling hot is run into troughs in front of them, into which hay is placed and remains till it is cool enough for them to eat and drink They have no kind of bedding. The swill acting on the bowels and kidneys increases the excretions, and what with the steam, effluvia from the excrements, want of ventilation and general sanitary defects of the place, it would be strange if disease was not prevalent.

In addition to the above disgraceful condition, the business carried on by the parties owning the cattle is that best calculated to ensure the continuance of the dis-

ease.

The disease Pleuro-pneumonia was introduced to Brooklyn in 1843, and again in 1850, by imported cattle, and it has prevailed in Long Island ever since. The disease is permanently established in the large distillery sheds and dairies in the neighbourhood, and few, if any, are expected to, or do, escape it. The period of incubation varies from nine days to three months, and strange as at first sight it may appear, the disease ruus its course much slower when cattle are confined in a warm stable, where they have no room to move, and are not exposed to the variations of temperature which those in fields experience. Not only so but for a time they milk freely, and lay on fat rapidly, consequently before the disease has approached the stage in which they die, they are handed over to the butcher, are killed and dressed, and sent to Washington Market, New York, where it is sold as prime beef.—*
They are immediately replaced by fresh cows, and thus it continues year after year. Many, however, die from the disease in the sheds. I can truly repeat the words and sentiments of Professor Gamgee (Report 1871): "No one can hesitate in declaring "that the cow sheds of Brooklyn and other cities are a disgrace to a civilized "people."

Owing to the dread of interference by sanitary police, it is very difficult to gain access to infected dairies, consequently I had not an opportunity of prosecuting my search in Long Island as extensively as I could have wished. However, as remarked by Professor Leantard, who, up till now, was skeptical of its existence, out of the 800 or 900 animals which we saw we could not pick out 50 which could be called free from the disease. I am much indebted to Mr. L. McLean, graduate of the Edinburgh Veterinary College, for assistance in tracing out the disease in Long Island. Mr. McLean has had considerable practical experience of the disease as a Government Inspector in Scotland, and also in the United States. The following

letter from him will bear me out in my statements concerning Brooklyn.

^{*} It was assured by a butcher, who dealt largely in this boef, that it con manded the highest price the market.

^{9—12 169}

"561 Carlton Avenue,
"Brooklyn, New York,
"January, 28th, 1879.

Dear Sir,—"If you had any doubts of the existence of contagious (or Epizootic) "Pleuro-pneumonia being in this part of the country on your arrival here, the many "evidences of it, both in the living and dead subject brought under your observation, "I was satisfied to observe, left no doubt in your mind as to its existence. For my"self, I am sure there is no other place of the same extent as Long Island where so "many cattle are to be found affected by Epizootic Pleuro-penumonia, and I am as"tonished that the powers could be so apathetic as to allow such a virulent and "contagious disease to get such a hold without using means for its extinction or "suppression. If it is allowed to spread over this continent it will put an end to the exportation of live stock, and prove disastrous to cattle raisers in general. In my practice I find that owners of cattle are very anxious that some combined action should be taken to stamp out a disease that is so ruinous to them all.

"I trust your visit will incite the authorities at Washington to take the matter

"in hand.

Yours very truly,

L. McLEAN, V. S.

In addition to the above evidences of the existence of Pleuro-pneumonia, I have brought with me, for the Museum of the Veterinary College at Montreal, a beautiful specimen of the diseased Lung, which shows the characteristic marbled appearance, the solid, dark red colour of the lobules and yellowish-white infiltration of the inter-

lobular cellular tissue so faithfully represented by Gamgee.

In concluding this report I have purposly omitted any lengthened description of the disease, merely confining myself to statements of facts with regard to its existence, and beg to call your attention to the statement made by Fleming (Contagious diseases of Animals.) "It has been calculated that in Edinburgh alone the animal loss "from "Lung plague," is between £200,000 and £300,000. For the six years ending "with 1860, it has been estimated that there perished considerably more than a mil"lion of cattle in the United Kingdom, the value of which must have amounted to at "least twelve millions of pounds. The tables of an English Cattle Insurance Company "prove that from 1863 to 1866, the death rate from this scourge was from fifty to "sixty-three per cent. annually. If we can form any judgment from these figures, "it will not be too much to assert that the 'lung plague' costs England, at the very "least, £2,000,000, (\$10,000,000) a year."

Looking at it from the direct loss thus entailed by death, the necessity for active steps being immediately taken to prevent its importation to Canada, from Eng-

land or the United States is very clear.

By referring to the (Contagious Diseases Animals) Act 1878, part IV, Section 16, clause B, referring to animals from foreign ports, in which disease is discovered at the port of lauding, it says: "If the disease is pleuro penumonia, the Inspector is "to cause the diseased animals, and all cattle brought in the same vessel therewith "to be dealt with as follows: (1.) The diseased cattle are to be slaughtered at the "place of landing. (2.) The healthy cattle are to be slaughtered at the place of "landing, or if landed at a port at which there is a foreign animal's wharf, the in-"spector may permit them to be removed into that wharf for slaughter, but not else "where."

It will thus be seen that to our farmers and stockmen a double danger is immi-

nent unless active protective measures are immediately adopted.

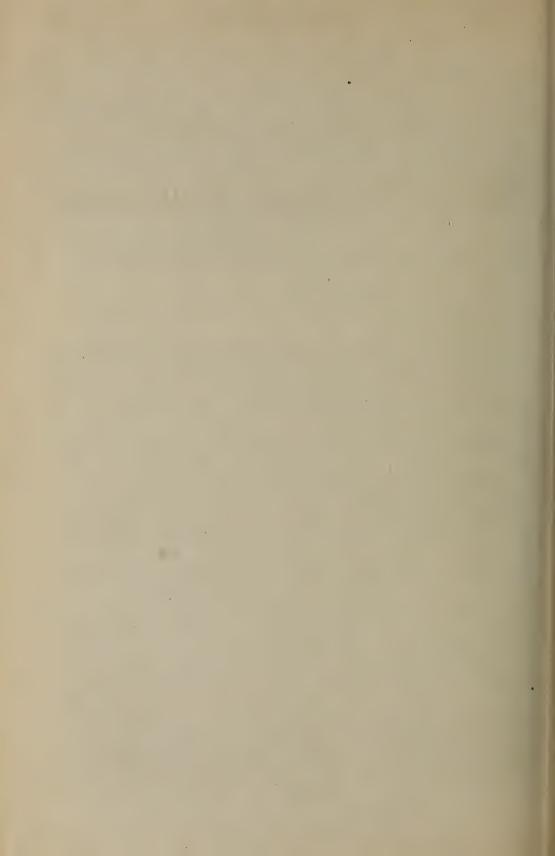
So far I am happy to report no contagious Pleuro-pneumonia is known to exist in Canada, but if the cattle from infected States are allowed to enter the Dominion, either for breeding, feeding or shipping, we run a very great risk of importing the disease.

I believe so far no lung disease exists in any of the Western States, consequently prohibition of cattle entering from them does not appear necessary, provided the United States Government do guarantee that no cattle from infected States will be allowed to be carried to the Western States, and that a thorough system of inspection and quarantine be maintained throughout the Union, under competent members of the veterinary profession.

In addition to which I would recommend that cattle be admitted only at certain ports, and that at each a competent Inspector be stationed, whose duty would be to examine every animal carefully before being admitted into the country, even to pass

through to a shipping port.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S.,
Montreal Veterinary College.



REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

ON THE

STATE OF THE LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT.

To the Honorable the House of Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled.

The Report of the Librarian of Parliament, respectfully sheweth:-

That, during the past year strenuous efforts have been made to prepare and print a complete Catalogue of the Books in the Library, to date, in readiness for the opening of the present Session.

An Index to the contents of "the General Library," which includes the titles of every work upon our shelves,—exclusive of the several divisions of Law and Politics,

-has been printed, and will shortly be distributed to both Houses.

Last Session, a classified Law Catalogue was placed in the hands of Members specially interested in legislation; and copies of the same will be furnished to any new Members who may make application for them. A similar volume, embracing the sections of Politics, Political Economy and Commerce, is now passing through the press, and will be distributed as soon as possible. It is proposed to append to this volume, an Alphabetical Index, which shall also include a reference to the Books in the classified Law Catalogue, with all additions to this section, up to the present time.

These two Catalogues of Law and Politics, and of Miscellaneous Literature,

will comprise the entire contents of the Library.

Special attention has been bestowed upon the convenient arrangement and classification of the Books, in every section of the Library, so as to facilitate reference by those who have direct access to the shelves; and to enable the Library staff to procure, with the least possible delay, any Books that may be asked for.

The Librarian would avail himself of this opportunity to invite the attention of Government and of both Houses of Parliament to the necessity, which will speedily arise, of providing for the growing wants of the valuable Library under his charge.

In his Report at the opening of the Session of 1877, he submitted to the consideration of Parliament a plan which, in his opinion, would secure adequate accommodation for our large and increasing collection of Books for many years to come; and which, at the same time, would afford peculiar and most desirable facilities to members of the legislature in the use of the Library.

He proposed that the Supreme Court should be removed, from its present temporary quarters, into a Building exclusively set a part for its occupation, and that the rooms now devoted to the use of that tribunal, should be restored to the Library. In this event, he suggested that the entire classes of works appertaining to Law and Legislation should be transferred to these apartments, which should be reserved

for the exclusive use of Members, during Session.

By this plan, the present Library building would be relieved of many thousand volumes, thereby affording space for growth and expansion in every department of general literature and science, and the inestimable advantage would be secured to Members of Parliament of rooms, stored with the works necessary for use in the work of legislation, wherein they could pursue their studies without disturbance or

10-1

molestation, and at the same time in close proximity to the Parliamentary Chambers. The privacy of these apartments could also ensure to Members the coveted boon of places for rest and literary recreation, during protracted debates; a benefit which it is often impossible to obtain in the present Library, owing to the number of strangers who frequent it, during the sittings of Parliament.

So far as the Supreme Court is concerned, your Librarian has been assured, that to the judges, lawyers, and suitors, the prospect of possessing more ample accom-

modation than they now enjoy, would be regarded with extreme satisfaction.

This proposal was favourably entertained by the late Administration, and hopes were held out by them to your Librarian that, in the Session now commencing, it

should be formally submitted for the approval of Parliament.

Your Librarian would, therefore, earnestly solicit the attention of your Honorable House to this scheme, in the belief that it presents an easy and most suitable solution of the difficult question of Library accommodation, without necessitating any interference with the present Building, or its interior arrangements. Any alteration of this structure, either within or without, would mar the symmetry of an edifice which, for beauty of design, compactness, and convenience, is perhaps unequalled on the Continent of America.

The usual Lists of Donations to the Library, and of the Works deposited under the Copyright Act, which have been received since the last Report, are hereunto

appended.

Last year, the Library was estimated as containing 88,871 volumes. Since then, about 3,842 volumes have been added; making a total of 92,713.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALPHEUS TODD,

Librarian of Parliament.

Library of Parliament, 13th February, 1879.

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New York Reports, vols. 67, 78, 69, 70.

Hun's Reports, vols. 12, 13, 14.
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Catalogue of State Library, 1878.
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Report on Fire and Marine Insurance, 1877.
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Report of Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, 1877.

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Documents du Congrès Postal International et L'Union Postale, 1875 à 1877, 1 vol. 1878, 1 vol.

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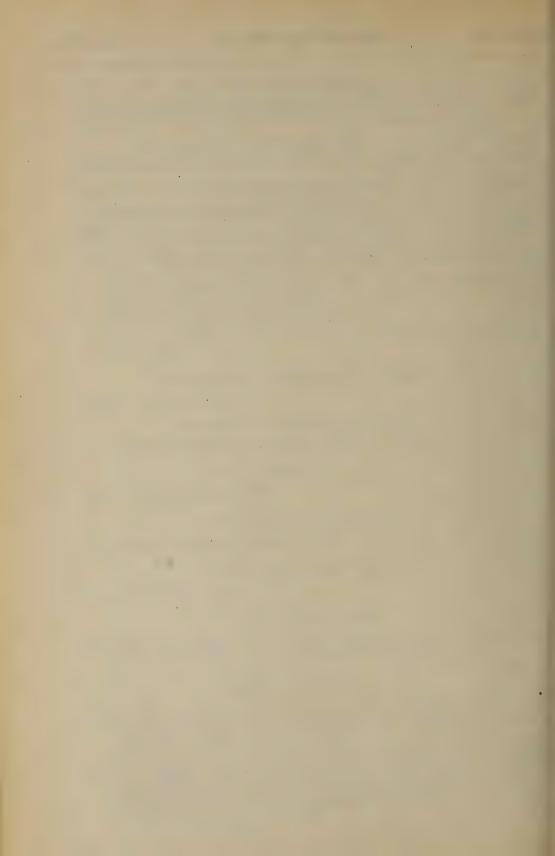
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REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1877,

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA:

PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET. 1878.

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CONTRACT TO EXCRET SECTIONARY

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To the Hon. R. J. CARTWRIGHT,

Minister of Finance.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance, Ottawa, 31st July, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the detailed statements of Insurance Companies licensed by the Dominion for the year 1877. An abstract of these statements has already been submitted to you, under date 29th March last, and laid before Parliament. That abstract is included in this Report, with such alterations and corrections as were found necessary on my subsequent visit to the head offices.

FIRE AND INLAND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No addition to the number of Companies licensed was made during the year 1877, and the business was conducted by the same thirty-one companies as last year, namely: 29 Companies for Fire Insurance, of which 13 were Canadian, 13 British, and 3 American. [Of the 13 Canadian Companies, 4 were also engaged in business outside of the Dominion; Inland Marine Insurance was done by 5 Canadian Companies and 1 American Company, in addition to Fire Insurance, and by 2 Canadian Companies engaged exclusively in Marine Insurance.

Two Canadian Companies have gone into liquidation during the year—the "Canada Agricultural" and the "Provincial"—the latter in consequence of the great fire at St. John; which also had the effect of causing the "Stadacona" to cease transacting new business after 28th June, 1877.

A summary of the business done by all the Companies in Fire Insurance in Canada in 1877 will be found on pp. xxviii & xxix; and in Inland Marine Insurance in Canada on page xxxv; and on pp. xxxvi & xxxvii will be found a summary of the total business done by the Companies combining both branches, or Inland and Ocean Marine, or doing business beyond the Dominion.

The year has been marked by the conflagration at St. John, N.B., which broke out in the afternoon of Wednesday, the 20th June, 1877, and, after raging for eighteen hours, had destroyed two-thirds of the city. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained, but it appeared first in a barn or warehouse stored with hav, in the vicinity of which was a closely-packed mass of low wooden buildings, and from these the fire soon spread beyond control, being driven by a gale from the north-west with marvellous rapidity into the densely-built and thickly-settled parts of the city. A long term of dry and hot weather had reduced everything to a parched condition, and the burning embers lodging on the shingle roofs and wooden cornices and outbuildings, started fires in so many places that all efforts to check them became in vain. The water appliances of the city were in good order, and the fire brigade was prompt at the first call, but some complaints have been made of a want of judicious direction in first encountering the outbreak. Subsequently the water supply failed, though still sufficient at the source, through the waste in the hydrants and melted water-pipes in the burning portion. The fire extended over an area of more than two hundred acres and nearly ten miles of streets, and destroyed 1,612 buildings. The value of property destroyed is very variously estimated at from twelve to twenty-seven millions of dollars, but the concurrence of several experienced insurance agents places it at from 13 to 14 millions*, the amount covered by insurance being about 61 millions.

*The following estimate was kindly furnished to me by Mr. G. F. C. Smith of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.

Total Insurance, say	\$6,600,000
Uninsured loss—	
Buildings (including Dominion and City Government and private property) \$3,500,000 Damage to wharves 100,000 Damage to shipping 50,000 Household furniture 1,500,000 Stocks 1,750,000	
	6,300,000
Estimate of total loss	\$13,500,000

This fire must be regarded as one of those exceptional conflagrations* which have from time to time occurred in the great cities of the old world as well as of the new, but to which the latter are more especially liable from causes which in the main are sufficiently obvious, such as the extreme dryness of the atmosphere in summer, the length and severity of the winter which necessitates great internal heat in the houses and produces dryness in the internal fittings, the extensive use of wood in the construction of buildings, and particularly the use of wooden roofing; and to these may be added (though whether as cause or effect may be doubted) the high winds which almost invariably accompany large fires on this continent, and the sweep afforded to them through the rectangular method of laying out the streets.

*The following list of the great fires since 1847, in which the loss is estimated at not less than a million of dollars, has been compiled mainly from Walford's Insurance Cyclopedia.

1847. London, Battersea. Loss not stated—"tremendous conflagration."
1848. Albany, U.S. Loss 3m.
1849. San Francisco. Loss 1¼m.—St. Louis. Loss 3m.
1850. London, Mark Lane. Loss 1m.—Philadelphia, U.S. Loss 1½m. San Francisco. Loss 2m.

1851. San Francisco. Loss 31m, another do. Loss 3m.

1852. Montreal. Loss 5m.

1853. New York, Harper's. Loss 12m.

1854. London, Pimlico. Loss not stated, but "immense." Newcastle and Gateshead. Loss 5m.

Loss 5m.
1857. London, Pickford's. Loss not stated, but "immense."
1859. St. Louis. Loss 3m.
1860. London, Wharves. Loss 1m. Manchester, Railway Station. Loss 1½m.
1861. London, Tooley street. Loss 10m. Boston, U.S. Loss 1m.
1862. St. Petersburg. Loss 5m.
1864. Philadelphia, U.S.—postoleum. Loss "enormous."
1866. London, St. Kuthepring, dealer, Loss 10m. Liverpool. Compton

1864. Philadelphia, U.S.—petroleum. Loss "enormous."

1866. London, St. Katharine docks. Loss 10m. Liverpool, Compton. Loss 1m.

Antwerp—petroleum. Loss 1½m. Quebec. Loss 3m. Portland, U.S. Loss 10m.

1868. Albany, U.S. Loss 3m.

1869. Philadelphia, U.S.—whiskey. Loss 3½m.

1870. Chicago, Drake Block. Loss 2½m.

1871. Chicago, the great fire. Loss 160m.

1872. Boston, U.S. the great fire. Loss 75m.

1873. London, Alexandra Palace. Loss 2½m. Boston, U.S. Loss 1m.

1874. Liverpool, Landing Stage. Loss 1¼m. Boston, U.S. Loss 1m.

1875. Glasgow, Mills. Loss 12m.

1876. St. Petersburgh, Railway Station. Loss 1m. New York, Broadway. Loss 13m. St. Louis. Loss 13m. St. John's, Quebec. Loss 12m.

The following remark occurs in a report of one of the British companies:-" Numerous and destructive as have been the fires in Europe, especially in London, during the last 30 years, but 2 out 49 of these attained the proportion of conflagration [i. e. exceeding half a million dollars], while in America, out of 41, 9 were conflagrations on a great scale. Large as the fires in London and in some of the cities of Europe were, they were all comparatively localized; none of them swept away half a city as the American conflagrations have done."

It may be noted that our Maritime Provinces had up to this time been remarkably exempt from great fires during the last 30 years, only 3 such having occurred and not one having reached the dimensions of a conflagration. In Ontario and Quebec during the same period, there were 2I great fires of which 7 may be ranked as conflagrations, namely:

1850, Montreal. 1852, Montreal. 1866, Quebec, (St. Roche's). 1874, Ottawa. 1876, Quebec, (St. Louis). St. John's, Quebec. St. Hyacinth, Quebec.

The following are the amounts of loss in St. John sustained on this occasion by the different Companies. These have been furnished to me by the Companies themselves, with a few exceptions, and are therefore correct so far as the payments of losses are concerned, but there is some uncertainty about the amounts of insurance as in many cases all the books and records of the agents there were entirely destroyed.

STATEMENT of Losses by Canadian, British and American Fire Companies by the Fire at St. John, N.B., June, 1877.

Companies.	Amount Risk.	at	Loss Incurred.		Re-insurance and Salvage.	Amount Paid.
Canadian.	\$	cts.	\$ 0	ets.	\$ ets.	\$ ct
British America	90,540	00	37,739 8 8,000 6			37,739 8
Canada Agricultural	125,766	00	63,907		12,066 68	51,840 33
Citizens	230,700	00			20,000 00	138,642 64
National Fire	250,000 $296,725$		134,142 8 62,369 8		18,750 58	111,392 3
Royal Canadian	768,670		373,318		36,266 84	337,052 03
Stadacona	700,000		331,955		17,930 30	313,425 6
Western	***************************************	*****	***************************************		11,000 00	95,954 48
Total paid		•••••	•••••		••••••	1,086,047 24
British.						
Commercial Union	1,015,780	00	356,063	37	***************************************	356,063 3
Guardian	668,905	00	421,106			417,106 30
Imperial Lancashire	403,500	00	565,312	ן טט	5,000 00	565,312 00 375,508 90
Liverpool and London and Globe	100,000		528,189	74	63,157 69	465,032 08
North British and Mercantile	1,073,424		988,954		96,162 00	892,792 00
NorthernQueen	$\begin{bmatrix} 680,000 \\ 791,695 \end{bmatrix}$		504,812	99	29,650 00 9,026 75	475,162 09 723,683 14
Royal	505,000		******************		3,026 10	496,271 10
Total paid		•••••			••••••	4,766,930 9
American.				1		
≇ tna			245,000	00		245,000 00
HartfordPhenix of Brooklyn	144,720 129,000	00	68,872	86		136,478 29 68,872 86
Total paid	120,000		00,012			450,351 18
Tour paraminimi						100,001 1
Local Companies.	-					
Central of Fredericton			55,000	00		55,000 00
St. John Mutual			75,000			Failed.
Maritime Mutual	*********	•••••	20,000	00		Failed.
Grand total paid						6,358,329 34

These losses were in general paid promptly, most of the Companies waiving the usual stipulated delay before settlement. The Stadacona arranged for distributing its payments over a year by promissory notes, and has met its engagements; the Provincial unfortunately, was unable to meet its losses and went into liquidation, but will ultimately pay probably 60 per cent; and the two local Companies failed to pay anything.

The following is the record of other fires in Canada during 1877, so far as can be compiled from the reports of the newspapers. The institution of some official authority in each municipality, on whom should devolve the duty of holding an examination and of ascertaining the statistics in every case of fire which may occur, is greatly to be desired.

FIRE RECORD I	N CANADA FOR 1877.
---------------	--------------------

Month.	No. of Fires.	Loss.	Insurance.	Month,	No. of Fires.	Loss.	Insurance
January February March April May June	52	\$ 338,300 153,900 600,400 261,100 1,194,700 *378,400	\$ 178,550 65,700 311,750 129,500 583,300 196,200	July	48 66 108 107 66 79	\$ 178,100 735,300 315,700 789,100 234,400 246,700 5,426,100	\$ 73,350 340,900 138,950 306,000 116,450 114,850 2,555,500

^{*} This is exclusive of the great fire at St. John, N.B., which took place in June, and the loss is estimated to be close on \$14,000,000.

In addition to the overwhelming disaster at St. John, the Province of New Brunswick was also visited by other destructive fires, of which those of St. Stephen, Woodstock and Portland are estimated to amount to \$825,000, and the total loss of the year throughout Canada has probably not been below twenty millions of dollars.

The net amount of Fire Insurance at risk in Canada in all licensed Companies at the end of 1877, was \$420,342,681, which is an increase of \$15,734,501 over the amount at the end of 1876; in British Companies the increase was \$30,419,050, while in Canadian Companies there was a decrease of \$14,089,114, and in American of \$595,435. The premiums charged on this amount at risk amounted to \$4,505,988.18, being at the rate of \$10.72 for every \$1,000 at risk. For 1875 and 1876 these rates were \$10.60 and \$10.66 respectively.

The exceptional disaster of the St. John fire renders any average of rate of loss for the year futile, and its effects can only be eliminated when the field of insurance is contemplated over a larger area than the limited extent of Canada, and the time extended over a long series of years. The following results are given, therefore, only for the sake of uniformity of returns.

The premiums received during the year for Fire Insurance in Canada by all Companies amounted to \$3,764,005; the losses incurred to \$8,823,037, and the losses

paid, to \$8,490,919; the losses paid thus amounting to 225.58 per cent of premiums received. The British and American Companies bore the heaviest proportions of this loss, as shown in the annexed table.

FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA, 1877.

		Paid for Losses.	Received for Premiums.	Rate of losses paid per cent. of Premiums received.
Canadian C	ompanies	\$2,186,162	\$1,622,955	134.70
British .	do	5,718,305	1,927,220	296.71
American	do	586,452	213,830	274.26
	Total	\$8,490,919	\$3,764,005	225·58

The amount of business done by the several Companies, and their average rates of premium, and the distribution of the losses among them, with the proportionate rate of loss, will be found in the annexed table.

FIRE Insurance done in Canada, 1877.

	Amount of Risks taken during year.	Premiums charged thereon.	Rate of Premiums charged per cent. of Risks taken.	Cash paid during year for Losses.	Cash received during year for Premiums.	Rate of Losses paid per cent. of Pre- miums received.
Agricultural Mutual	\$ 13,250,907 19,432,632 12,518,401 14,928,657 11,422,960 9,803,161 9,092,000 8,477,305 21,800,549 24,790,441	\$ ets. 131,838 00 194,731 56 166,656 18 159,567 25 108,034 00 113,450 07 89,759 49 85,531 31 209,563 23 295,990 80	0·99 1·00 1·33 1·07 0·95 1·16 0·99 1 01 0·96 1·19	\$ cts. 68,358 47 115,014 83 134,715 26 309,009 93 59,997 76 167,447 13 52,743 18 37,747 30 560,179 18 250,067 08	\$ cts. 96,136 29 174,892 36 133,624 75 136,653 29 95,116 92 93,812 35 86,174 37 80,041 33 196,041 36 276,395 45	71·11 65·76 100·82 226·13 63·08 178·49 61·21 47·16 285·78 90·47
Commercial Union	18,776,704 6,285,054 15,022,008 12,821,989 16,800,252 9,055,378 31,817,175 8,245,679 16,038,190 18,841,889 38,085,591 8,917,658 6,006,365	206,741 44 56,887 21 158,939 16 154,697 84 142,854 48 78,276 51 284,601 38 77,846 24 166,316 39 213,234 46 360,914 80 85,282 92 53,748 27	1·10 0·91 1·06 1·21 0·85 0·86 0·89 1·04 1·13 0·95 0·96 0·89	420,404 75 442,575 31 650,979 10 451,672 03 526,275 10 25,118 15 1,052,875 87 505,440 76 72,312 84 856,974 85 8661,773 53 14,246 97 24,755 30	174,248 53 54,433 23 153,012 06 142,109 31 129,082 59 74,424 68 288,942 91 68,799 40 157,843 59 198,086 66 360,914 80 76,932 22 48,389 36	241·27 813·06 431·98 319·87 407·70 33·75 364·39 734·66 45·81 432·63 183·36 18·52 51·16
Ætna	11,608,718 7,494,524 1,910,215	124.917 74 83,332 25 13,649 65	1 08 1.11 0.71	342,207 57 167,199 76 77,044 11	118,639 60 83,332 25 11,857 68	288·44 200·67 649·74

The following summary for the pine years from 1869 to 1877 (being the period over which our information extends) gives the rate of losses to premiums for each year; the total result for the whole series giving 90.20 as the ratio of the whole losses to premiums during this interval:—

FIRE Insurance in Canada...

Year.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Rate of Losses per cent. of Premiums.
	8	\$	
1869	1,785,539	1,027,720	57.56
1870	1,916,779	1,624,837	84.77
1871	2,321,716	1,549,199	66.73
1872	2,628,710	1,909,975	72.66
1873	2,968,416	1,682,184	56.67
1874	3,522,303	1,926,159	54.68
1875	3,594,764	2,563,531	71.31
1876	3,708,006	2,867,295	77.33
1877	3,764,005	8,490,919	225.58
Totals	26,210,238	23,641,819	90.20

Taking the totals for the same nine years according to the nationalities of the Companies, the following are the results:—

FIRE Insurance in Canada for the Nine Years-1869-1877.

	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Rate of Losses per cent. of Premiums.
Canadian Companies. British do . American do .	\$ 9,990,154 13,894,958 2,325,126	\$ 7,671,873 13,956,542 2,033,404	76·79 100·30 87·45
Totals	26,210,238	23,641,819	90.20

The full details of losses and premiums during this period will be found on pp.

In Tables I and III (pp. xxxviii & xlii) will be found a statement of the assets and liabilities (exclusive of capital) of Canadian Companies. Such Companies as showed a deficiency of assets were called on to make it good, as provided for in the eighth section of the Act 38 Vict., chap. 20.

The following table gives the condition at the end of 1877, of all the Canadian Stock-Companies in reference to their surplus or impairment of capital.

FIRE, or Fire and Marine Companies, at 31st December, 1877.

	Subscribed Capital.	Capital Paid up, or in course of collection.	Surplus over all Lia- bilities, including Capital.	Impairment of Capital.	Reserve of Subscribed Capital.
1	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
British America Canada Agricultural Canada Fire *Citizens. Isolated Risk. National Ottawa Agricultural Provincial. Quebec. Royal Canadian Stadacona Western.	500,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,188,000 600,000 700,300 674,450 174,660 1,000,000 5,995,650 2,300,000	498,090 00 223,245 00 100,200 00 237,600 00 60,000 00 197,123 93 67,885 00 122,423 46 319,828 50 †300,000 00 723,885 17 400,000 00	1,190 77 141,533 62 279,370 81	380, 155 76 104, 363 49 242, 119 90 50, 436 15 172, 728 69 88, 653 45 144, 459 68	1,910 00 776,755 00 899,800 00 950,400 00 540,000 00 563,176 07 606,565 00 52,236 54 680,171 50 4,896,085 00 1,576,114 83 400,000 00

MARINE COMPANIES.

	1		;		
Anchor Marine Merchant's Marine		48,958 05 100,000 00	34,215 05	5,647 57	427,441 95 400,000 00

^{*}This is on the whole business, including Life.

The example set by the Royal Canadian in procuring Parliamentary sanction to a reduction of its capital has been followed in the past session of Parliament by the National and the Stadacona. This course is both advantageous to the Companies and fair to the public. The nominal retention of a large amount of paid-up capital when much of it has been swept away, is obviously misleading.

By a comparison of the above table with the corresponding one for 1876, the improvement or deterioration of the position of a Company during the year can be gauged, from whatever causes the effect may have been produced. The following are the results, due allowance having been made, where necessary, for alterations in the stock:—

Gain or Improvement during 1877:-

Agricultural Mutual, \$3,972.08; Anchor Marine, \$5,661.79; Quebec, \$41,700.54.

[†]This is the amount of capital paid up, as reduced by their special Act of Parliament. The total amount paid up has been, in cash \$1,062,117.50, and in secured notes, \$37,447.50. The subscribed capital may be reduced to \$2,000,000, as provided by the aforesaid Act.

Loss or Deterioration during 1877:-

British America, \$35,326.35; Canada Agricultural, \$228,403.97; Canada Fire and Marine, \$79,808.52; *Citizens', \$198,231.19; Isolated Risk, \$9,794,06; National, \$131,737.44; Merchants' Marine, \$16,625.28; Ottawa Agricultural, \$47,583.74; Provincial, \$77,762.36; Royal Canadian, \$592,253.20; Stadacona, \$463,779.75; Western, \$78,919.28.

The cash income and expenditure during 1877 of the Canadian Companies are given in Table, V., pp. xliv & xlv.

Including the two purely Marine Companies and the whole business of the mixed Companies as well outside as within the Dominion, it appears that the Canadian Companies have received during the year 1877, a total cash income of \$3,737,679.89 (exclusive of \$980,976.14 received on account of capital stock) which is made up as follows:—

Premiums	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	\$3,512,673 47	,
Interest and dividends		218,770 38	ś
Sundry		6,236 04	
Total		\$3.737.679 89	1

In the same way the cash expenditure during 1877 has been \$4,915,764.25 distributed into-

	\$4,915,764	25
Dividends to stockholders	125,928	21
General expenses	1,234,552	83
Losses paid	\$3,555,283	21

Hence for every \$100 of income there has been spent \$131.52, namely—for losses, \$95.12, for general expenses, \$33.03, and for dividends to stockholders,\$3.37. Hence also for every \$100 of premiums received there has been paid out, \$101.21 for losses, \$35.15 for expenses, and \$3.58 for dividends to stockholders. These figures when compared with the usual estimate that out of \$100 premium there should go, for losses \$60, for expenses \$30, and for profit or reserve \$10, indicate the exceptional character of the year, but do not represent it in full, because there was an unusually large amount of losses still outstanding as unpaid at the end of the year.

^{*}This amount is on the Fire, Accident and Guarantee business only. It will be increased or diminished by the loss or gain on the Life business, but the amount cannot be stated, as the Life liabilities for 1876 were not ascertained.

The assets and liabilities in Canada of the British and American Companies will be found on pp. xl & xlii, and their income and expenditure in Canada on pp. xliv & xlv. The total premiums received in Canada during 1877 by British Companies were \$1,927,219.34, and the total losses paid amounted to \$5,718,304 29, while the general expenses were \$419,866.47, being at the rate of \$296.71 paid for losses, and \$21.79 for expenses for every \$100 of premiums received. The total premiums received in Canada during 1877 by the American Companies were \$260,962.49, and the total losses paid amounted to \$614,836.47, while the general expenses were \$42,593.58, being at the rate of \$235.60 paid for losses, and \$16.32 for expenses for every \$100 of premiums received.

It is pleasing to state that these enormous losses were paid by the British and American Companies without drawing from their invested assets in Canada.

The Canadian Companies met their losses either from their reserves, as the British America and the Western, or by calling up their subscribed capital, as did the Citizens', National, Stadacona and Royal Canadian; but one Company, the Provincial, was unfortunately unable to bear the shock, and ultimately went into insolvency. This Company, the oldest with one exception in Canada, having been in existence for 27 years, had, at the close of 1876, a surplus of assets over liabilities to the public of \$55,199.29; it had a subscribed capital of \$184,620, of which had been paid up \$129,856.12, but had been impaired to the amount of \$46,890.38. Its reserve of subscribed capital not paid up, was therefore only \$54,763.85, and to the smallnes. of this reserve may be attributed its final collapse. According to the statement of the Receiver, as contained in pp. 85-88, its estimated present deficiency is \$22,036.22, and there remains still an amount of subscribed capital of \$52,236.54 to call up, but only a small proportion of this is expected to be realized. The Assignee estimates that a final dividend of 60 per cent. to its creditors is all that can be looked for.

The failure of the Canada Agricultural was not attributable to the St. John Fire This company commenced business in May, 1874, taking over the business of the retiring Agricultural of Watertown, and receiving from this latter in cash \$20,000 on risks which ultimately cost them in losses and expenses \$80,000. There is no record of its expenditure for 1874, but at the end of 1875 it is returned as having a subscribed capital of \$1,000,000, of which \$115,420 had been paid up; the impairment of its capital was then \$70,026.13, this amount having been lost or sunk in organization or some other way during its 20 months existence. At the end of 1876, its paid up capital had increased to \$206,070, and the impairment had also increased to \$151,751.79 (see Report 1876, p. 334), showing that it had lost or sunk a further sum of \$81,725.66 during the year 1876. Although this continued impairment threw grave doubts on the propriety of permitting its business to continue, yet considering

that it still showed an apparent* excess of assets, so far as the policy-holders were concerned, of \$54,318.21, and that it had a reserve of subscribed capital of \$793,930 uncalled up, and on the assurance of the manager that a total change was contemplated in its conduct of business, its license was continued for another year. In November 1877, having had complaints that some claims for losses were not satisfied when due, I visited the head office and found that, the former manager having resigned, a thorough investigation of its accounts was being made by an independent accountant, and the company went into voluntary liquidation on 6th December, 1877, and is now being wound up under the Act 41 Vic., chap. 21, Messrs. Ross, Fish and Dumesnil being the assignees. The return made by Messrs. Ross and Fish (p. 20 of this Report) shews a deficiency of assets to the amount of \$156,910.76, and an impairment of capital \$380,155.76, giving a loss for the year 1877 of \$228,403.97. It it probable however, that the liabilities are practically over-estimated, as the full reserve of unearned premiums has been allowed for, and many policies will no doubt have been extinguished. The subscribed capital still uncalled stands at \$776,755.00, which ought to give a sufficient protection for the deficiency, but it appears that some of the shareholders have exchanged their stock, on which some calls had been paid, for stock fully paid up, the balance being transferred to the name of the late manager. Whether such evasion of liability is sanctioned by law will probably be decided by the proper court.

^{* &}quot;Apparent," because subsequently it appeared that the liabilities was understated and the assets overstated. A considerable amount of unsettled claims were suppressed, and the market value of the securities was overestimated, as in the following instances: Chambly Bonds, \$18,400, were estimated at \$17,480; these were bonds of \$800 each, payable one annually without interest, and would be worth, at seven per cent. interest, about \$\$9,000; they were passed by me at the value above stated, an assurance having been conveyed to me from the Manager that a payment of interest on these had been arranged for. The Montreal, Portland and Boston Railroad Bonds, \$38,000, were put down as worth par. I objected to this, as, after considerable enquiry, I could not ascertain that those bonds had any market value at all; but I was informed that the bonds had been realized at par since the date of the statement, and a remark to that effect was appended to the statement (Report, 1876, p. 81). The Manager's note for \$38,000 was shewn to me, on which had been paid (June 13th, 1877) \$15,500, as endorsed on the back. An endorsement was afterwards made on this note (signed E. H. Goff), explaining that these bonds had been taken at 75 per cent. in payment for stock allotted to him, and that the Directors had agreed to allow him to surrender the stock and resume the bonds at the same rate of 75; but that, as legal difficulties appeared to be in the way, the note for the amount was given, but it was to "simply represent a like amount of stock, which will be held by the company as collateral, viz., \$28,500"; and he was not to be called on for payment of said note. It could scarcely be expected that such a meaning would be conveyed by the words "realized at par." It is also stated that some of the exchanges of stock, presently alluded to, had been made before the date of the attested statement of 1876, and should have been entered in the list of shareholders; but it is possible that some little legal formality had, at that time, not been

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The business of Life Insurance in Canada in 1877 was transacted by the same 37 companies as last year, namely 7 Canadian, 17 British, and 13 American; of these however *4 British and †one American had previously ceased to transact new business, and ‡one American company ceased during the year, as also did the Canadian "Stadacona." ¶

The Consolidated Insurance Act, 1877, (40 Vic., chap. 42) having come into force during the year, the following companies gave notice in conformity with the 17th section that they intended to cease the transaction of new business in Canada, after 31st March, 1878, namely:—

3 British Companies:—Edinburgh Life, Scottish Amicable, Life Association of Scotland.

5 American Companies:—Connecticut, National, New York, North Western. Phœnix Mutual.

These are in addition to those previously noticed as having already ceased new business before 1877.

The following Companies while continuing their business have given notice of claiming the exemption stated in the 7th section of the above cited Act, whereby policies in force at the 31st March, 1878, were excepted from the general provision of this section and left protected by the deposits then in the hands of the Receiver General.

British:—Commercial Union, London and Lancashire, North British and Mercantile, Reliance Mutual, Royal, Standard.

American: - Etna Life, Equitable, Travelers', Union Mutual.

The Life Association of Scotland also gave the above notice in the event of its resumption of business.

Hence the *new* business of Life Insurance is at present being transacted in the Dominion by 6 Canadian companies, 10 British companies, and 6 American companies, as follows:—

Canadian:—1. Canada Life; 2. Citizens; 3. Confederation; 4. Mutual; 5. Sun; 6. Toronto.

^{*}British—The Briton Medical, Positive, Scottish Provident, Scottish Provincial.

[†]American :- The United States Life.

The Atlantic.

The Stadacona has since re-insured in the Confederation.

British:—1. Briton Life; 2. Commercial Union; 3. Liverpool and London and Globe; 4. London and Lancashire; 5. North British and Mercantile; 6. Queen, 7. Reliance; 8. Royal; 9. Standard; 10. Star.

American:—1, Etna Life; 2. Equitable; 3. Globe Mutual; 4. Metropolitan; 5. Travelers'; 6. Union Mutual.

An abstract of the business of the year 1877, is given on p.p. l & li, and will be found to show a further progress in the gradual recovery from the collapse which occurred in 1875.

Life Assurance in force in 1877.

The total net amount of Insurance in force at the close of 1877, was \$85,687,903, which shows an increase of \$966,136 as compared with that at the close of 1876;* in the previous year there was a decrease of \$758,346.

In Canadian Companies the amount in force in 1877 is \$26,870,224, being an increase over 1876 of \$2,195,852; the corresponding increase in 1876 having been \$2,691,988.

In British Companies the amount in force in 1877 is \$19,349,204, being an increase over 1876 of \$376,851, as against a decrease of \$582,434 in 1876.

In American Companies the amount in force in 1877 is \$39,468,475, being a decrease of \$1,229,716 during the year; the decrease in 1876 having been,\$2,867,900.

Life Insurance effected in 1877.

The total amount of Insurance effected during 1877 in all Companies was \$13,534,667, showing a decrease, as compared with 1876, of \$355,460, while the corresponding decrease in 1876 was \$1,184,131.

In Canadian Companies the amount effected in 1877 is \$5,724,648, being an increase of \$258,682 over that effected in 1876; the corresponding increase in 1876 over 1875 having been \$388,365.

In British Companies the amount effected in 1877 is \$2,142,702, being an increase over 1876 of \$459,345, which is largely in excess of the corresponding decrease in 1876, \$6,476.

In American Companies the amount effected in 1877 is \$5,667,317, which is a decrease, as compared with 1876, of \$1,073,487; the corresponding decrease in 1876 having been \$1,566,020.

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^{*}It has appeared from the returns made this year that the mounts of insurance in force at the end of 1876, were in some cases incorrectly given in the returns made by the Companies for that year, the error amounting in one case to as much as \$621,034 in excess, and in another to \$431,475 in defect. The total amount in force in 1876 was given in the Report for 1876 as \$84,250,918; the corrections indicated by this year's statements would make it \$84,344,916, a difference of \$93,998. The corrected figures are employed in the text.

The annexed Table will enable the progress of the business to be traced from 1869 to 1877.

Amounts of Insurance effected during the Respective Years 1859-1877.

Years.	Canadian Companies.	British Companies.	American Companies.	Total.	
	\$	\$	\$. \$	
1869	1,156,855	2,627,392	9,069,885	12,854,132	
	1,584,456	1,657,493*	8,95 2 ,74 7	12,194,696	
	2,623,944	2,212,107	8,486,575	13,322,626	
	5,276,859	1,896,655	13,896,587	21,070,101	
1873	4,608,913	1,704,338*	14,740,367	21,053,618	
	5,269,822	2,143,080	11,705,319*	19,108,221	
	5,077,601	1,689,833	8,306,824	15,074,258	
	5,465,966	1,683,357	6,740,804	13,890,127	
	5,724,648	2,142,702	5,667,317	13,534,667	

^{*}Imperfect.

Amount of Insurance terminated in 1877.

The amount of insurance terminated during the year by natural course, namely by death, maturity or expiry, was \$1,072,867; and that terminated by surrender or lapse \$11,138,960. The following Table shows how this termination is distributed among the Companies, the details for each Company being given on p. lii.

AMOUNT terminated in 1877.

Canadian C British American	-	es	Naturally. \$217,506 364,338 491,023	By Surrender and lapse. \$3,489,879 1,451,377 6,197,704
	To		\$1,072,867	\$11,138,960

Hence we may infer that, on the average, out of each \$1,000 at risk* there has been terminated during the year in natural course \$11.77, and by surrender or lapse, \$122.26. Or, taking the Companies by nationalities:

			Naturally.	Surrender or lapse.
Canadian C	ompani	es	\$7 -90	\$126 74
British	do	***************************************	18 18	72 41
American	do	***************************************	11 28	142 37

^{*}Taking the amount in force at the beginning of the year and adding half the new insurance

The amounts lapsed or surrendered are, in Canadian Companies nearly 60 per of the new insurances; in British Companies, 68 per cent., and in American Companies, 109 per cent.

The very large amount of this abandonment of insurance is not wholly to be attributed to the prevailing commercial depression, as it has always been a characteristic of the business on this continent. The causes are various, but in my opinion the main cause is to be found in the conduct of the business by agencies, a large commission being generally given on new business and a relatively much smaller on the collection of renewals so that the interest of the agent lies more in the procuring of new business than in the retaining of the old.

The number of policies in force are this year given for the first time, being as follows:—

	Number.	Amount.	Average amount of a Policy.
Canadian Companies. British do . American do .	17,297 9,534 23,999	\$ 26,870,224 19,349,204 39,468,475	\$ 1,553 2,029 1,645
Totals	50,830	85,687,903	1,686

The numbers of lives insured in the different Companies are not fully given, nor can the effect of the same person holding policies in different Companies be eliminated, but as an approximation it may be collected that out of 48,054 lives current, the deaths in a year were 460, giving an annual death-rate among the insured of 9.57 per thousand, on the average of all the Companies. In Canadian Companies this death-rate is 7.27 per thousand; in British, 14.17, and in American, 9.26.

The following table gives the amount of income from premiums received by all Companies, from 1869 to 1877.

Premium—Income during the Respective Years—1869-1877.

Year.	Canadian Companiés.	British Companies.	American Companies.	Total.	
	a	\$	e		
1869	164,910	515,741	557,708	1,238,359	
1870	203,922	531,250*	729,175	1,464,347	
1871	291,897	570,449	990,628	1,852,974	
1872	417,628	596,982	1,250,912	2,265,522	
1873	511,235	594,108*	1,492,315	2,597,658	
1874	638,854	629,808	1,575,748*	2,844,410	
1875	707,256	623,296	1,551,835	2,882,387	
1876	768,543	597,155	1,437,612	2,803,310	
1877	770,319	577,364	1,299,724	2,647,407	
	4,474,564	5,236,153	10,885,657	20,596,374	

It will be observed that the total income is still undergoing the process of reduction which began in 1876; the decrease this year being \$155,903, while the corresponding decrease in 1876 was \$79,077. Here again the diminution has fallen mainly on the American Companies, which show the large decrease of \$137,888, as against the decrease of \$114,223 in 1876; while the British Companies show a decrease of \$19,791, which is not so large as their decrease of \$26,141 in 1876, and the Canadian Companies show only the trifling increase of \$1,776, compared with their large increase of \$61,287 in the previous year. For the first time since 1870, the American receipts have this year fallen short of the combined British and Canadian. The total receipts for the nine years have exceeded twenty and a-half millions of dollars.

Taking the mean of the amounts in force at the ends of 1876 and 1877 to represent the amount of risk current for the year, and comparing it with the "premiums received,' and the "claims paid" (exclusive of annuity business) we find the following results:

The average rate of "premiums received" for every \$100 of current risk, is in Canadian Companies \$2.97, in British \$3.01, in America, \$3.24; and for all companies the average is \$3.11.

The average rate of "claims paid" for every \$100 of current risk is in Canadian Companies \$0.82, in British \$2.06, and in American \$0.87; and for all Companies, the average is \$1.13.

The average rate of "claims paid" for every \$100 of "premiums received" is in Canadian Companies \$27.70, in British \$68.33, in American \$26.97; and for all Companies the average is \$36.15.

The condition of the Canadian companies will be found exhibited very fully in the statements under their respective headings, and having gone over these accounts in person, I have much confidence in their substantial correctness. It is gratifying that, with the exceptions of the "Mutual" and the "Toronto," none of them have thought it expedient to use the 5 per cent rate of interest in the calculation of their reserve, although permitted by the Statute to do so for a period of 10 years, but have adopted the more conservative rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The returns of next year will enable the actual rate of interest carned to be exhibited. The following is an abstract of their assets and liabilities, and of the details of their income and expenditure.

CANADIAN COMPANIES.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Companies.	Assets.	Liabilities, including Reserve but not Capital Stock.	Surplus of Assets over Liabilities, excluding Capital.	Capital Stock paid up.	Surplus of Assets over Liabilities and Capital Stock.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Canada Life	2,957,836 62	2,571,229 37	386,607 25	125,000 00	261,607 25	
Citizens (Life Department)	120,037 98	107,767 34	12,270 64	*	*	
Confederation	369,856 94	267,381 67	102,475 27	50,000 00	52,475 27	
Mutual Life	133,063 14	107,366 98	25,696 16	† 50,000 00	***************************************	
Stadacona (Life Department).	69,238 37	3,211 72	66,026 65	*	*	
Sun Mutual	300,297 31	† 194,129 83	106,167 48	62,500 00	43,667 48	
Toronto Life	49,347 18	19,209 46	30,137 72	29,186 82	950 90	

^{*} The Capital in these Companies is also liable for their other departments, so that these columns cannot be filled up. See their Fire Statements.

INCOME.

Companies.	Net Premium Income.	Considera- tion for Annuities,	Interest and Dividends on Stocks, &c.	Sundry.	Total Income.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
Canada	468,559 51	None.	192,665 49	13,379 22	674,604 22		
Citizens' (Life Department)	35,176 85	None.	5,378 83	None.	40,555 68		
Confederation	124,217 33	5,048 00	20,854 54	979 19	151,099 06		
Mutual	39,324 47	None.	3,471 83	None.	42,796 30		
Stadacona (Life Department)	3,581 49	None.	3,688 75	None.	7,270 24		
Sun	*88,292 18	None.	16,755 00	1,990 90	107,037 18		
Toronto	6,120 22	None.	2,340 14	None.	8,460 36		

^{*} This does not include the premiums of its Accident business, amounting to \$9,507 07.

[†] Guarantee Fund.

[‡] Including liability in Accident Department, \$7,560.

EXPENDITURE.

Companies.	Paic for Clain		Annui	ties.	Surren ed Polici		Divide to Polic holde	cy-	Divide to Stoc holde	k-	Gene Expen		Tots Expen ture	di-
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Canada	157,803	56	648	00	24,501	56	27,301	50	18,750	00	97,145	20	326,149	82
Citizens'	8,500	00	None	e.	2,310	06	104	08	None		7,563	79	18,477	93
Confederation	18,876	73	300	00	3,453	40	15,184	45	7,000	00	40,463	04	85,277	62
Mutual	11,032	90	None	э.	2,995	51	None		None		18,997	88	33,026	29
Stadacona	None.		None	.	None		None		None		3,764	95	3,764	95
Sun	*13,800	57	None	· ,	4,186	89	4,602	75	6,500	00	44,294	57	73,384	78
Toronto	2,000	00	None		1,298	00	None		2,199	44	2,070	37	7,567	81

^{*} This does not include the payments on account of its Accident claims, amounting to \$1,998 86.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN COMPANIES.

In the schedule adopted for the British and American Companies, a return of the amount computed or estimated to cover the re-insurance reserve of their risks was asked for. Some of these Companies* have been unable or unwilling to furnish this important information for the past year, but I hope that this deficiency will in future be supplied. It was not thought advisable to extend the requirement of income and expenditure, as far as these Companies were concerned, beyond what had been received from and paid to the policy-holders during the year. The general income would plainly be imperfect without knowing the interest realised on the invested reserve of premiums which it would be almost impossible to give, and an attempt to state the general expenses, where in many cases an indefinite portion is necessarily borne by the home offices, might give rise to misleading comparisons. As however it has been suggested to me by some of these companies that a statement of at least the expenses for commissions, salaries, and incidentals proper to the Canadian business would be useful, I propose in the future schedule to allow the Companies to make a voluntary return of such items.

^{*}The defaulting Companies are—Briton Life, Briton Medical, Life Association of Scotland, Positive, Rehance, Royal, Scottish Amicable, Scottish Provident, Scottish Provincial, Star. New York, Phoenix Mutual.

The following Table gives the amounts received from premiums and the amounts paid to policy-holders by these Companies:

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Companies.	Net Premium Income.	Paid for Claims.	Paid to Annui- tants.	Paid for Surrendered Policies.	Dividends paid to Policy- holders.	Total paid to Policy- holders.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Briton Life	4,314 78 40,867 41 24,507 52 24,173 32 113,190 14	None. 18,542 00 7,300 00 30,660 02 73,662 29	None. None. 285 76 250 23 None.	None. 2,945 04 283 83 807 62 10,054 02	None. None. 627 00 721 00 None.	None. 21,487 04 8,496 59 32,438 87 83,716 31
Liverpool and London and Globe	9,409 21 40,871 27	5,720 07 13,183 66	250 00 None.	111 70 1,955 77	None. None.	6,081 77 15,139 43
PositiveQueen	28,890 07 805 31 11,306 66	15,225 31 None. 2,742 83	None. None. None.	1,319 80 179 71 1,482 37	None. None.	17,535 83 179 71 4,225 20
Reliance	26,647 40 29,394 97 22,155 01	6,520 68 20,612 94 35,332 00	None. None. None.	2,259 69 785 95 155 73	None. None. None.	8,780 37 21,398 89 35,487 73
Scottish Provident Scottish Provincial Standard	6,937 38 40,229 02 135,472 48	None. 45,123 06 117,208 43	None. None. None.	867 74 7,297 90 5,155 82	None. 4,302 20 6,154 34	867 74 56,723 16 128,518 59
Star Ætna	18,194 08 279,701 79	2,651 11 50,683 09	None. None. None.	379 29 345 63	None. 40,749 36	3,030 40 91,778 11
Atlantic Mutual Connecticut Equitable	15,589 36 166,326 32 191,722 31	4,500 00 32,200 00 44,500 00	None.	253 00 None. 2,561 69	377 35 51,352 37 14,940 70	5,130 35 83,552 37 62,002 39
Globe Mutual	34,083 85 44,151 43 26,019 96	1,864 00 11,500 00 9,808 00	None. None. 400 00	None. 2,396 56	None. None.	2,202 65 11,500 00 12,204 56
New York North Western Phœnix Mutual	176,905 23 43,396 81 123,637 81	83,045 00 19,662 00 43,633 00	None. None. None.	531 34 972 09 None.	14,266 37 6,342 69 22,519 46	98,243 71 26,976 78 66,152 46
TravelersUnion Mutual	97.061 19 98,993 04	8,612 43 40,485 04 None.	None. None. None.	670 00 *31,425 65 280 90	None. 9,981 55 131 40	9,282 43 81,892 24 412 30
Ourted States	2,136 11	Hone.	Hone.	280 90	131 40	412 30

^{*}This amount, doubtless, includes surrender-values of policies exchanged for paid-up policies, and is improperly returned in this column and also in premium-income.

The Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company of Albany, N.Y.

This Company, which was licensed to do business in Canada, failed, on examination, to satisfy the Superintendent of the New York Insurance Department, and its concerns were placed in the hands of Edward Newcomb, Esq., of Albany, as Receiver, in August, 1877. It has since been the subject of a complicated series of legal actions in the United States Courts, which are not yet terminated; the last motion at this date, and not yet decided, being to reinstate the Company on the ground of solvency. On 16th Feb., 1878, the Company was decreed insolvent in Canada by the Court of Chancery of Ontario, and Thomas W. Taylor, Esq., Master in Chancery, was appointed Assigned.

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The Receiver's report would indicate that the policy-holders will ultimately suffer little if any loss. According to the statement which he has kindly furnished me for this Report (see p. 129), the number of Canadian policy-holders is 699, and the liabilities to them \$118,051.91, including \$9,716 for accrued claims. Its deposit with the Receiver-General is at present about \$85,000.

Legislation and Legal Decisions.

The only public Act respecting Insurance which has been passed since the last Report, is the one introduced by the Hon. Edward Blake, relative to the winding up of insolvent Fire and Marine Insurance Companies, and passed in the last Session of Parliament, 1878. It will be found in full on p. 255.

The case of the Attorney-General for Quebec vs. the Queen Insurance Company, which involved the right of the Legislature of Quebec to require licenses from Companies already licensed by the Dominion, and to impose taxes on them in the form of payment for such licenses, was decided in favor of the Company in the Court of first instance (See Report 1876, p. 355), but was appealed to the higher Court in the Province of Quebec, which dismissed the appeal. It was thence finally appealed to the Privy Council, who also dismissed the appeal, without calling on counsel for the Respondents to reply. The terms of this judgment have not yet reached us, but are looked for with great interest, as it will probably throw light on the general question of the rights of the Provincial Legislatures to deal with Insurance, and also on the right at present assumed by municipalities to tax the Companies.

An important case, also involving the powers of the Provincial Legislatures relative to Insurance, was decided in the Court of Queen's Bench, Ontario. The following is the official Report. (Queen's Bench Reports, vol. xlii, p. 141.)

"ULRICH vs. THE NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY—Held, that the 39 Vic. chap. 24, was binding on an Insurance Company incorporated by the Dominion Parliament as regards an insurance effected by them in Ontario, and was not beyond the powers of the Provincial Legislature. When such a policy contained conditions differing altogether from those prescribed by that Act: Held per Harrison, C. J., That it must be treated either as containing no conditions or the statutory conditions only. Per Wilson, J., That the statutory conditions not being printed on the policy, as directed by the Act. could not be deemed part of it, as against the insured."

The Statute of Ontario (39 Vic. chap. 24, O.) above alluded to is entitled: "An Act to secure uniform conditions in policies of fire insurance," and is thus described by Chief Justice Harrison.

"It declares that the conditions set forth in the schedule to the Act shall 'as against the insurers be deemed to be a part of every policy of fire insurance hereafter entered into or renewed, or otherwise in force in Ontario with respect to any property therein.' It also declares that 'they shall be printed on every such policy, with the heading—Statutory conditions.' It provides that if a company or an insurer desire 'to vary the said conditions, or to omit any of them, or to add new conditions, 'there shall be added in conspicuous type, and in ink of a different color' words to the following effect: 'Variations in conditions. This policy is issued on the above statutory conditions, with the following variations and additions:—
"These variations (or as the case may be) are by virtue of the Ontario Statute in that behalf in force so far as, by the court or judge before whom the question is tried relating thereto, they shall be held to be just and reasonable to be exacted by the company."

The company in question, having in common with all the great companies declined to issue policies in the form and manner above described, the effect of this judgment is to leave the contract unconditioned or subject to the statutory conditions only (according to Chief Justice Harrison) or to leave it absolutely unconditioned as against the insured (according to Justice Wilson.)

It appears from the charter incorporating the Company, granted by the Parliament of Canada, that they were empowered "to make and effect contracts of insurance —— upon such conditions as may be bargained and agreed upon, or set forth, by and between the Company and the insured"; but the Statute of Ontario, according to the above judgment, is decided to render "such conditions" null and void unless they are such as are deemed by the Legislature of Ontario to be 'just and reasonable,' or are set forth in a manner prescribed by this Legislature.

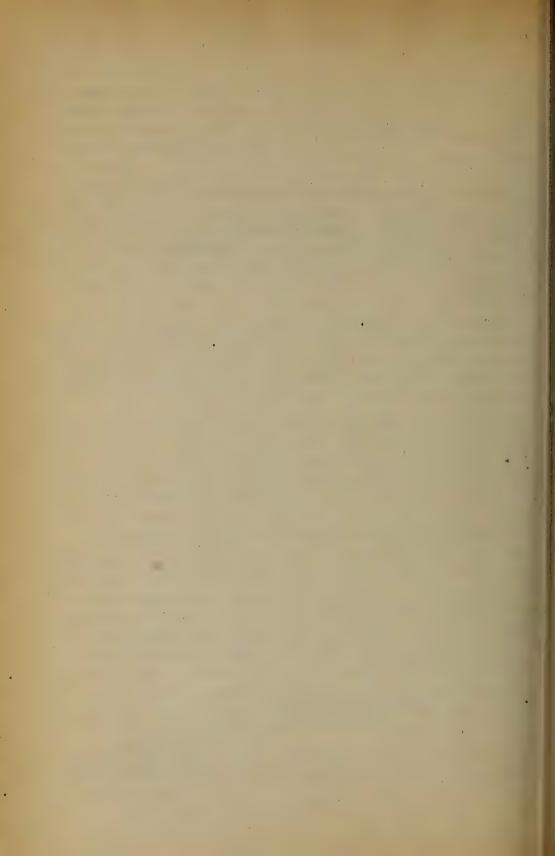
The ease I am informed will be appealed, and the result will be of considerable importance; because if each of our seven Provinces has the power to prescribe what forms of policies the Companies shall adopt within its limits, the practical effect may be feared of all the great Companies refusing to submit to such inconvenience and uncertainty, and leaving the business of each Province to be conducted by its own Companies; and it is needless, with the experience of the St. John fire fresh upon us, to enlarge upon the consequences.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. B. CHERRIMAN,

Superintendent of Insurance.



ABSTRACT

OF STATEMENTS MADE BY COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS
OF FIRE OR INLAND MARINE INSURANCE IN CANADA,
FOR THE YEAR 1877, IN ACCORDANCE
WITH THE INSURANCE ACTS
OF 1875 AND 1877.

GENERAL TABLES.

ASSETS OF ALL COMPANIES, FIRE AND MARINE.

LIABILITIES OF ALL COMPANIES, FIRE AND MARINE.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF ALL COMPANIES, FIRE AND MARINE.

PER CENTAGE LOSSES TO PREMIUMS, &c., &c.

ABSTRACT FOR THE YEAR 1877.

FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA.—CANADIAN COMPANIAS.

					-						
Glaims.	Resisted.	69	1,642 1,700 14,301	7,500 13,600 1,875	None. 3,100	None. 1,700	None.	97,309	51,916		2,500 4,000 1,500 5,000 8,335 None.
Unsettled Claims	Not Resisted.	69	14,031 12,219 57,143	22,568 21,309 13,600	24,383 7,488	9,350	18,477	505,058	203,718		15,704 None. 7,367 17,008 1,163 6,030
Net Amount	Paid for Losses.	6	68,358 115,015 83,291	134,715 309,010 59,998	167,447	37,747 37,747 560,179	250,067	2,186,162	1,599,048		420,405 442,575 660,979 464,572 526,275 25,118
Net Amount of Losses	incurred during the Year.	₩	70,684 120,100 111,734	158,446 314,395 66,314	177,943	35,700 520,310 447,938	256,135	2,535,423	1,747,443		431,093 444,050 653,713 458,759 529,992 27,680
Net Amount at	Risk at Date.	₩	38,045,062 15,749,345 34,574,885	8,989,822 11,727,269 20,543,856	7,434,111 18,494,686 4,786,000	19,092,654	24,523,523	217,745,048	231,834,162	PANIES.	13,900,030 5,233,249 12,407,944 11,158,055 16,986,443 7,260,186
Gross Amount of	said Policies.	69	13,250,907 19,432,632 No return.	12,518,401 14,928,657 11,422,960	9,803,161	8,477,30 5 8,477,30 5 21,800,549	24,790,441	158,009,177	198,509,113	BRITISH COMPANIES	18,776,704 6,285,054 15,022,008 12,821,989 16,800,252 9,055,378
No. of New Policies,	including Renewals.		13,749 No return. No return.	No return. 6,801 11,872	No return. 11,365	No return. 9.051	No return.				No return. 1,948 6,483 6,632 6,949 2,357
Net Cash received	for Premiums.	69	96,136 174,892 97,468	133,625 136,653 95,117	93,812	12,495 80,042 196,014	276,395	1,622,955	1,881,641		174,249 54,433 153,012 142,109 129,083 74,425
			Agricultural Mutual	Canada Fire Citizens' Isolated Risk	National Fire Ottawa Agricultural	Ouebec	13 Western	Totals for 1877	Totals for 1876		Comercial Union Guardian Imperial Lancashire Liverpool and London and Globe

xxviii

5,000 1,000 None. 4,933 None. 2,000 None.	34,268	28,837		None. 2,550 None.	2,550	6,200		97,309 34,268 2,550	134,127	86,953	
6,350 1,040 1,040 6,176 2,815 2,815	85,834	87,188		3,737 4,668 None.	8,405	38,457		505,058 85,834 8,40 5	599,297	329,363	
1,052,876 505,411 72,313 856,9313 856,3174 661,774 14,247	5,718,305	1,168,858		342,208 167,200 77,044	586,452	99,389		2,186,163 5,718,305 586,452	8,490,919	2,867,295	·
1,055,602 506,986 65,543 853,843 661,377 26,105	5,73:1,305	1,177,129		324,874 161,344 71,091	557,309	139,345		2, 535, 423 5, 730, 305 557, 309	8,823,037	3,063,917	
26,240,649 7,237,774 15,459,118 15,176,310 39,370,118 8,046,789 5,827,653	184,304,318	153,885,268	MPANIES.	9,497,920 7,820,750 974,645	18,293,315	18,888,750	ATION.	217,745,048 184,304,318 18,293,315	420,342,681	404,608,180	t c
*31,817,175 *31,817,175 16,038,190 18,841,839 38,085,591 8,917,658 6,006,365	206,713,932	178,725,453	AMERICAN COMPANIES	11,608,718 7,494, 524 1,910,21 5	21,013,457	23,914,181	RECAPITULATION	158,009,177 206,713,932 21,013,457	385,736,566	401,148,747	*Imperfect
11,692 4,031 4,031 4,69 8,673 15,972 4,622 4,622 3,264			A	No return. 4,750 No return.			R.]				
288.943 68,799 157,844 198,087 360,915 76,932 48,389	1,927,220	1,597,410		118,640 83,332 11,858	213,830	228,955		1,622,955 1,927,220 213,830	3,761,005	3,708,006	
North British and Mercantile Northern Pheenix of London Queen Royal Scottish Commercial.	Totals for 1877	Totals for 1876		Ætna	Totals for 1877	Totals for 1876		13 Canadian Companies	Grand Totals for 1877	Grand Totals for 1876	
						xxi	Χ .				

SUMMARY of Premiums received for Fire Insurance in Canada, by all Companies, for the years 1869-1877.

	Premiums Received,	Total.	6	657,624 1,429,441 454,896	510,909 486,538	1,434,350 (699,360	1,162,077 490,488 2,097,142	9,990,154	05 A COT	315,942	1,936,573	2,228,502	1,175,075	2,880,916	377,573	13,894,958	
		1877.	65	96,136 174,892 97,468	133,620 136,653 95,117	86,174 72,495 80,042	196,014 84,132 276,395	1,622,955	174 940	54,433	142,109	74,425	157,844	360,915	48,389	1,927,220	M . M . M
		1876.	€	80,448 146,532 115,897	244,363 92,656	64,882 179,236 82,203	260,678 201,429 232,431	1,881,641	199 205	42,717	101,116	45,893	151,223	323,450	45,303	1,597,410	
		1875.	₩	60,333 184,799 131,639	129,893 80,091	7,947 217,213 86,424	312,951 183,009 252,355	1,646,654	107 059	50,905	71,455	292,563	162,030	361,514	46,250	1,683,715	
		1874.	69	74,3.7 194,077 109,892	83,250	244,331 79,453	392, 434 21, 918 254, 049	1,453,781	04 066	51,225	43,097	322,516	188,503	405,501	60,011	1,809,473	
		1873.	69	73,614 191,035	55,623	190,857 75,169	256,598	842,896	90 789	54,387	66,733 258,632	309,234	158,403	371,045	59,050	1,773,265	
		. 1872.	€9	62,807 174,047	59,121	161,158 77,508	262,206	796,847	67 399	32,947	43,967	235,290	108,215	315,848	55,192	1,499,620	
		1871.	€	78,072 135,852.	20,680	171,514 73,602	227,698	707,418	80.162	17,392	33,561 263,696	63,330 203,724	80,133	262,509	36,133	1,299,846	
		1870.	₩	71,135		97,633 72,725	180,730	536,600	148 98	8,780	34,615 273,303	56,496 168,500	82,513	238, 151	22,367	1,185,398	
		1869.	69	60,702		99,913 72,234	154,680	501,362	008 18	3,156 64,522	40,487	55,931 141,822	86,081 86,081	241,683	4,878	1,119,011	4
			Canadian Companies.	Agricultural Mutual	Canada fire Citizens Isolated Risk	Autonal Fire Ottawa Agricultural X Provincial A Quebec	Royal Ganadian Stadacona Western	Reitich Commanies		Gundian Guardian Imperial	Lancashire Liverpool and London and Globe	London Assurance North British and Mercantile.	Phoenix of London	Koyal	Scottish Imperial		

1,307,659 212,046 31,431 726,536 47,454 2,325,126	9,990,154 13,894,958 2,325,126 26,210,238
83,332 11,858 213,830	1,622,955 1,927,220 213,830 3,764,005
130,658 78,207 20,090	1,881,611 1,597,410 228,955 3,708,006
162,835 96,054 15,506 264,395	1,646,654 1,683,715 264,395 3,594,764
183,919 64,641 103,685 30,302 352,255 259,049	1,453,781 1,809,473 259,049 3,522,303
183,9.39 64,641 103,685 352,255	942,896 1,773,265 352,255 2,968,416
177,943 73,613, 80,687	RECAPITULATION 1,299,846 1,299,846 1,399,629 1,391,716 2,528,710 2,9
153,751 68,361 31,431 60,969	707,418 1,299,846 314,452 2,331,716
114,121 153,751 68,361 31,431 75,229 60,909 194,781 314,452	R. 1 536,600 11,185,398 194,781 1,916,779
107,635 57,531 No return 165,166	50362 1,113,011 165,66 1,785,539
American Companies. Aktna Akrenitural of Watertown Antes Harford Home Phenix of Brooklyn.	Canadian, Companies British Companies American Companies Grand Totals

XXXI

SUMMARY of Losses paid for Fire Insurance in Canada by all Companies, for the Years 1869-1877.

	Total.	\$5.00 1	
	1877.	\$ 68,358 115,015 83,291 183,291 183,291 167,447 159,998 167,447 1747 1747 175,743 1774 1760,179 1760,979 1760,979 1774 1774 1775 1774 1775 1774 1774 1775 1774 1774	-
	1876.	64,166 106,989 102,056 108,088 168,088 168,088 163,020	1
	1875.	65, 423 125, 435 63, 437 63, 437 64, 645 61, 658 322, 405 61, 658 322, 405 61, 658 322, 405 65, 287 11, 082, 206 193, 477 105, 942 105, 942 105, 943 105, 94	I
Losses Paid.	1874.	45,047 92,346 41,317 37,210 37,210 117,386 27,840 157,672 143,652 662,470 68,886 45,088 164,156 56,724 157,391 35,269 81,156 164,156 56,724 157,391 35,269 81,157 39,467 39,467 31,465 68,886 68,886 164,156 56,724 164,156 56,724 167,391 173,391 173,391 175	1
Losse	1873.	47, 273 117, 970 20, 249 20, 249 20, 249 487, 649 46, 802 46, 802 46, 802 12, 869 46, 802 13, 869 11, 285 71, 289 71,	T
	1872.	\$ 89,828 89,828 10,074 119,791 60,630 179,981 179,981 179,981 119,605 53,670 53,670 53,670 60,948 86,919 119,605 60,948 86,919 119,605 60,948 86,919 119,605 61,447 84,493 119,605 61,948 86,919 119,605 61,948 86,919 119,605 61,948 86,919	1
	1871.	\$ 83,669 83,669 100,344 100,344 117,562 155,564 85,262 3923 67,986 25,055 25,055 25,055 31,226 89,372 181,486 181,486	
	1870.	\$ 64,078 61,636 61,636 61,636 62,006 162,076 107,618 45,035 11,589 28,212 28,212 28,140 28,212 28,140 28,213 21,113,21 1128,845 56,251 272,622 17,131 11,034,362	-
	1869.	\$ 43,317 49,538 49,538 81,431 28,990 276,116 276,116 276,274 47,829 6,609 23,819 31,800 124,328 None	-
		Agricultural, Mutual. British America. Canada Agricultural. Canada Agricultural. Canada Risk. National Risk. National Risk. Provincial. Royal Canadian. Stadacona. Westera. Commercial Union. Guardian. Imperial. Lancashire. Liverpool and London and Globe. Liverpool Assurance. North British and Mercantile. Northern. Phœnix of London. Royal. Scottish Imperial. Scottish Imperial.	

American Companies.										
Agricultural of Watertown Andes. Bartford Home Phenix of Brooklyn	82,299 29,198 60,691	111,235 100 35,726	111,235 116,943 142,928 100 13,168 36,616 5,668 85,726 76,681 86,795	111,235 116,943 142,928 182,268 103,864 100 13,168 36,616 28,204 15,668 35,726 76,681 86,795 15,647 39,719	182,268 28,204 16,647	103,864	113,761 65,394 2,558	62,622 21,048 15,719	342,208 167,200 77,044	1,258,228 75,083 5,668 538,408 60,691 95,321
	172,188	147,961	212,460	263,339	227,219	143,583	181,713	99,389	586,452	2,033,404
			RECAPIT	RECAPITULATION						
Canadian Companies	?76,116 579,416 172,188	453,414 1,024,362 147,061	414,339 922,400 212,460	510,469 1,136,167 263,339	487,649 967,316 227,219	662,470 1,120,106 143,583	1,082,206 1,299,612 181,713	1,599,048 1,168,858 99,389	2,186,162 5,718,305 586,452	7,671,873 13,936,542 2,033,404
Grand Totals	1,027,720	1,624,837	1,549,199	1,909,975	1,682,184	1,926,159	2,563,531	2,867,295	8,490,919	23,641,819
									-	

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SUMMARY of Fire Insurance in Canada, for the Years 1869 to 1877, inclusive.

Year.	Net Cash Premiums Received.	Amount of Policies taken during each year.	Amount of Risk at date of Statements.	Losses Paid.
Canadian Companies.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1869	501,362	41,090,604	59,340,916	276,116
1870	536,600	54,637,315	59,523,641*	453,414
1871	707,418	68,921,494	68,465,914*	414,339
1872 1873	796,847 842,896	76,499,542 71,775,952	72,203,781* 91,032,187*	510,469 487.649
1874	1,453,781	126,588,965	126,705,337*	662, 470
1875	1,646,654	168,896,111	190,284,543	1,082,206
1876	1,881,641	198,509,113	281,834,162	1,599,048
1877	1,622,955	158,009,177	217,745,048	2,186,162
	9,990,154	964,928,273		7,671,873
British Companies.				
1869	1,119,011	120,747,515	115,222,003	579,416
1870	1,185,398	131,570,928	120,903,017	1,024,362
1871 1872	1,299,846 1,499,620	148,147,966 174,361,395	132,731,241 145,700,486	922,400 1,136,167
1873	1,773,265	172,531,126	147,602,019	967,316
1874	1,809,473	177,346,240	155,088,455	1,120,106
1875	1,683,715	166,953,268	154,835,931	1,299,612
1876	1,597,410	178,725,453	153,885,268	1,168,858
/	1,927,220	206,713,932	184,304,318	5,718,305
	13,894,958	1,477,097,823		13,936,542
American Companies.				
1869	165,166*	9,702,356*	13,796,890*	172,188
1870	194,781	12,893,827*	11,167,928*	147,061
1871 1872	314,45 2 332,243	27,367,712* 26,526,334*	27,256,629* 33,818,670	212,460 2 3,339
1873	352,255	26,788,850	40,120,629	227,219
1874	259,049	25,243,769	25,054,427	143,583
1875	264,395	17,357,605	19,300,555	181,713
1876	228,955	23,914,181	18,888,750	99,389
1877	213,830	21,013,457	18,293,315	586,452
	2,325,126	190,808,091	••••	2,033,404
Totals for	ALL THE YEARS	FROM 1869 то 187	77, INCLUSIVE.	
Canalian Companies	9,990,154	964,928,273		7,671,873
British do	13,894,958	1,477,097,823		13,936,542
American do	2,325,126	190,808,091		2,033,404
			1	

^{*}The returns marked thus are imperfect.

INLAND Marine Insurance Business in Canadu, for 1877.

	Unsettled Claims. Net Amount	Not Resisted. Resisted. Year.	69	None. None. None. 972	787 None. 17,858 5,288 None. 21,409 1,575 None. 16,724	None. None.	None. None. None.	None. None. None.	None. None. None.
104 101 10	Net Amount			9,106 15,782 None. 14,607	17,071 21,429 16,714				
To to the second of the second	Net	Amountat Risk at date.	€	30,000 96,890 11,000	None. 106,317 98,499	None. 106,317 98,499	None. 106,317 98,439	None. 106,317 98,439 121,874	None. 106,317 98,439 121,874 10N.
	Gross	Amount of said Policies	€	5,240,764 3,509,426 201,879 1,672,692	82,600 2,642,439 1,458,744	2,642,439 1,458,744 14,808,544		EG 7	82,600 2,642,439 1,458,744 14,808,544 2,772,144 ECAPITULAT 14,808,544 2,772,144
	Number of	New Policies.	69	3,192 No return. 71 864	No return. 1,201 No return.	No return. 1,201 No return.	No return. 1,201 No return.	No return.	No return. No return. No return. RF
	Net Cash	received for Premiums.	€	31,202 31,470 None. 22,427	768 29,113 32,140	768 29,113 32,140 147,120	29,113 39,140 147,120	29,113 32,140 147,120 23,2:6	29,113 32,140 147,120 23,2.6 23,2.6 23,2.6 23,2.6
			CANADIAN COMPANIES.	Anchor Marine British America Canada Fire and Marine Merchants' Marine	Provincial Royal Canadian Western	Frovincial Royal Canadian Western American Companies.	Royal Canadian. Western. AMERICAN COMPANIES.	Royal Canadian. Western. AMERICAN COMPANIES.	Provincial Royal Canadian Western American Companies Canadian Companies Canadian Companies

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ABSTRACT Of Fire and Marine Insurance done by Canadian Companies which do business outside of the Dominion, and of Inland
Marine and Ocean business done by Companies combining these branches, for 1877.

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	ASSURANCE COMPANY, TORONTO
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	Romorka			In all countries.	31st Dec., 1877.		In Canada.	31st Dec., 1877.		In all countries 31st Dec., 1877.		In Canada	31st Dec., 1877.
	Net Amount of Losses Incur-	red during the Year.	69	$\left. \begin{array}{c} 355,012 \\ 28,211 \\ 41,037 \end{array} \right\}$	424,260		158,446 None. 2,700	161,146		193,547 {		198,907	236,140
	l Claims.	Resisted.	69	10,333 1,120 None.	11,453		None. None.	7,500		None.	NTO.	42,855 None. 6,056	48,911
THE THE THE TOPON THE COURT AND I CHOOSE	Unsettled Claims.	Not Resisted.	€	55,110 5,641 10,000	70,751	AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY	22,568 None. 2,700	25,268	IONTREAL.	24,956	NADA, TORO	99,455 787 13,319	113,561
THOS COME	Net Losses	Paid.	₩.	329,250 27,571 47,979	404,800	NE INSURANC	134,715 None. None.	134,715	NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, MONTREAL	182,478	PANY OF CA	61,522 17,071 None.	78,593
THE TOTAL WATER	Net Amount at	Kisk at Date.	₩.	49,310,455 236,094 227,020	49,773,569		8,989,822 11,000 8,000	9,008,822	INSURANCE	8,402,155	URANCE COM	4,786,000 None. None.	4,786,000
	Gross Amount of Policies.	New and Re- newed.	€	63,353,051 6,995,451 2,407,150	72,755,652	CANADA FIRE	12,518,401 201,879 635,082	13,355,362	NATIONAL	11,291,342	PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA, TORONTO	4,000,000 82,600 1,569,543	5,652,143
	Net Cash received for	Premiums.	69	584,652 46,81 5 45,878	677,345		133,625 None. 2,489	136,114		108,758	PRO	72,495 768 21,336	94,599
	Nature of Business.			Fire Insurance		XXXV	Fire Insurance Inland Marine Marine,		7	Fire		Fire Insurance	

ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE COMPANY OF MONTREAL.

Fire Insurance Inland Marine	•		-	-		-		
Maille, Ocean	695,785 76,566 66,203	73,864,743 6,950,559 5,082,389	60,255,114 163,967 370,527	1,061,665 43,370 40,837	59,031 8,540 13,273	8,250 None. None.	987,078 31,880 41,844	In all countries.
	838,554	85,897,691	60,789,608	1,145,872	80,814	8,250	1,060,862	31st Dec., 18"7.
		WESTERN	WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,	COMPANY, T	TORONTO.			
Fire Insurance	701, 258 64, 222 33, 828	70,050,175 7,972,696 2,555,982	59,373,340 204,249 None.	480,884 58,876 8,956	33,521 4,873 12,700	None. None. None.	$491,992 \\ 62,185 \\ 21,656$	In all countries.
	799,308	80,578,853	59,577,589	548,716	51,094		575,833	31st Dec., 1877.
		ANCHOR M	ANCHOR MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, TORONTO.	ANCE COMPA	NY, TORON'	TO.		
Inland Marine	31,202	5,240,761	30,000	9,105	2,000 None.	None. None.	11,043 $17,826$	In all countries.
	45,344	6,721,610	59,500	27,813	2,000		28,869	31st Dec., 1877.
	ME	RCHANTS' M.	MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,	ANCE COMPA	NY, MONTREAL.	BAL.		
Inland Marine	22,427 114,501	1,672,692 5,535,921	12,000 618,191	14,608	9,491 15,752	971	23,817 $107,933$	In all countries.
	136,928	7,208,613	630,191	135,077	25,243	1,898	131,750	31st Dec., 1877.
-		PHENIX INSU	PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY	ANY OF BRO	OF BROOKLYN, U.S.			
Fire Insurance	11,858 23,216 23,917	1,910,215 2,772,144 3,626,799	974,645 121,874 None.	77,044 6,868 2:,517	None. 3,226 10,600	None. None None.	71, 91 8,875 31,517	In Canada.
	58,991	8,309,158	1,096,519	105,429	13,226		111,483	31st Dec., 1877.

TABLE I.—Showing the Total Assets, and their nature, of Canadian CANADIAN COM

Companies.	Commenced Business.	Real Estate.	Loans on Real Estate.	Stocks, Bonds and Debentures.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Agricultural Mutual	1859	None.	3,605 26	25,000 00
Anchor Marine	31st March1874	None.	10,000 00	5 ,640 00
British America	1833	110,142 46	33,732 50	755,421 00
(a) Canada Agricultural	1st May1874	None.	None.	47,162 00
Canada Fire and Marine	1st September.1875	None.	16,205 00	46,671 70
·Citizens'	1st January1865	None.	40,000 00	85,138 00
Isolated Risk	July1871	None.	None.	106,841 20
Merchants' Marine	lst April1876	None.	None.	30,450 00
National	12th January1876	None.	1,000 00	71,440 00
Ottawa Agricultural	14th August1875	None.	None.	None.
(a) Provincial	10th June 1850	11,000 00	6,866 79	65,100 00
Quebec.	1818	40,000 00	None.	290,220 00
Royal Canadian	13th August1873	None.	45,500 00	672,263 33
(b) Stadacona	28th October1874	None.	None.	189,345 08
Western	August1851	22,750 51	47,218 73	851,475 34

^{*} This amount includes Stock Instalments due and

[†] Including Premium Notes, \$155,470.77.

[†] This amount

⁽a) Insolvent and in liquidation.

⁽b) Ceased

Companies doing business of Fire or Inland Marine Insurance. PANIES.—ASSETS.—1877.

Loans on Collaterals.	Agents' Balances and Bills Receivable.	Cash on hand and in banks, or deposited with Government	Interest due and accrued.	Other Assets.	Total Assets.	Nature of Business.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
None.	204,984 12†	41,414 01	252 36	607 83	275,863 58	Fire.
None.	7,530 41	16,438 89	537 50	3,854 14	92,000 94	Inland and Ocean
None.	61,094 80	82,585 70	6,938 20	13,429 18	1,063,343 84	Fire, Inland and Ocean.
None.	48,798 77	366 20	None.	5,049 61	101,376 58	Fire.
None.	24,565 57	39,290 11	2,921 70	9,347 97	139,002 05	Fire, Inland and
None.	7,340 64	9,179 18	None.	32,326 60‡	173,984 42	Fire, Accident and
None.	40,128 43	991 15	2,951 40	1,581 55	152,493 73	Fire.
1,200 00	64,773 64	37,389 16	900 00	12,597 84	147,310 64	Inland and Occan.
None.	7,595 63	545 85	995 00	48,482 83	130,059 31	Fire.
None.	37,408 58	51,528 33	None.	1,497 21	90,434 12	Fire.
6,028 57	51,488 68	25,900 99	None.	32,225 54	198,610 57	Fire, Inland and
None.	None.	30,524 12	2,338 62	886 90	363,969 64	Fire.
2,579 63	127,572 75	32,186 03	3,203 04	64,690 34	947,995 12	Fire, Inland and
None.	8,196 08	6,419 65	3,996 96	226,966 57*	434,924 34	Fire and Life.
None.	121,982 44	84,244 19	5,766 19	4,021 52	1,137,458 92	Fire, Inland and Ocean.

coming due, say \$283,977, estimated at \$219,587.

includes Stock Instalments in course of collection, \$24,057.50.

doing new business after St. John fire in June, 1877

TABLE II.—Showing the Assets in Canada of British and American Companies
BRITISH COMPANIES

							OOMIAN	
Companies.	Comm Busin in Can	ness	Real Esta	ite.	Loans on Real Esta	ite.	Stocks, Bo and Debenture	
			\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Commercial Union	Sept. 11	, 1863.	None.		None.		150,956	00
Guardian	May 1	, 1869	None.		None.		100,343	68
Imperial		1864	None.		None.		100,069	00
Lancashire	July,	1864	None.		52,000	00	200,000	00
Liverpool and London and Globe	June 4	, 1851	60,000	00	684,572	51	166,225	00.
London Assurance	March 1	, 1862	None.		None.		150,000	00
North British and Mercantile	******	1862	73,240	00	87,000	00	435,506	39-
Northern		1868	None.		None.		101,086	33
Phœnix, of London		1804	None.		None.		100,297	00
Queen	July 5	, 1859	100	00	1,960	00	151,100	00
Royal	About	1848	40,000	00	None.		320,848	67
Scottish Commercial	Jnne 1	, 1874	None		None.		109,310	70
Scottish Imperial		1869	None.	1	None.		97,902	39
							AMERIC	AN
Ætna Fire		1821	None.		None.		101,359	69-
Hartford		1836	None.		None.		122,447	97
Phenix, of Brooklyn	May 1	1, 1874	None.		None.		106,875	00
	1							

doing the business of Fire and Inland Marine Insurance in Canada.

-ASSETS IN CANADA, 1877.

Loans on Collaterals.	Agents' Balances and Bills Receivable.	Cash on hand and in Banks.	Interest due and accrued.	Other Assets.	Total Assets in Canada.	Nature of Eusiness.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$, cts.	
None.	9,301 62	11,117 74	None.	1,000 00	172,375 36	Fire and Life.
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	100,343 68	Fire.
None.	None.	19,019 68	None.	None.	119,088 68	Fire.
None.	4,891 51	5,533 23	5,865 52	None.	268,290 26	Fire.
543 00	5,454 26	37,891 93	17,258 67	2,200 00	974,145 37	Fire and Life.
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	150,000 00	Fire.
None.	17,252 54	115,895 23	8,029 13	2,500 00	739,423 29	Fire and Life.
None.	4,672 89	1,802 60	1,636 66	5,819 84	115,018 32	Fire.
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	100,297 00	Fire.
1,151 80	14,137 60	3,528 55	1,567 44	2,100 00	175,645 39	Fire and Life.
None.	21,687 14	7,585 94	None.	1,000 00	391,121 75	Fire and Life.
None.	2,748 30	25,494 44	None.	None.	137,553 44	Fire.
None.	3,558 74	11,044 81	None.	1,666 67	114,172 61	Fire.

COMPANIES.

None.	8,988 49 1,730 66	2,214 89 None.	None.	None.	112,563 07 124,178 63	Fire and Inland Marine. Fire.
None.	10,667 64	25,000 00	1,212 33	None.	143,754 97	Fire, Inland and Ocean.

| Including Life Liability, \$3,211.72.

*Including Accident Department, \$1,592.70; and Guarantee Department, \$62,264.01.

TABLE III .- Showing the Total Liabilities of Canadian Companies doing business of Fire or Inland Marine Insurance. CANADIAN COMPANIES. -LIABILITIES, 1877.

						The second state of the se	The state of the s	
Companies.	Unsettled Losses (F., I. and O.).	Reserve of unearned Premiums (F. I. and O.) and Liability under other branches.	Sundry.	Total Liability, not including Capital Stock.	eExcess of Assets over Liabilities, excluding Capital. dThe Reverse.	Capital Stock Paid up.	Surplus (if any) of Assets over Liabilities and Capital Stock.	Nature of Business.
	e cts.	& cts.	e cts.	e cts.	€ cts.	ets.		
Agricultural Mutual	15,672 81	194,113 50	25,000 00	234,786 31	e41,077 27	None.	41,077 27	Fire.
Anchor Marine	2,000 00	4,078 12	2,749 72	8,827 84	683,173 10	48,958 05	34,215 05	34,215 05 Inland and Ocean.
British America	82,203 55	326,416 45	29,154 39	437,774 39	e625,569 45	498,090 00	127,479 45	Fire, Inland and Ocean.
Canada Agricultural	71,443 59	143,628 67	43,215 08	258,287 34	d156,910 76	223,245 00	***************************************	Fire.
E.Canada Fire and Marine.	32,768 22	69,137 31	41,260 01	143,165 54	d,4,163 49	100,200 00		Fire, Inland and Ocean.
Citizens'	34,809 33	*126,719 08	29,246 55	190,774 96	d16,790 54	237,600 00	•	Fire, Guarantee and Acci-
Isolated Risk.	15,474 88	127,402 00	63 00	142,929 88	69,563 85	00 000'09		Fire,
Merchants' Marine	27,141 61	24,267 13	1,549 47	52,958 21	e94,352 43	100,000 00		Inland and Ocean.
National	24,955 57	52,941 81	27,766 69	105,664 07	e24,395 34	197,123 93		Fire.
Ottawa Agricultural	10,587 63	100,614 94	None.	111,202 57	d20,768 45	65,732 75		Fire.
Provincial	162,471 47	15,000 00	43,175 32	220,646 79	d22,036 22	122,423 46		Fire, Inland and Ocean.
Quebec	3,350 40	38,898 47	701 50	42,950 37	e321,019 27	319,828 50	1,190 77	Fire.
Royal Canadian	89,094 07	410,135 25	7,232 18	506,461 50	6441,533 62	300,000 00	141,533 62	Fire, Inland and Ocean.
Stadacona	210,455 85	†23,539 63	79,332 20	313,327 67	e121,596 67	723,885 17		Fire and Life.
Western	51,094 28	376,473 53	30,520 30	458,088 11	e679,370 81	400,000 00	279,370 81	Fire, Inland and Ocean.

TABLE IV.—Showing the Liabilities in Canada of British and American Companies doing business of Fire or Inland Marine Insurance in Canada for the Year 1877.

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Companies.	Unsettled Losses ((Pire, Inland and Ocean.)	Reserve of Unearned Premiums (F.I. and O.) and Liability Life Branch.	Sundry.	Total Liabilities in Canada.	eExcess of Assets over Liabilities. dThe reverse.	Nature of Business.
	e cts.	\$ cts.	ets.	ets.	& cts.	
Commercial Union		a204,578 47 25,967 40	None.	222,782 41 29,967 40		Fire and Life. Fire.
Imperial Lancasbire	8,8 67 29	74,916 70 71,875 58	None. 2,000 00	83,783 99 95,883 58	e35,304 69 e172,406 68	Fire.
K Liverpool and London and Globe		5111,232 75 39,435 76		121,230 37 45,465 76	e852,915 00 e104,534 24	Fire and Life.
North British and Mercantile	11,915 00 6,350 00	c403,484 69 38,394 58	None. 1,721 81	415,399 69 46,466 39	e324,023 60 e68,551 93	Fire and Life.
Phœnix, of London	1,039 67		None. 1.489 26	82,391 96 188,744 08	e17,905 04 d13,098 69	Fire.
Royal Scottish Commercial	6,176 45		None.	318,087 79	e73,03 s 96	Fire and Life.
Scottish Imperial	2,100 00	29,111 30	2,334 77	33,546.07		Fire.
	A	AMERICAN COMPANIES	IPANIES.			
Ætna Fire Hartford Phenix, of Brooklyn.	3,737 37 7,218 32 13,225 63	56,067 02 46,439 83 6,789 83	None. None. 2,124 57	59,804 39 53,658 15 22,140 03	e52,758 68 e70,520 48 e121,614 91	Fire and Inland Marine. Fire. Fire, Inland Marine & Ocean.
	a Including 9 c do do do do do e do	ng \$120,527.86 31,309.35 264,214.00 \$69,345.58 100,000.00	Life Liability. do do do do do			

TABLE V .- Showing the Cash Income and Expenditure of Canadian Companies in Canada of British and American

CANADIAN COMPANIES-INCOME

	IN	COME (CASH).			
Companies.	Net Cash for Premiums.	Interest and Dividends on Stocks,	Sundry.	Total Cash Income.	Received on account of Capital Stock not included in Income.
	\$ ets.	\$ ets.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Agricultural Mutual	96,136 29 45,343 94 677,345 35 97,467 52 136,114 16 136,653 29 95,116 92 136,928 38 108,757 87 86,174 37 94,599 87 80,041 53 838,554 24 84,131 61 799,308 13	2,014 49 4,891 21 62,457 34 1 57 5,836 15 2,712 44 6,356 00 3,061 53 2,502 41 5,540 80 18,997 48 37,875 86 9,443 54 53,330 96	717 98 122 00 1,066 67 None. None. 1,966 61 None. None. None. None. None. 1293 99 None. 130 25 None.	98,868 76 50,357 15 740,869 36 97,469 09 141,950 31 141,332 34 101,472 92 140,776 98 111,819 40 88,676 78 101,079 21 100,233 00 876,430 10 93,705 40 852,639 09	None. 2,882 55 19,153 06 17,185 00 100 00 87,902 50 None. None. 102,545 13 3,650 00 5,010 06 None. 462,552 50 279,545 17
					BRITISH
Commercial Union	174,248 53 54,433 23 153,012 06 142,109 31 129,082 59 74,424 68 288,942 91 68,799 40 157,843 59 198,086 66 360,914 80 76,932 22 48,389 36	8,551 23 6,020 62 5,517 00 6,213 36 56,739 99 8,498 73 54,298 20 5,858 32 5,515 56 6,452 27 9,955 55 6,962 19 6,872 49	None. None. None. None. 2,360 00 None. 4,890 84 None. None. None. None. None.	182,799 76 60,453 85 158,529 06 148,322 67 188,182 58 82,923 41 348,131 95 74,657 72 163,359 15 204,538 93 372,570 35 83,894 41 55,261 85	
	`				AMERICAN
Ætna Fire	118,639 60 83,332 25 5 8,990 64	2,404 26 4.640 00 None.	None. None. None.	121,043 86 87,972 25 58,990 64	*****************

doing Fire or Inland Marine Insurance, and the Cash Income and Expenditure Companies in those branches.

AND EXPENDITURE, 1877.

EXPENDITURE (CASH).

Paid for Losses.	General Expenses.	Dividends or Bonus to Stock- holders.	Total Cash Expenditure.	eExcess of Premiums over Losses Paid. dThe reverse	eExcess of Income over Expenditure dThe reverse.	Nature of Business.
\$ cts. 68,358 47 27,813 35 404,800 91	\$ cts. 24,497 18 15,755 76 219,792 25	\$ cts. None. *3,909 66 49,215 19	\$ cts. 92,855 65 47,478 77 673,808 35	\$ cts. e27,777 82 e17,530 59 e272,544 44	e6,013 11 e2,878 38	Fire. In. & Ocean Marine. Fire, In. & Ocean.
83,290 80 134,715 26 309,009 93 59,997 76	62,202 84 42,126 28 36,988 62 40,487 96	702 36 †3,794 98 None. None.	146,196 00 180,636 52 345,998 55 100,485 72	e14,176 72 e1,398 90 d172,356 64 e35,119 16	$\begin{array}{c} d48,628 & 91 \\ d38,686 & 21 \\ d204,666 & 21 \\ e987 & 20 \\ \end{array}$	Fire. In. & Ocean. Fire. Fire.
135,076 55 182,478 34 52,743 18 78,593 31	26,453 82 48,398 66 42,354 49 48,709 81	†8,000 00 None. None. None.	169,530 37 230,877 00 95,997 67 127,303 12	e1,851 83 d73,720 47 e33,431 19 e16,006 56	$\begin{array}{c} d119,057 & 60 \\ d6,420 & 89 \\ d26,223 & 91 \end{array}$	Inland & Ocean. Fire. Fire. Fire, In. & Ocean.
37,747 30 1,145,872 11 286,070 36 548,715 58	13,921 68 338,774 33 59,693 00 214,395 74	None. None. None. 60,306 02	51,668 98 1,484,646 44 345,763 77 823,417 34	$\begin{array}{c} e42,294&23\\ d307,317&87\\ d201,938&75\\ e250,592&55\\ \end{array}$	$d608,216 34 \\ d252,058 37$	Fire, In. & Ocean. Fire, In. & Ocean. Fire, In. & Ocean.

COMPANIES.

		1.				
420,404 75	39,980 57		460,385 32	d246,156 22	d277,585 56 Fi	re.
442,575 31	10,524 46		453,099 77	d388,142 08	d392,645 92 Fi	re.
660,979 10	30,237 93		691,217 03	d507,967 04	d532,687 97 Fi	re.
454,572 03	34,646 03		489,218 06	d312,462 72	d340,895 39 Fi	re.
526,275 10	35,923 57		562,198 67	d397,192 51	d374,016 09 Fi	re.
25,118 15	14,505 93	1	39,624 08	e49,306 53	e43,299 33 Fi	re.
1,052,875 87	68,117 03		1,120,992 90		d772,860 95 Fi	
505,440 76	12,008 62	***************************************	517,449 38	d436,641 36	d442,791 66 Fi	re.
72,312 84	35, 245 66		107,558 50	e85,530 75	e55,800 65 Fi	re.
856,974 58	39,950 12		896,924 70	d658,887 92	d692,385 77 Fi	re.
661,713 53	68,168 73		729,942 26	d300,858 73	d357,371 91 Fi	re.
14,246 97	22,025 84	,	56.272 81	e62,685 25	e47,621 60 Fi	re.
24,755 30	8,531 98		33,287 28	e23,634 06	e21,974 57 Fi	re.

·COMPANIES.

342,207 57 167,199 76 105,429 14	11,947 54	 179,147 30	d83,867 51	d239,341 22 d91,175 05 d58,907 03	

[•] This amount was the dividend actually declared and paid in 1876 and reported last year as \$4,489.55, which was the dividend earned in 1876 and paid in 1877.

† Earned in 1876.

by Canadian Companies doing Fire or Marine Insurance during 1877; also the Rates of Premiums charged per cent. of Amounts Insured, and the Rate of their Assets per cent. of Amounts in force at the end of the Year, and the Rate of total TABLE VI.—Showing the Rates of Losses paid, General Expenses, and Stockholders' Dividends, per cent. of Premiums received Cash Expenditure per cent. of total Cash Income.

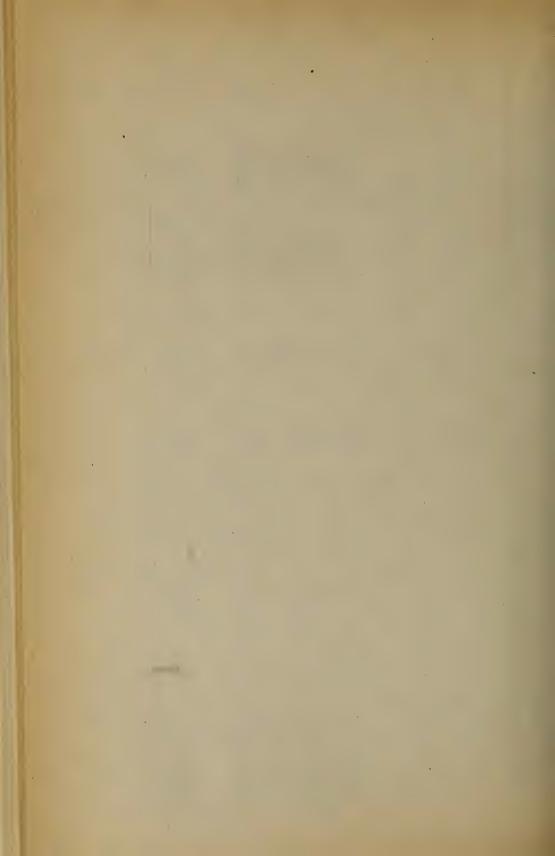
Hate of Assets per cent. of Amount of Risks in force.		0.73	Marine	2.14	1.54	0.74	Marine 1.55	0.49	1.56	16.1
Assets.	\$ cts.	275,863 58	92,000 91	1,063,343 84	139,002 05			90,434 12		
Net Amount of Insurance in force at date.	€	38,045,062	69,500	49,773,569	9,008,822	20,543,856	8,402,155	18,494,686	101,001,101	59,577,589
Rate of Premiums charged per cent. of Risks taken.		66-0	1.04	1 07	1.33	0.95	2.25	0.60	10.1	1.17
Premiums charged thereon.	\$ cts.	131,838 00	70,022 35	780,331 26	178,205 18					942,778 94
Amount of Risks taken during the year.	€	13,250,907	6,721,610	72,755,652	13,355,362	11,422,960	11,291,342	9,092,000	0,411,303	80,578,853
Rate of total Cash Expenditure per cent, of total Cash Income.		93.92	94 28	90.92	127.25	99.03	120.42	107 24	GC. TC	19.96
Rate of Dividend or Bonus to Stock- holders per cent. of Premiums received.		None	8.62	7.27	2.79 None	None	5.84 None	None	None	7.54
Rate of General Expenses per cent. of Premiums re-		25.48	34.75	32.44	30.95			49.15	17.39	26.82
Rate of Losses paid per cent, of Pre- minms received.		11.11	61.34	59.76	98.97	63 08	167.78	61.21	120.02	68-65
Nature of Business.			Inland & Ocean Marine	Inland & Ocean Marine	Cean	Fire	Inland & Ocean	Fire	7 17	Fire, Inland and
	Canadian Companies.	Agricultural Mutual	Inchor Marine	British America Inland & Ocean	Sanada Fire and Marine	Isolated RiskFire	Merchants' Marine	Ottawa Agricultural Fire	Royal Canadian	Western Fire, I.

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* This column cannot be filled up as the Assets are liable for the Accident and Guarantee Branches which are not included in this Statement.

TABLE VII.—Showing the Rates of Losses paid, and General Expenses in Canada, per cent. of Premiums received by British and American Companies doing Fire or Inland Marine Insurance in Canada during 1877, also the Rates of Premiums charged per cent. of Amounts Insured.

	Nature of Business.	Rate of Losses paid per cent. of Premiums received.	Rate of General Expenses per cent. of Premiums received.	Amount of Risks taken during the year.	Premiums charged thereon.	Rate of Premiums charged per cent. of Risks taken.
Commercial Union Guardian Imperial A Lancashire Cliverpool and London and Globe North British and Mercantile Northern Northern Royal Royal Scottish Imperial	do d	241.27 813.06 431.98 407.70 407.70 33.75 33.75 34.39 73.4 66 45.81 43.63 18.36 18.52	22.94 19.33 19.33 19.48 27.43 20.44 17.45 17.45 11.45 18.88 17.63	\$ 18,776,704 6,285,054 15,022,008 12,881,989 16,881,989 31,817,175 8,31817,175 8,31817,175 8,81,889 18,841,889 38,085,591 6,006,365	\$ cts. 206,741 44 56,887 21 158,939 16 158,939 16 158,939 16 158,939 16 158,354 48 77,346 24 77,346 24 77,346 24 16,316 39 213,234 46 316,318 80 885,282 92 63,748 27	1.10 0.91 1.21 0.85 0.88 0.94 1.04 1.04 1.04 0.96 0.96
Anerican Companies. Burtford. Phenix, of Brooklyn.	Fire and Inland Marine Fire Fire and Inland Marine	288·44 200·67 178·72	15:32 14:34 21:14	11,608,718 7,494,524 8,309,158	124,917 74 83,332 25 84,607 94	1.08



ABSTRACT OF STATEMENTS

OF

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA.

FOR THE YEAR

1877.

ABSTRACT of Life Insurance in Canada, for Year 1877.

),						
	Date of Return.		30th April, 1877. 31st Dec., 1877.			31st Dec., 1877. 31st Dec., 1877. 31st Dec., 1877. 31st March, 1877. 30th Nov., 1877. 31st Dec., 1877.
Статив.	Resisted.	€	None. None. None. None. None.			None. None. None. None. None. None. None. None. None. None. None.
UNSETTLED CLAIMS	Not resisted.	69	30,865 2,000 4,032 150 None. 5,500 None.			500 9,733 1,947 3,650 23,472 None. 4,000 13,966 1,863 21,843 21,843 2,433 None. 6,690
	Claims Paid.	•	157,804 8,500 18,877 11,033 None. 13,801 2,000	212,015 179,824	i 32,191	None. 18,542 7,300 30,660 73,660 73,660 13,181 15,225 None. 3,743 6,521 20,613 None. 45,123
Net Amount	of Policies become Claims.	4	140,244 5,000 17,799 11,033 None. 15,560 2,000	191,636 179,514	i 12,122	15, 184 65, 167 26, 767 26, 767 69, 698 10, 684 11, 684 11, 684 11, 699 11, 709 8, 762 8, 762 None.
Number	Policies become Claims.		90 4 17 9 None,	130	i 10	None.
Net	Amount in force at date.	€	16,308,148 1,042,787 4,788,334 1,331,396 135,950 2,990,058 2,551	26,870,224 24,674,372	i 2,195,852	149,360 1,212,894 803,365 645,765 1,643,265 1,643,265 1,643,265 1,94,325 19,325 19,325 19,325 19,325 10,40,626 10,40,626 10,40,626 10,40,626 10,40,626 10,40,626 11,182,448
Number	of Policies in force at date.		9,994 645 3,361 1,126 1,835 241	17,297 No return.		73 2523 348 2517 2517 2517 2517 268 356 356 368 378 378 378 378 378 378 378 378 378 37
Amount	of Policies New.	€	2,581,690 1,554,558 155,000 1,252,200 1,252,200	5,724,618	i 258,682	90,830 None. 59,373 None. 182,987 17,573 811,750 27,920 None. 41,500 520,750 43,900 43,900 86,853 None.
Number	of Policies New.		1,355 1,076 1,076 113 900 41	3,572	d 172	None. None. None. 8 8 8 455 None. 10 202 11 114 None.
	rremiums of the year.		468,560 35,177 129,265 39,324 3,581 88,292 6,120	770,319 768,543	i 1,776	4,315 24,508 24,508 24,508 3,409 40,871 28,890 11,307 29,397 29,397 6,337 40,229
	1	Canadian Companies.	Canada Citizens' Confederation Mutual Stadacona. Sun	Totals for Canadian Cos. for 1877 do do 1876	Increase i-Decrease d	British Companies. Briton Life Jriton Medical. Commercial Union Life Association of Scotland Liverpool and London and Globe London and Lancashire. North British and Mercantile. Positive Government. Reliance Reliance Reysl. Scottish Amicable Scottish Provident Scottish Provident

											1 1	1		-
1877. 1877.				1877. 1877. 1877.	1877. 1877.	1877.	1877.	1877. I877.						
Nov., 1877. Dec., 1877.						Dec.,								
15th 31st				31st 31st 31st	31st 31st 31st	31st 31st	31st 31st	3ist 31st						
None.					None.		-	2,980 None.						
32,322				42,761 8,716 12,289				12,800 None.						
117,208	394,484	i 89,427		50,683 4,500 32,200			43,633 8,612	40,485 None.	350,492	d 46,725		212,015 394,484 350,492	956,991 881,498	i 75,493
89,776	358,142 386,023	d 27,881		82,065 14,216 44,489	4,864	14,008 87,189	69,233	41,830 None.	486,238,	i 85,619		191,636 358,142 486,238	1,036,016	i 69,860
33	135	d 10		53 12 19	300	22	35	None.	246	i 44	R 1877.	130 135 246	511	i 44
4,774,060	19,349,204	<i>i</i> 376,851		8,211,316 902,194 5,068,778	1,564,820	895,739 4,893,480	3,034,561	3,254,686	39,468,475 40,698,191	d 1,229,716	RECAPITULATION FOR 1877.	26,870,224 19,349,204 39,468,475	85,687,903 84,344,916	i 966,136
2,403	2,142,702 9,534 1,683,357 No return.	*		6,622 699 2,080		1,	කුණු.	1,999	5,667,317 23,999 6,740,804 No return.		CAPITUL	17,297 9,534 23,999	50,830 No return.	
292,233 17,033	2,142,702 1,683,357	i 459,345		1,082,451 None. 236,100	1,201,400	367,605 276,000	338,086 691,540	314,220 None.	5,667,317 6,740,804	d 1,073,487	RE	5,724,648 2,142,702 5,667,317	13,534,667 13,890,127	d 355,460
96 96	990	i 198		966 None. 93	160	165	367	None.	3,817	d 377		3,572 990 3,817	8,379	d 351
135,472	577,364 597,155	d 19,791		279,702 15,589 166,326	34,084	26,020 176,905 43,397	123,638	2,136	1,299,724	d 137,888		770,319 577,364 1,299,724	2,647,407 2,803,310	d 155,903
17 Star	Totals for British Cos. for 1877 do do 1876	Increase i-Decrease d	American Companies.	Ætna. Atlantic Mutual. Connecticut. Equitable	Globe Mutual. Metropolitan	New York North Western	Phonix of Hartford Travelers'	13 United States.	Totals for American Cos. for 1877 do do 1876	Increase i-Decrease d		7 Canadian Companies	Totals for 1877Totals for 1876	Increase i-Decrease d

Amounts of Life Insurance terminated in natural course or by surrender and lapse during the Year 1877.

	during	the lear			
		Amounts T	erminated by	1	Total
	Death.	Maturity and Expiry.	Sarrender.	Lapse.	Surrender and Lapse.
Canadian Companies.	\$	\$	\$	\$!	\$
Canada Citizens Confederation Mutual Stadacona Sun Toronto	140,244 5,000 18,969 11,033 None. 15,560 2,000	12,500 None. None. None. 5,000 7,200 None.	281,898 56,065 145,892 156,965 None. 155,560 15,416	970,139 100,500 499,426 400,804 124,300 479,500 103,414	1,252,037 156,565 645,318 557,769 124,300 635,060 118,830
Total	192,806	24,700	811,796	2,678,083	3,489,879
British Companies.					
Briton Life Briton Medical Commercial Uuion Edinburgh Life Association of Scotland Liverpool and London and Globe London and Lancashire North British and Mercantile Positive Queen Reliance Royal Scottish Amicable Scottish Provident Scottish Provident Scottish Provincial Standard Star Total	13,184 11,933 4,461 16,709 8,473 39,558	None. None. None. 2,433 None. 1,000 None.	None. 34,399 8,760 17,213 106,692 2,000 26,950 17,000 None. 10,867 25,500 15,518 3,893 868 70,531 129,136	45,000 24,379 24,333 42,960 173,229 24,400 139,420 25,947 13,000 28,850 74,460 15,930 15,257 None. 22,479 289,851	45,000 58,778 34,93 60,173 279,921 26,400 166,370 42,947 13,000 39,717 99,960 31,448 19,150 868 93,010 418,987 22,555 1,451,377
American Companies. Ætna Life Atlantic Mutual Connecticut Equitable Globe Mutual Metropolitan National New York North Western Phænix Mutual Travelers Union Mutual United States	79,569 14,216 44,489 80,170 4,864 11,500 14,008 77,189 19,062 69,233 13,292 38,850 None.	2,496 None. 6,000 None. None. 10,000 1,000 None. 2,000 3,085 None.	242,412 8,427 106,690 1,500 None. 88,680 18,086 149,567 177,458 17,670	747,169 39,000 719,440 397,600 380,500 129,833 106,000 457,508 870,177 46,000	989,581 47,427 313,914 826,130 399,100 380,500 218,513 542,596 124,086 637,483 607,075 1,047,635 63,670
Total	466,442	24,581	*	*	6,197,704

^{*} Imperfect.

Fire and Inland Marine. Fire and Inland Marine. Fire and Inland Marine. Fire and Inland Marine. List of Insurance Companies Licensed to do Business in Canada under the Insurance Acts of 1875 and 1877, at 30th June, 1878. of Insurance Business Fire and Inland Marine for which licensed. Life and Accident. Boilers, &c. Steam Boilers, &c. Description nland Marine. Fire and Life. Fire and Life. Fire and Life. Guarantee. nland Steam Fire. Fire. Fire. Life. lire. Fire. rire. 00 00 00 00 00 8 00 8 00 00 9 00 00 00 8 00 8 00 100,000 20,000 54,000 50,400 77,650 50,000 Amount of Deposit with 50,000 5,353 50,000 40,000 50,400 54,900 54,993 50,000 10,500 50,957 000,001 690,00 000,001 50,050 150,000 000,000 50,000 000,001 50,081 50,400 50,800 000,001 Receiver General. 88 Par Value. 50,000 (10,500 56,000 56,000 86,300 100,904 100,000 165,000 150,000 53,000 55,646 56,000 162,000 40,000 61,000 53,400 57,133 60,000 100,000 000,000 50,000 54,993 150,957 50,000 000,001 85,840 690,001 100,000 5,353 Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal
Robert Wood, General Agent, Montreal
Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto.
D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London
Hugh Scott, Agent, Toronto.
F. A. Ball, Manager, Toronto.
J. B. M. Chipman, Chief Agent, Montreal... J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto F. R. Despard, Manager, Hamilton..... Edward Rawlinge, Manager, Montreal.
A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton.
W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto
Gerald E. Bart, Chief Agent, Montreal.
Gerald E. Bart, Chief Agent, Montreal.
Fred Cole, General Agent, Montreal. R. W. Gale, Manager, Montreal. umes Bourne, Sec. and Manager, Ottawa Robert Hampson, Agent, Montreal..... Gillespie, Moffat & Co., Gen. Agents, Mont'l J. Turner, President, Hamilton Macdougall & Davidson, Gen. Agents, Mont'l Laylor Bros., General Agents, Montreal...... Chas. D. Cory, Manager, Hamilton General Agents, Montreal... Robt. Wood, General Agent, Montreal...... W. H. Rintoul, Agent, Montreal Henry Lye, Secretary, Montreal...... Chief Agent to receive process. The Canada Life Assu. Go., Hamilton...
The Canadian Steam Users Insu. Asso...
The Citizens Insu. Go. of Canada...
The Citizens Insu. Go. of Canada...
The Commercial Union Assu. Go. of London, Eng.... Metropolitan Life Insu. Co. of New York Mutual Life Asso, of Canada..... Phœnix Fire Assu. Co., London, Eng..... Atna Insu. Co. of Hartford..... Anchor Marine Insu. Co..... British America Assu. Co., Toronto The Dominion Fire and Marine Insu. Co., Hamilton The Equitable Life Assu. Society of the United States, Hartford Fire Insu. Co., Hartford Imperial Insu. Co. of London, Eng...... Merchants' Marine Insu. Co..... National Insu. Co., Montreal..... North British and Mercantile Insu. Co..... Phenix Insu. Co. of Brooklyn Atna Life Insu. Co. of Hartford Agricultural Mutual Assu. Asso., London, Ont "The Confederation Life Asso. of Canada London Mutual Boiler Insu. Co..... Accident Insu. Co. of Canada Ottawa Agricultural Insu. Co Northern Assu. Co. of Aberdeen and London Canada Guarantee Co... Name of the Company

Fire and Inland Marine. Fire and Inland Marine List of Insurance Companies Licensed to do Business in Canada under the Insurance Acts of 1875 and 1877, &c. -Continued. of Insurance Business for which licensed. Life and Accident. Description Life and Accident. Life and Accident. Fire and Life. Fire and Lite. Life. Fire. 151,100 00 100,000 00 50,400 00 51,480 00 \$ cts. 48888888 Accepted Value. Amount of Deposit with 101,275 148,500 100,343 50,400 23,760 101,997 Receiver General. 100,200 00 8 88 Par Value. 320,848 107,922 103,825 100,343 56,000 26,400 140,000 100,000 57,200 51,100 000.000 56,000 Wm. Mulock, Agent, Toronto...... Bernard Haldan, Managing Director, Toronto Montreal Fred. Stancliffe, Resident Secretary, Montreal Arthur Gagnon, Secretary, Montreal........ H. L. Routh and Wm. Tatley, Chief Agents, Montreal Lawrence Buchan, Resident Sec'y, Toronto. Chief Agent to receive process. Reliance Mutual Life Assu. So., London, Eng...... Royal Canadian Insu. Co... Union Mutual Life Insu. Co. of Maine Western Assu, Co., Toronto...... Scottish Commercial Insu. Co. of Glasgow Royal Ingu. Co..... Name of the Company. The see of
THE following Life Insurance Companies, having ceased to transact new business in Canada, are entitled, under Section 17 of the Consolidated Insurance Act of 1877, to transact all business connected with policies existing at 31st March, 1878, and their deposits are applicable to those policies subject to the provisions of the Insurance Acts of 1868 and 1871.

Name of the Company.	Chief Agent to receive propess	Amount of Deposit with Receiver General.	eposit with General.	0
	1999011	Par Value.	Accepted Value.	Puelineau.
		& cts.	& cts.	
The Briton Medical and General Life Asso., London, Eng. James B. M. Chipman, Manager, Montreal	fames B. M. Chipman, Manager, Montreal		100,343 68 I	life.
e Connecucut Mutual Life Insu. Co. of Hartford	Sobert Wood, General Agent, Montreal		00 000	Jife.
e Edinburgh Life Assu. Co.	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	7	25	life.
e National Life Insu Co of the II S of A	Thos C Livingstone Hemilton	150,000 00	00 000	ife.
The New York Life Insu. Co	7. W. Campbell, M.D. Attorney. Montreal	100	38	Life.
e North-Western Mutual Life Insu. Co. of Milwaukee	d. W. Mills, Chief Agent, Toronto		100,000,001	life.
e Phœnix Mutual Life Insu. Co., Hartford	1. R. Bethune, General Agent, Montreal		00	life.
e Positive Gov. Security Life Assu. Co. (limited), Eng.	ohn Taylor, Secretary, Montreal		106 67 1	Jife.
e Scottish Amicable Life Assu. Soc	Jeo. Wm. Ford, General Agent, Montreal	150,000	00	
e Scottish Provident Institution	ames Croil, Agent, Montreal	100,343	89	Life.
The Scottish Provincial Assu. Co	Jeo. Wm. Ford, Secretary, Montreal		34	Life.
The United States Life Insu, Co		70,000 00	1 00 000'01	Life.

Note.—A deposit of \$48,667 in Canada Debentures is held for the British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company.

The Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Co., Albany. N.Y., is in the hands of a Receiver in the State of New York, and has been pronounced insolvent and an assignee appointed by the Court of Chancery of Ontario. The deposit in hands of Receiver General is, Bominion Stock, \$80,292; and Cash Interest collected, \$4,817.

The Provincial Insurance Company, Toronto, is insolvent and in liquidation. The deposit in hands of the Receiver General is, \$55,785.36 par value, and \$52,015.36 accepted value; say Municipal Debentures, \$33,930; Cash, 16,229; also, Cash Interest collected, \$,356.

The Canada Agricultural Insurance Company, Montreal, is insolvent and in liquidation. The deposit with Receiver General is, par value, \$42,300 Municipal Debentures, and also \$77,600 Municipal Debentures not accepted.

The Stadacona Insurance Company, Quebec, has ceased, for the present, to transact new business of Fire or Life Insurance. The deposit with

Receiver General is, total par value, \$118,252, and accepted value say \$105,479 Municipal Debentures, \$400 Dominion Stock; also, \$654 Cash Interest collected

J. B. CHERRIMAN.

Superintendent of Insurance.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1878. 0711 A

STATEMENTS

MADE BY

FIRE AND INLAND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES,

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE INSURANCE ACTS OF 1875 AND 1877.

LIST OF COMPANIES

DULY LICENSED FOR THE TRANSACTION OF FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN THE DOMINION, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1877.

The Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

The Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association of Canada, London, Ont.

The British America Assurance Company, Toronto.

The Canada Agricultural Insurance Company, Montreal.

The Canada Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Hamilton.

The Citizens' Insurance Company of Canada.

The Commercial Union Assurance Company of London, England. The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company, London, England.

The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.

The Imperial Insurance Company of London, England.

The Isolated Risk and Farmers' Fire Insurance Company of Canada.

The Lancashire Insurance Company.

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.

The London Assurance Corporation.

The National Insurance Company (Montreal).
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

The Northern Assurance Company of Aberdeen and London.

The Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company. The Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn.

The Phœnix Fire Assurance Company, London, England. The Provincial Insurance Company of Canada.

The Quebec Fire Assurance Company.

The Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company, England.

The Royal Canadian Insurance Company. The Royal Insurance Company of England

The Scottish Commercial Insurance Company of Glasgow,

The Scottish Imperial Insurance Company. The Stadacona Insurance Company of Quebec. The Western Assurance Company, Toronto.

LIST OF COMPANIES

DULY LICENSED FOR THE TRANSACTION OF INLAND MARINE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN THE DOMINION, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1877.

The Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

The Anchor Marine Insurance Company, Toronto.

The British America Assurance Company, Toronto.
The Canada Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Hamilton.

The Citizens' Insurance Company of Canada.

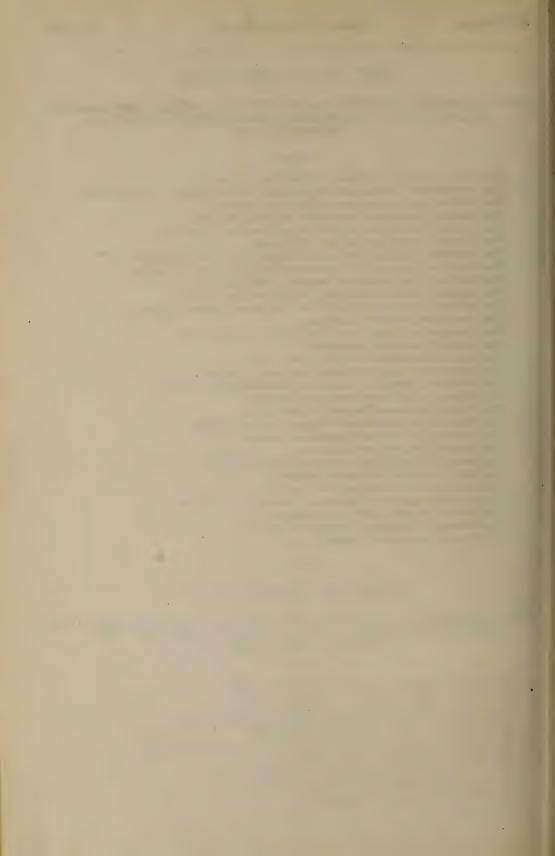
The Merchants Marine Insurance Company of Canada, Montreal.

The Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn. The Provincial Insurance Company of Canada.

The Royal Canadian Insurance Company, Montreal.

The Western Assurance Company, Toronto.

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THE ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN., U.S.

STATEMENT	FOR	THE	YEAR	ENDING	31sT	DECEMBER,	1877.
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President-Lucius J. Hendee.

Secretary-JOTHAM GOODNOW.

Principal Office-Hartford, Conn. Incorporated, June, 1819.

Head Office in Canada—Montreal.

Chief Agent-Robt. Wood.

Par value. Market value.

(Commenced Business in Canada, 1821.)

CAPITAL.

Amount	of capital authorized	5,000,000	00
do	Subscribed and paid up in cash	3,000,000	00

ASSETS IN CANADA.

Stocks, Bonds, &c., held by the Company, viz:-

Dominion 6 per cent stock	. \$	5,070	6 9	\$ 5,070 69		
City of Montreal Consolidated 6 per cent stock		13,000	60	14,300 00		
do Bonds		22,000	00	24,200 00		
Stock.—Molson's Bank		13,000	00	12,350 00		
City Bank, Montreal		13,500	00	10,395 00		
La Banque du Peuple		1,650				
Jacques Cartier Bank		7,000	00	1,540 00		
Ontario Bank		15,840	00	14,414 00		
Merchants' Bank		12,000	00	7,200 00		
Union Bank, Lower Canada		2,900	00	1,885 00		
Bank of Montreal		3,800	00	6,080 00		
Canadian Bank of Commerce		2,300	90			
Total par and market value	\$	112,060	69	\$101,359 69		
Carried out at market value					101.359	69
All the above being in deposit with the Rece					,	

Outilou out at marko varuo 101,00		
All the above being in deposit with the Receiver General.		
Cash in Bank of Montreal at Ottawa\$ 2,21	4	0.0
Cash in Dank of Montreal at Ottawa	4	00
Agents' balances	Q	40
Agents balances	0	40

LIABILITIES IN CANADA.

Net amount do	of fire losses do	adjusted claimed	but not dueor reported, but not adjusted	\$ 1,977 37 1,760 00

Total net amount of unsettled claims for fire losses in Canada\$	3,737	37
Reserve of unearned premiums for all outstanding fire risks in	* 0 0 0 =	0.0
Canada	56,067	02

Total liabilities in	Canada\$	59,804 39
----------------------	----------	-----------

ETNA FIRE-Continued.

INCOME IN CANADA.

Gross cash received for fire premiums		
Net cash received for fire premiums\$ Received for interest and dividends	118,639 6 2,404 2	
Total cash income in Canada	121,043 8	36
EXPENDITURE IN CANADA.		
Paid during the year for fire losses occurring in previous years (which losses were estimated in last statement at \$21,225 00)		
Total net amount paid during the year for fire losses\$ Paid for commission or brokerage. "taxes in Canada. "general expenses.	342,207 £ 13,474 1 749 £ 3,954 0	19 29
Total cash expenditure in Canada\$	360,385 (08
RISKS AND PREMIUMS.		
Fire Risks in Canada. Amount. Premiums.		
Gross policies in force at date of last statement		

Fire Risks in Canada.	Amount.	Premiums.
Gross policies in force at date of last statement	\$ 10,604,327 11,608,718	\$ cts. 115,292 50 124,917 74
Total Deduct terminated	22,213,045 12,715,125	240,210 24 129,575 20
Gross and net in force at 31st December, 1877	9,497,920	110,635 04

Total number of policies in force in Canada at date (no return.)	
Total net amount in force\$	9,497,92
Total premiums thereon	110,635 0
•	

Subscribed and sworn to, 28th January, 1878, by

ROBERT WOOD.

(Received 29th January, 1878.)

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31st DECEMBER, 1877.

ASSETS.

Real estate, unincumbered Cash on hand and in Bank Cash in hands of Agents and in transit Loans on bond and mortgage. Loans on collateral security Stocks and bonds, market value Accrued interest	605,246 419,047 94,060 5,000 5,211,640	82 77 00 00 69
Total assets	\$6,716,893	77

ÆTNA FIRE-Concluded.

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and not due	\$ 29,17	4 4	8
Losses unadjusted, in suspense, waiting for further proof	185,82	20 3	3
Miscellaneous accounts	50	0 0	0
Amount of unearned premiums	1,416,95	55 2	5
•			_
Total liabilities	1,632,45	50 0	6

LUCIUS J. HENDEE,

President.

Jotham Goodnow, Secretary.

THE AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st December, 1877.

President—CROWELL WILLSON.

Secretary and Agent-D. C. MACDONALD.

Principal Office-London, Ontario.

(Organized and commenced business in Canada, A.D. 1859.)

CAPITAL.

A Mutual Company having no stockholders but merely members who are insured, and who are only bound to the extent of their premium notes given for insurance. The Company insures only private dwellings and their contents, and farm property.

ASSETS.	
Loans secured by bonds or mortgages, on which not more than one year's interest is due, constituting first lien on real estate Interest accrued and unpaid on said loans	\$3,605 26 252 36 25,000 00 784 35
Federal Bank \$15,573 41 * do Special deposit \$25,000 00 Molson's Bank \$40,573 41 56 25	
Agents' balances Bills receivable.	40,629 66 43,184 01 6,329 34
(Amount of same overdue \$6,329 34) 205,777 20 Premium notes on hand	155,470 77
(Total assessments on Premium Notes	
Office furniture	607 83
Total assets	\$275,863 58
LIABILITIES.	
Net amount of fire losses adjusted but not due	
claimed 2,328 50	
Net amount of fire losses resisted :— \$14,030 81	
In suit	
Total net amount of unsettled claims for losses in Canada	\$15,672 81 194,113 50 25,000 00
Total liabilities	234,786 31
Surplus of assets over liabilities	41,077 27

^{*}Deposited to credit of Receiver-General.

AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL—Continued.

INCOME.

INCOME.	
	587 97 272 34
Gross cash received for premiums	860 31 724 02
Net cash received for premiums Bill and notes received during the year for premiums and rema unpaid:—	96,136 29 ining
	544 10 409 29
Total \$84,5	953 39
Received for interest and dividends on stocks, and all other sour Transfer fees Extra premiums. Sundries.	181 32 157 39
Total cash income	\$98,868 76
EXPENDITURE.	
	3,346 84 ,011 63
Total net amount paid during the year for fire losses	9,142 46 10,669 94 enses, nting,
\$1,273.84; Advertising, \$303.00; Furniture, \$44.00; \$525.00; Petty expenses, \$60.26; Sundries, \$392.06	
Total cash expenditure	\$92,855 65

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Fire Risks in Canada.

	No.	Amount.	Premiums thereon.
Gross policies in force at date of last statement	40,049 13,749	\$38,416,278 13,250,907	\$377,090 47 131,838 00
Deduct terminated	53,798 13,631	\$50,667,185 12,569,233	\$508,928 47 123,583 03
Gross in force at end of year	40,167	\$38,097,952 52,890	\$385,345 44 315 69
Net in force at 31st December, 1877	40,167	\$38,045,062	\$385,029 75

AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL-Concluded.

Total number of policies in force at date	40,167
Total net amount in force	\$38,045,062 00
Total premiums thereon	385,029 75

Subscribed and sworn to, 5th day of February, 1878, by

CROWELL WILLSON,

President.

D. C. MACDONALD,

Secretary.

(Received 7th February, 1878.)

THE ANCHOR MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST	DECEMBER,	1877.
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President—Hon. W. P. Howland, C. B. | Secretary and Agent—Hugh Scott.

Principal Office—Ontario Hall, Church Street, Toronto.

(Incorporated, 35 Vic., Cap. 103. 11th June, 1872. Commenced business in Canada, 31st March, 1874.)

CAPITAL.

Amount of Joint Stock Capital authorized	\$500,000	00
Amount subscribed for	476,400	00
Amount paid up in cash	48,958	05

(For List of Stockholders, see Appendix.)

ASSETS.

Loans secured by bonds and mortgages, on which not more than one	
year's interest is due, constituting a first lien on real estate	\$10,000 00
Interest accrued and unpaid on said loans	300 00

Stocks and Bonds held by the Company.

Par Value Market Value

	rar value.	market value.		
Cobourg Debentures Milton do Streetsville do St. Thomas do Port Hope do Orangeville do Dominion Telegraph, 20 shares at \$50.	2,000 00 5,000 00 19,000 00 20,000 00	1,800 00 4,500 06 19,000 00 18,000 00		
Total par and market value	. \$57,000 00	\$53,640 00		
Carried out at market value	•••••		\$53,640	00
Cash on hand at Head Office.			2,290	06
Cash deposited in Ontario Bank			14,148	
Interest accrued and unpaid on stocks			237	50
Agents' balances			1,369	73
Bills receivable			6,160	68
Sundry debtors			3,854	14
Total assets			\$92,000	94

LIABILITIES.

Net amount of Inland Marine losses reported or supposed, but not		
claimed	\$2,000	00
Reserve of unearned premiums for all outstanding risks in Canada	4,078	12
Miscellaneous accounts	2,749	72
	,	

Total liabilities, excluding capital stock	
Capital stock paid up	\$48,958 05
Capital stock paid up Surplus beyond all liabilities and paid up capital stock	34,215 05

2,126 37

\$47,478 77

ANCHOR MARINE-Continued.

INCOME.

For Inland Marine Risks.

Gross premiums received in cash		
Gross cash received for premiums \$44,013 78 Deduct reinsurance, rebate, abatement and return-premiums 12,811 75		
Net cash received for said premiums		
Bills and notes received during the year for Inland marine premiums and remaining unpaid, \$942.68.		
For Ocean Risks.		
Gross cash received for premiums \$17,710 78 Deduct reinsurance, &c		
Net cash received for said premiums		
Bills and notes received during the year for Ocean premiums and remaining unpaid, \$4,490.00. Total net cash received for premiums	\$ 45,343	94
Received for interest on bonds and mortgages	4,891	
Income received from all other sources	122	
Total*Received for calls on capital	\$50,357 2,882	
Total cash income	\$53,239	70
EXPENDITURE.		
For Inland Marine Risks.		
1'01 Imana inathe liters.		
Paid during the year for losses occurring in previous years		
Paid during the year for losses occurring in previous years		
Paid during the year for losses occurring in previous years		
Paid during the year for losses occurring in previous years \$62 33 Paid for losses occurring during the year \$5,826 64 "received for reinsurances \$5,826 64 Total deductions \$9,600 14 Net amount paid for said losses \$9,043 25 Total net amount paid during the year for Inland Marine losses """ "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "	\$9,105 18,707	
Paid during the year for losses occurring in previous years	18,707	77
Paid during the year for losses occurring in previous years	18,707 †3,909	77 66
Paid during the year for losses occurring in previous years	18,707	77 66 89
Paid during the year for losses occurring in previous years	18,707 †3,909 10,136	77 66 89
Paid during the year for losses occurring in previous years	18,707 †3,909 10,136	77 66 89

\$118.87; license to Government, \$88.60.....

\$500.00; American exchange, \$360.92; books, stationery, &c.,

Total cash expenditure.....

^{*}In addition to \$1,180 dividends appropriated to payment of stock.
†This amount was the dividend actually declared and paid in 1876, and reported last year as \$4,489.55, which was the dividend earned in 1876 and paid in 1877.

ANCHOR MARINE—Concluded.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Inland Marine Risks.

	No.	Amount.	Premiums.		
Taken during the year	.3192 .3180	5,240,764 5,199,764	\$ 46,861 65 44,056 65		
Gross in force at end of year		41,000 11,000	2,805 00 743 75		
Net in force at 31st December, 1877		30,000	2,061 25		
Ocean Risks.					
Taken during the year	. 611 . 603	1,480,8 46 1,443,346	23,160 70 19,153 20		
Gross in force at end of year Deduct reinsured		37,500 8,000	4,007 50 960 00		
Net in force 31st December, 1877	8	29,500	3,047 50		
Total number of policies in force at date 'Total net amount in force	•••••		20	\$ 59,500 0	0
Total premiums thereon			•••••	5,108 7	-

Subscribed and sworn to, 25th February, 1878, by

WM. P. HOWLAND,

President.

HUGH SCOTT,

Secretary.

(Received 27th February, 1878.)

THE BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

Governor-P. PATERSON.

Manager-FRED. A. BALL

Market

Principal Office-Toronto.

(Organized and commenced business in Canada, 1833.)

CAPITAL.

Amount of Joint Stock Capital authorized and subscribed for	\$500,000	00
Amount paid up in cash	498,090	00

(For list of Stockholders see Appendix.)

ASSETS.

Value of real estate (less encumbrances) held by the Company, viz :-		
Company's new premises corner of Front and Scott streets, Toronto,		
occupied as warehouses and offices	\$110,142	46
Loans secured by bonds and mortgages, on which not more than one	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
year's interest is due, constituting a first lien on real estate	28,032	50
Loans as above on which more than one year's interest is due, and for		Ades
which judgment has not been obtained—first liens	5,700	00
Interest due and unpaid on said loans	1,938	
Stocks and hands hald by the Company :-	-	

	Par Value.	Value.
City of Toronto Debentures "Hamilton "General General	\$24,000 00 6,000 00 11,000 00 20,000 06 540 00 1,000 00 1,025 00 3,500 00 10,000 00 5,000 00 1,450 00 5,000 00 15,950 00 15,950 00	23,760 00 5,400 00 9,900 00 20,200 c0 432 00 5,850 00 1,000 00 967 50 3,500 00 14,000 00 16,535 00 5,400 00 1,566 00 6,250 00 8,742 00 21,054 00
Canada Landed Credit Company Stock	2,712 50	3,408 50
Freehold Loan and Savings Company Stock Deposited in the United States for benefit of policy-holders in	12,600 00	18,018 00
United States only:—		

ited States only:—				
United States Government Bonds	363,750	00	418,100	00
Dominion Government Bonds	50,000	00	51,000	00
Canadian Bank of Commerce Stock	24,060	00	27,720	00
Dominion Bank Stock	10,000	00	12,100	00
Ontario Bank Stock	11,800	00	11,505	00
Federal Bank Stock	4,200	00	4,263	00
Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company	,		,	
Stock	10,000	00	17,300	00
Erie and Huron Loan and Savings Company Stock	25,000	00	33,000	00
Deposit, State of Mississippi	14,550	00	14,550	00
• •				
Total par and market value	654,777	50	755,421	00
			,	

Local par and market varies with the conjust of		
Carried out at market value	755,421	00
Cash on hand at head office	55,597	25
14		

171,137 14

BRITISH AMERICA—Continued.		
Cash in Banks, namely:—		
Canadian Bank of Commerce	\$20,453 66 1,045 88 5,488 91	
Total		\$2 6,988 45
Interest due and unpaid on stocks Interest accrued and unpaid on stocks Agents' balances and premiums in course of collection Bills receivable	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	3,753 64 1,246 56 36,226 98 24,867 82
(Amount of same overdue, \$3,500.88).		
Sundry, viz :—		
Office furniture Salvage property and claims on lesses already paid Rents due and accrued Sundry accounts	4,807 55 1,195 83	
		13,429 18
Total assets	•••••	1,063,343 84
LIABILITIES.		
1. Liabilities in Canada.		
Net amount of losses claimed but not adjusted :-		
Fire		
	16,890 43	
Net amount of losses reported, or supposed but not claimed:—		
Ocean	10,000 00	
Amount of losses resisted:—	,	
Not in suit—fire, accrued in 1876	1,700 00	
Total net amount of unsettled claims for losses in Canada Reserve of unearned premiums for all outstanding risks in viz:—		\$28,590 43
Fire		
	116,291 97	
Matal massage of unasured manisms for violatin Garada		112201 0
Total reserve of unearned premiums for risks in Canada. Dividends declared and due, but unpaid " but not yet due		116,291 97 1,437 85 24,816 89

Total liabilities, excluding capital stock, in Canada.....

BRITISH AMERICA—Continued.

2. Liabilities in other	Countries.			
Net amount of losses claimed but not adjus supposed, but not claimed :—	sted, and re	eported or		
Fire	\$42,8	90 49		
Net amount of losses reported or supposed,	but not clai	imed:—		
Inland Marine	9	70 00		
Net amount of losses resisted:-				
In suit—fire	\$4,7	53 00		
Of which \$3,007 accrued in 1876. Not in suit—fire	3,880 00			
Of which \$3,395 accrued in 1876. Inland Marine, accrued in 1876	<i>'</i>			
- Institut Marine, accrued in 1010				
	4,9	99 63		
Total net amount of unsettled claims for losses is	n other cou	ntries	53,613	12
Reserve of unearned premiums, viz.:-			00,010	
FireInland Marine	••••	\$208,726 52 1,397 96		
Total			210,124	48
Due and accrued for taxes			970	
Due for re-assurance			1,929	
m		-		_
Total liabilities in other country	ries		266,637	25
		_		
Total liabilities (excluding capital stock) in all			437,774	
Capital stock paid up	stock		498,090 127,479	
Surpius boyona air masimus ana para ap suprom	. DUOGETTITE	••••••	121,110	10
INCOME.				
For Fire Risks.	In Canada.	In other Countries.		
Gross premiums received in cash		\$484,064 36 2,361 90		
Gross cash received for premiums	\$202,492 45	\$486,426 26		
premiums	27,660 09	76,666 59		
Not each received for fee promisers	@174 900 9C	@400 750 CF		

For Inland Marine Risks.

Gross premiums received in cash	\$17,917 34,439	03 51	\$13,622 \\ 3,430 \]	
Gross cash received for premiums Deduct re-insuran e, &c			\$17,052 8 1,707 8	

Bills and notes received during the year for Inland Marine premiums and remaining unpaid......\$2,961 72

BRITISH AMERICA-Continued,

For Ocean Risks.

20, 0000, 11,000,	
Gross premiums received in cash	
Gross cash received for premiums	
Net cash received for ocean premiums 45,878 43 45,878 43	
Bills and notes received during the year for ocean premiums and remaining unpaid	
Total net cash received for premiums in all countries	677,345 35 3,012 25 59,445 09 66 67
Profit on new stock.	1,000 00
Total	740,869 36
Received for calls on capital	
Total	19,153 06
Total cash income	760,022*42

EXPENDITURE.

For Fire Risks.	1n Canada.	In other Countries.
Paid during the year for losses occurring in previous (which losses were estimated in last statemen \$30,604.59)	t at \$ 7.574 90	\$ 24,445 22
Net amount paid for said losses	7,134 30	24,445 22
Paid for losses occurring during the yearLess received for re-insurance	112,648 90 4,768 37	207,751 29 17,960 84
Net amount paid for said losses	107,880 53	189,790 45
Total net amount paid during the year for fire losses.	115,014 83	214,235 67
For Inland Marine Risks.		
Paid during the year for losses occurring in previous y (which losses were estimated in last statemen \$4,056.85)	t at 828 01	5,483 85
Net amount paid for said losses	Cr. (482 59)	5,483 85
Paid for losses occurring during the year Less savings and salvage, \$23.48, also received for r surances, \$9,597.34.		7,101 11
Total deductions	8,824 19	796 63
Net amount paid for said losses	16,265 33	6,304 48
Total net amount paid during the year for Inland Ma	rine 1',782 74	11.788 33

BRITISH AMERICA-Continued.

Total net amount paid during the year for fire and Inland Marine losses,

viz.:—		
In Canada		
Total	356,821	57
Net amount paid during the year for ocean losses	47,979	34
Paid for dividends on capital stock at 10 per cent	49,215	19
Commission or brokerage.	117,450	61
Salaries, fees and all other charges of officials	29,927	08
Taxes	11,332	00
Miscellaneous expenses	61,082	56
_		
Total cash expenditure	673,808	35

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Fire Risks.	In Ca Amount.	nada. Premium. \$ cts.	In other Constant.	ountries. Premium. \$ cts.	Total in al	l Countries. Premium. \$ cts.
Gross policies in force at date of last state- ment Taken during the	16,288,740	178,737 01	27,073,072	357,960 54	43,361,812	536,697 55
year—new and re- newed	19,432,632	194,731 56	43,920,419	478,422 93	63,353,051	673,154 49
Total		373,468 57 178,330 0 9		836,383 47 422,766 34		1,209,852 04 601,096 43
Gross in force at end of year		195,138 48 14,519 68	34,686,650 1,125,540	413,617 13 16,118 80	51,206,195 1,895,740	608,755 61 30,638 48
Net in force at 31st December, 1877	15,749,345	180,618 80	33,561,110	397,498 33	49,310,455	578,117 13
Inland Marine Risks. Gross policies in force at date of last						
at date of last statement Taken during the year	170,400	6,412 59 44,716 82	316,014 3,486,025	4,972 20 16,657 04	486,414 6,995,451	11,384 79 61,373 86
Total Deduct terminated	3,679,8 2 6 3,528,626	51,129 41 46,424 46	3,802,039 3,627,584	21,629 24 18,346 35	7,481,865 7,156,210	72,758 65 64,770 81
Gross in force at end of year Deduct re-insured	151,200 54,310	4,704 95 1,928 62	174,455 45,251	3,282 89 486 96	325,655 89,561	7,987 84 2,415 58
Net in force at 31st December, 1877		2,776 33	129,204	2,795 93	236,094	5,572 26
Ocean Risks. Gross policies in force at date of last						
statement Taken during the	258,310	27,266 20			258,310	27,266 20
year	2,407,150	45,802 91			2,407,150	45,802 91
Total Deduct terminated	2,665,460 2,438,440		************		2,665,460 2,438,440	73,069 11 51,540 86
Gross and net in force at 31st Dec, 1877		21,528 25	Name of the Control o	40000000000000000000000000000000000000	227,020	21,528 25

BRITISH AMERICA—Concluded.

Total number of policies in force at date. - No Return.

Total net amount in force. \$49,773,569 00

Total premiums thereon. 605,217 64

Subscribed and sworn to, 21st February, 1878, by

P. PATERSON,

Governor.

FRED. A. BALL,

Manager.

(Received 22nd February, 1878.)

THE CANADA AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF MONTREAL.

This Gompany ceased business on 6th December, 1877, and appointed Trustees for the purpose of winding up its affairs.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 6TH DECEMBER, 1877.

Joint Managers { Philip S. Ross. and Trustees { William T. Fish.

Secretary—W. CAMPBELL.

Principal Office-Montreal.

Incorporated 14th June, 1872; Commenced business 1st May, 1874.

CAPITAL.

(For list of Stockholders, see Appendix.)

ASSETS.

Stocks and bonds held by the Company:-

Par Value. Market Value.	
Township of Waterloo Bonds \$30,000 00 \$25,500 00 "Chambly "no interest 17,600 00 5,632 00 "Bolton "no interest 7,300 00 6,570 00 Longueuil "no interest 7,000 00 6,300 00 "Ely "no interest 2,700 00 2,160 00	
Deposited with Receiver General	
Total par and market value \$ 65,600 00 \$ 47,162 00	
Carried out at market value. Cash on hand at head office. Cash in City and District Savings Bank. Agents' balances.	\$ 47,162 00 237,12 129 08 30,612 11
Bills receivable, general, \$22,566 60 Stock 26,579 00	
Total	49,145 60
Amount of same overdue, general, \$22,566.60. Amount of premium notes on hand on which policies are issued All other property belonging to Company, viz.:—	15,041 06
Furniture account as per ledger \$ 8,085 81 Suspense account 221 60 Sundry accounts, doubtful 5,926 36 " supposed good 3,463 80	
	17,697 57
Gross assets	\$ 160,024 54
Amount which should be deducted from the above on account of bad or doubtful debts or securities:—	
From Agents' balances \$ 15,000 00 "bills receivable 23,000 00 "premium notes 8,000 00 "other assets 12,647 96	
Total deductions	58,647 96
Total assets estimated at	\$ 101,376 58

CANADA AGRICULTURAL—Continued.

LIABILITIES.

Net amount of fire losses due and yet unpaid	5	
Net amount of losses resisted—in suit		
Total net amount of unsettled claims for fire losses in Canada	143,628 4 55	67 35
laneous expenses. Amount of money borrowed at 8 per cent. per annum:— Drafts on Company secured by the endorsation of the Directors and discounted at La Banque Ville Marie		04
as Consolitated Dalla 1,200 00	6,200	00
(The latter has also as security some Canada Paper Company's stock deposited by President, not belonging to the Company.) All other claims against the Company:— Bills payable—Gebhardt		
accommodation— \$ 10,000 09 Bank of Commerce \$ 10,000 09 Quebec Bank 9,000 00 Union Bank 3,000 00		
\$ 22,000 00	31,967	91
	-	
Total liabilities (excluding capital stock)	\$ 258,287	34
Capital stock paid up in cash	\$ 196,666 (26,579 (00
Total capital paid up	\$ 223,245 (00
Total liability including capital paid up Estimated deficiency as regards policy holders and the public "" public and stockholders	\$ 481,532 8 156,910 5 380,155 7	76
21		_

00

CANADA AGRICULTURAL-Concluded.

INCOME.

Gross premiums received in cash	
Gross cash received for fire premiums	
Net cash received for fire premiums	\$ 97,467 52
*Bills and notes received during the year for premiums, and remaining unpaid	
Interest on account	1 57
Received for calls on capital, cash and notes	\$ 97,469 09 17,185 00
Total income	\$ 114,654 09
EXPENDITURE.	
†Amount paid during the year for losses occurring in previous years \$43,000 00 Amount paid for losses occurring during the year	
Total net amount paid during the year for fire losses. Dividends paid during the year. Commission or brokerage. Salaries, fees, and all other charges of officials. Taxes.	$\begin{array}{c} 702 \ 36 \\ 16,075 \ 31 \\ 14,575 \ 87 \end{array}$
Miscellaneous payments, viz:— General expenses	
Discount 1,789 89 Interest 436 23 Postage 912 35 Printing 4,410 04	
Telegraph 370 71 Stationery 1,369 13 Advertising 6,885 21 Legal expenses 2,802 87 Rent 1,479 37	
Total cash expenditure	30,551 66 146,196 00

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Fire Risks in Canada.

Total premiums thereon:				303,526
Total number of policies in force at date Total net amount in force			35,658	\$ 34,574,885
Gross and net in force 6th December, 1877	35,658	34,574,885	303,526 99	
Total Deduct terminated	43,924 8,266	42,675,165 8,100,280	369,858 19 66,332 20	
Gross policies in force at date of last statement Taken during the year—new and renewed	32,699 11,225	31,748,619	267,856 46 102,001 73	

Forwarded by Trustees, Messrs. Ross and Fish, 14th March, 1878.

This does not include those in agency balances. No Return was made of these losses in the last statement.

THE CANADA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1877.

President-John Winer.

| Secretary and Agent-Charles D. Cory.

Principal Office-Hamilton, Ont.

Organized—Ontario Chart, 20th July, 1875; Dominion Chart, 20th July, 1876. (Commenced business in Canada, 1st September, 1875.)

CAPITAL.

Amount of Joint Stock capital authorized	\$5,000,000	00
Amount subscribed for.	1,000,000	00
Amount paid in cash	95,225	00
Amount paid in notes	4,975	00

(For List of Stockholders, see Appendix.)

(For List of Blockholaers,	see Appena	<i>ix.</i>)		
· ASSETS.				
Loans secured by bonds and mortgages, on which year's interest is due, constituting a first lie Interest accrued on said loans	n on real	estate	\$16,205 496	
Stocks and bonds owned by the Company:-				
	Par Value.	Market Value		
355 shares Anglo-Canadian Mortgage Company stock 50 "Landed Banking and Loan Company stock 247 "Bank of Hamilton stock *Town of Windsor debentures	1,440 00 13,600 00	20,731 70 1,540 00 13,600 00 10,800 00		
Total par and market value	\$46,706 70	46,671 70		
Carried out at market value. Cash on hand at head office. *Cash in Bank of Hamilton. Interest accrued and unpaid on stocks. Bills receivable. Agents' balances All other property belonging to the Company:-			39,200 1,603	11 00 15 00
Preliminary expense, balance to be written off in three ye Office furniture and fixtures (including insurance maps) In "suspense" sundry items due company Due from other Companies, &c Interest due and accrued on "special deposit" in Bank of	·	2,800 00 218 91		
Stock acknowledgments			20,194 $4,975$	
Gross assets. Deduct preliminary expense account			\$\frac{154,002}{15,000}	
Total assets			\$ 139,902	05

^{*}In deposit with Receiver · General.

CANADA FIRE AND MARINE—Continued.

LIABILITIES.

Net amount of losses adjusted but not due :-		
Fire \$13,748 22 Ucean \$2,700 00 —————————————————————————————————		
Net amount of losses claimed but not adjusted :—		
Fire 5,820 00		
Net amount of losses resisted :— Fire—In suit		
Not in suit		
Total net amount of unsettled claims for losses in Canada	\$32,768	22
Fire		
Total reserve of unearned premiums for risks in Canada	69,137	
Due and accrued for salaries, rent, advertising, &c., say	2,000 31,617	
Security given—Bank of Hamilton stock		
do on security of stock notes	4,97 5 2,667	
Total liabilities (excluding capital stock)	\$143,165	54
Capital stock paid up in eash and notes	\$100,200	00
For Fire Risks.		
Gross cash received for premiums		
Net cash received for premiums		
For Ocean Risks.		
Gross and net cash received for premiums 2,489 41		
Total net cash received for premiums	\$136,114 5,836	
TotalReceived for increased capital	\$141,950 100	
Total eash income	\$142,050	31
		_

CANADA FIRE AND MARINE-Concluded.

EXPENDITURE.

Amount paid during the year for fire losses occurring (which losses were estimated in last statement at \$7	in pr 7,148.0	evious year	s 6,336 97		
Amount paid for fire losses occurring during the year					
Net amount paid for said losses	*******	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	. \$128,378 29		
Total net amount paid during the year for los Paid for dividends on capital stock at 8 per c Commission or brokerage and all agency exp Salaries, fees, &c., including \$2,084.45, directo ber, 1876, voted by shareholders	ent ense rs' fe	ees up to 3	1st Decem-	\$134,715 *3,794 24,386 6,334	98 26
Taxes Miscellaneous payments, viz. :	•••••	•••••		1,518	68
Head office and agency disbursements, including rent, standard advertising, postage, legal and all other expenses. Adjustment and inspection, travelling expenses, &c Paid for interest Paid for office furniture and fixtures, including diagram			\$5,734 07 2,344 87 867 97 940 02	0.000	0.2
				9,886	
Total cash expenditure	****	***********	=	180,636	52
RISKS AND PR	EMIU	MS.	D		
Fire Risks in Canada.	No.	Amount.	Premiums thereon.		
Policies in force at date of last statement			\$ 87,383 54 166,656 18		
Total Deduct terminated		18,657,556 8,626,391	254,039 72 102,240 83		
Gross in force at end of year		10,031,165 1,041,343	151,798 89 16,188 03		
Net in force 31st December, 1877		8,989,822	135,610 86		
Inland Marine Risks.					
Taken during the year	71	201,879	4,213 29		
		190,879	3,469 54		
Gross and net in force 31st December, 1877	-: =	11,000	743 75		
Ocean Risks.					
Taken during the year Deduct terminated	$\frac{257}{255}$	635,082 627,082	7,335 71 6,375 71		
Gross and net in force 31st December, 1877	2	8,000	960 00		
Total number of policies in force at date—No Total net amount in force Total premiums thereon.	Retu	rn.	\$		

Subscribed and sworn to 8th March, 1878, by

JOHN WINER,

President.

CHARLES D. CORY, Secretary.

(Received March 9th, 1878.)

^{*}Earned in 1876; paid January 15th, 1877.

THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1877.

President-SIR HUGH ALLAN.

Secretary-Archibald McGoun.

Market

Agent-EDWARD STARK.

Principal Office -179 St. James Street, Montreal.

(Incorporated 30th June, 1864; commenced business in Canada 1st January, 1865.)

CAPITAL.

Amount of	Joint Stoel	k capital	authorized	\$2,000,000	00
do			subscribed for		
do	paid up in	cash	••••••••••••••••••	206,702	50

(For List of Shareholders, see Appendix.)

ASSETS.

(Fire, Accident and Guarantee Departments.)

Loans secured by bonds and mortgages, of	on which not more than one
year's interest is due, constituting a	first lien on real estate
Stocks and bonds held by the Compa	any, viz:—

\$40,000 00

	Par value.	value.
363 shares Merchants' Bank stock at 75		\$23,95 8 00 3,000 00
Randa deposited with Rassivar Gararel viz:		

rbour 6½ per cent. bonds		
m + 1 1 + 1	@00 00× 00	07 3 00 00

Total par and market value \$86,225 00

Carried out at market value	85,138	00
Cash in Merchants' Bank of Canada	9,179	18
Agents' balances	5.808	66
Bills receivable	1.531	98
	,,,,,,,	

Amount of same overdue, \$300.		
Bills receivable on account of stock	6,840	00
Calls on stock in course of payment	*24,057	50
Office furniture	1,429	10

Total assets (Fire, Accident and Guarantee Departments) 173,984 42

LIABILITIES.

(Fire, Guarantee and Accident Departments.)

Fire Department.

Net amount of	66-	claimed	but not duebut not adjustedor supposed, but not claimed, 1876	\$14,027 6,607 675	00
				21,309	33

^{*}At 31st December, 1877. This item was not given in the Returns originally made, and did not appear in abstract published 29th March.

CITIZENS'—Continued.

Net amount of losses resisted :-	
In suit	
Total net amount of unsettled claims for fire losses in Canada	34,809 33 62,862 37
Total	97,671 70
Re-insurance fund	1,592 70
Guarantee Department.	1,002 10
Unsettled claims	
Total	62,264 01
Total liability (for unsettled claims and reserve) in Fire, Accident and Guarantee Departments. Loans on security of shares Merchants' Bank stock. Interest thereon accrued but not yet due. Loans on security of stock notes.	$\begin{array}{c} 161,528 \ 41 \\ 21,780 \ 00 \\ 626 \ 55 \\ 6,840 \ 00 \\ \end{array}$
Total liability exclusive of capital stock—Fire, Accident and Guarantee Departments.	190,774 96
Capital stock paid up in cash	$\begin{array}{c} 206,702 \ 50 \\ 6,840 \ 00 \\ 24,057 \ 50 \end{array}$
Total	\$ 237,600 00
This capital is also liable to the Life Department.	
INCOME.	
Gross cash received for premiums	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return-premiums 16,201 18	
Net cash received for premiums	136,653 29
Received for interest	2,474 44 238 00
" rents	1,966 61
Total	141,332 34 87,902 50
Total cash income	229,234 84
†Of these claims it is stated by Company that the Directors are advised that they are not justly or legally liable for the following amounts:— David Faulkner, Grand Trunk Railway Company James Doran, do do September 11,607 00	
Total	

CITIZENS'-Continued.

EXPENDITURE.

(Fire Department.)

Paid during the year for losses occurring in previous years, (which lowere estimated in the last statement at \$32,221.66)	\$ 2	6,848 80 2,161 13		
Total net amount paid during the year for fire losses		\$3	309,009	93
Commission or brokerage			16,501	
Salaries, fees and all other charges of officials			11,311 2,795	
Miscellaneous payments, viz:—				
Postage, \$559.98; Bank Agency, \$176.29; Telegrams, \$22 charges, \$23.45; Valuation Fees, \$150.17; Expen \$745.26; Travelling expenses, \$1,312.28; Printing, \$10nery, \$307.43; Advertising and subscriptions, \$970 \$101.25; Gas, \$100.50; Plans, Seals and Signs, \$235.00 \$59.95; Subscription to Insurance Exchange, \$51.00 Law Charges, \$380.65; Subscription to firemen, &c., \$20.00 \$20.00; Sundries \$10.00;	ses re \$602.64 0.51; Ca 0; Show ; Notar \$161.30	losses, ; Sta- b hire, Cards, ial and ; Law	6,380	55
Total cash expenditure	••••••	\$8	345,998	55
RISKS AND PREMIUMS.				
(Fire Risks in Canada.)				
1	Number.	Amount.	Premiu thereo	
Gross policies in force at date of last statement		18,504,157	230,053	
Taken during the year—newrenewed		7,577,048 7,351,609	81,853 77,713	
Total Deduct terminated	15,291 9,584	33,432,814	389,620 250,518	
Gross in force at end of year. Deduct re-insured	5,707	12,574,471 922,632	139,102 11,332	
Net in force at 31st December, 1877	5,707	11,727,269	127,769	28
Total number of fire policies in force at date, 5,707.		#11	000	00

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

		No.	Amount.
new and re	ount of policies reported as taken during the year	434 \$	
	" in force 31st December, 1877		1,557 43
Claims resisted	or outstanding		

INCOME.

Cash received for premiums	4,162 95 786 64

\$4,949 59

CITIZENS—Continued.

EXPENDITURE.

Cash paid for losses accrued in 1876	
Total	\$1,737 43 871 49
Miscellaneous payments, viz.:— Postages, \$23.30; Bank Commissions, \$1.63; Government stamps, \$4.98; printing and advertising, \$45; medical fees, \$30; law charges, \$203.	307 91
Total cash expenditure	\$2,916 83
*	
GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.	
No. Amount.	
Number and amount of policies reported as taken during the year 1,236 \$2,501,500 00 Amount of premiums on said policies 23,919 36 Number and amount of policies in force at 31st December, 18771,129 2,416,950 00 36 Amount of claims made during the year 59,037 82 Claims adjusted but not due 7,653 39 "unadjusted 15,484 93 contested 29,910 29	
Total amount of unsettled claims	\$53,048 61
INCOME.	
Cash received for premiums	\$22,754 51
" interest	42 65 1,179 96 469 73
" rents, &c	42 65 1,179 96 469 73
" rents, &c	42 65 1,179 96 469 73
" rents, &c	42 65 1,179 96 469 73
Total cash income. EXPENDITURE. Cash paid for losses accrued in 1876. \$893 20 in 1877. \$5,989 21	42 65 1,179 96 469 73
" rents, &c Recovered on account of claims Total cash income. EXPENDITURE. Cash paid for losses accrued in 1876	\$24,446 85
" rents, &c Recovered on account of claims Total cash income. EXPENDITURE. Cash paid for losses accrued in 1876. \$893 20 5,989 21 Total Total Commission, \$649.99; salaries, \$3,924.94; directors' and auditors' fees, \$85±.70 Rent and taxes. \$1,263 43	\$24,446 85 \$6,882 41

CITIZENS'—Concluded.

Miscellaneous payments, viz.:—
Postage, \$212.70; Bank commission, \$11.23; telegrams, \$28.93; express, \$3.90; cabs, \$21.99; stationery, \$104.38; printing, advertising, &c., \$865.10; travelling expenses, \$190.10; gas, \$67.25; law charges, \$737.43; sundries, \$101.92; expenses re-losses, \$216.42

2,561 35

Total cash expenditure

\$16,572 16

Subscribed and sworn to, 15th March, 1878, by

HUGH ALLAN,

President.

ARCH. McGOUN,

Secretary.

(Received 16th March, 1878.)

The following is a statement for the whole business of the Company embracing the Fire, Guarantee, Accident and Life branches:—

ASSETS.

Fire, guarantee and accident	\$173 984	42
Life (see Life statement)	120,037	98
	0004.000	

LIABILITIES. Fire, guarantee and accident \$190,774-96

Infe	107,767 3	34
Total liabilities (except paid up capital)	\$298,542 3	30
Capital stock paid up in cash in notes.		

 Calls on stock in course of payment
 24,057 50

 Total
 \$237,600 00

INCOME.

rire §	5141.332	34
Guarantee	24,446	85
A.ccident	4.949	
Life	40.555	68

Total cash income...... \$211,284 46

EXPENDITURE.

Fire	\$ 345,998	55
Guarantee	16,572	16
Accident	2,916	83
Life	18,477	93

Total cash expenditure......\$383,965 47

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 187	STATEMENT	FOR TH	E YEAR	ENDING	31sT	DECEMBER,	1877.
--	-----------	--------	--------	--------	------	-----------	-------

Control Control Drawns | Driving Office | Control Control

Secretary—S. Stanley Brown. | Principal Office—London, England.

Incorporated 28th Sept., 1861.

Agent in Canada—FRED COLE.

Head Office in Canada—Montreal.

Par value. Market value.

(Commenced business in Canada 11th Sept., 1863.)

CAPITAL.

	authorized and subscribed		
do	paid up in cash	250,000 "	1,216,666 67

ASSETS IN CANADA.

Stocks, bonds, &c., held by the Company, viz:-

	\$	\$		
Canada 5 per cents for Fire Branch	50 613	50,613		
Dominion stock for Life Branch	100 343	100,343		
Total par and market value	150,956	150,956		
Carried out at market value			@150 05 <i>C</i>	00
The above being in deposit with the Receiver-Ger		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	\$150,956	UU
Cash on hand at head office in Canada	uerar.		COH	90
			627	
Cash belonging to Life Department		• • • • • • • • • • •	5,007	39
Cash in Canadian Bank of Commerce		1.852 51	, ,	
Cash in Bank of British North America		3,630 58		
Total			5,483	09
Agents' heleness				
Agents' balances	•••••	•••••	7,801	
Bills receivable			1,500	00
Maps, office plant, &c., estimated at	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		1,000	00
		_		
Total assets in Canada			172,375	36

LIABILITIES IN CANADA.

Net amount of	fire losses in Canada, reported, or supposed, but not claimed.\$ 857	7 00
	" claimed but not adjusted 14,84	8 94
44	" resisted and in suit 2,500	00 0

Total net amount of unsettled claims for fire losses in Canada	\$18,203	94
(Of this amount \$4,500 accrued previous to 1877.)		
Reserve of unearned premiums for all outstanding fire risks in Canada.	84.050	61
De inguiernes fund and all other liabilities execut conital under the Tife	- 2,000	-

COMMERCIAL UNION—Continued.	
INCOME IN CANADA.	
Gross premiums received in cash	
Gross cash received for premiums	
Net cash received for fire premiums	\$174,248 53
Received for interest and dividends paid direct to head office, England.	8,551 23
Total cash income in Canada	\$182,799 76
EXPENDITURE IN CANADA.	
Paid during the year for fire losses occurring in previous years (which losses were estimated in last statement at \$10,860.78)	
Net amount paid during the year for said losses	
Total deductions	
Net amount paid during the year for said losses 417,389 20	
Total net amount paid during the year for fire losses Commission or brokerage Salaries, fees, &c Taxes in Canada Miscellaneous payments:— Adjusting losses, \$1,590.52; Block plans and maps, \$449.75; Assessment—Superintendent of Insurance, \$245.98; Sundry other	\$420,404 75 35,020 53 1,517 77 527 24
charges, viz: For Tariff, Underwriters' Association, Cablegrams, Printing, Books, Stationery and such like, \$628.78	2,915 03
Total cash expenditure in Canada	\$460,385 32
RISKS AND PREMIUMS.	
(Fire Risks in Canada.)	
Gross policies in force at date of last statement	

Gross policies in force at date of last statement Taken during the year (new) do do (renewed)	14,684,943	Premiums. \$150,669 56 163,048 72 43,692 72
Total	31,322,555 15,621,882	357,411 0 0 169,255 21
Gross in force at end of year	15,700,673 1,800,643	188,155 79 22,813 86
Net in force at 31st December, 1877	13,900,030	165,341 93
	77. 17.4	

Subscribed and sworn to, 28th February, 1878, by

FRED. COLE.

(Received 1st March, 1878.)

COMMERCIAL UNION—Continued.

GENERAL BUSINESS STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

(Abstracted from Report of Directors, London, England, 26th February, 1878.)

FIRE BRANCH.

The account for 1876 closed with a satisfactory surplus, and £20,000 have been

carried therefrom to Profit and Loss account.

The net premiums of 1877 (returns and re-insurances having been deducted) amounted to £615,897, and the losses paid and outstanding, including £70,000 by the conflagration at St. John, New Brunswick, to £425,077, being 69 per cent. on the premium income.

After providing in full for all outstanding claims, and for all bad and doubtful debts, and deducting the above contribution to Profit and Loss, the Fire Fund stands

at £335,805.

MARINE BRANCH.

The account for 1875 has been closed, out of the profit of which the Directors have carried £45,000 to Profit and Loss.

The settlement on the account for 1876 is 72 per cent,, and on that for 1877 is 36 per cent.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

The	Directors	recommend	that	the	balance	of	the	account	be	apportioned as
follows:-	-									11

To payment of dividend at 10 per cent, free of income tax£25,000	0	()
(making 15 per cent, for the year, including the interim dividend.)		

To Reserve Fund	15,000	0	()
To balance carried forward to 1878			

£63,012 16 1

FIRE ACCOUNT,

From 1st January to 31st December, 1877.

Dr.					Cı	R	
	£	S.	D.		£	S.	D.
To amount of fire insur-				By losses paid after deduction of re-insurances	323,425	19	9
ance fund at the be-				Losses outstanding 31st Dec, 1877			
ginning of the year	329,361	0		Commission and foreign brokerage			
Premiums received				outstanding	3,322	16	8
after deduction of re-				Expenses of management	33,380	13	6
insurances	615,897	15	5		23,717	9	7
Interest				Bad debts	2,267	9	5
	,			Amount to profit and loss	20,000	0	0
				Balance in hand£440,779 15 2			
				Less outstanding—			
				Losses estimated 101,651 0 0			
				Commission 3,322 16 8			
				Amount of fire insurance fund at			
				the end of the year	335,805	18	6

£959,312 13 5

£959,312 13 5

£143,112 2

COMMERCIAL UNION—Continued.

MARINE ACCOUNT,

From 1st January to 31st December, 1877.

Dr.				Cı	₹.	
£	8.	D.	£ s. d.	£	8.	D.
To amount of Marine Fund at the begin-			By claims paid			
ning of the year 234,27 Premiums received	5 3	11	December, 1876 10,535 0 0	145,565		
after deduction of re-insurances, dis-			Underwriter's commission Estimated outstanding losses 31st December,			3
counts and returns 214,45 Discount on policy			1877 Subscription to Lloyd's and Register Books	875	7	0
stamps 2 Interest 10,38	0 9	9	Expenses of management	45,000		0.
			Less estimated losses as above 10,197 0 0			
			Amount of Marine Fund at the end of the year	244,016	11	4
£459,13	5 10	7		£459,135	10	7
a riseason with Annual						=

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1877.

Dr.						Cr.	•
	£.	s.	d.	£ s. d;	£	g.	d
To balance of last year's Account Interest and dividends not	60,340	18	9	By Dividend paid 15th			ı
carried to Departmental	3 77 77 00		FT.	Interim Dividend	40,000	0	0.
Profit from Fire Branch Marine Branch	17,732 20,000 45,000	0	. 7 0 0	paid 15th Sept Directors and Audi-	12,500	0	0.
Transfer Fees	′ 39		0	tors			
				Printing and stationery 738 15 9			
				Travelling, pos- tages and parcels 167 2 5 Law expenses 383 11 11			
				Expenses of Local and Indian Boards 2,638 1 8 Additions and al-			
				terations of offices 1,398 9 2 Messengers, servants and miscel-			
				Donations—St. John Fire, Indian	24,882	8	5-
				Famine, &c Loss on exchange Balance	1,253 1,463 63,012	17 0 16	10 0 1
				DOLGILO	00,012	10	

£143,112 2

COMMERCIAL UNION—Concluded.

BALANCE-SHEET.

31st December, 1877.

To Shareholders' capital	91	St 1	Dece	moer, 1011.	100		
## To Shareholders' capital	DR				(R.	
To Shareholders' capital			,		_		,
General Reserve Fund. 125,000 0 0 Investment Reserve Fund. 3,085 5 5 Sirie Fund. 3,085 5 5 Sirie Fund. 335,805 18 6 Life Account as per separate Balance Sheet. 574,307 19 9 Marine Fund 244,016 11 4 Profit and Loss Account. 63,012 16 1 Bills payable. 1,122 5 5 Unclaimed dividends. 32 2 6 Vinted States Government securities. 20,005 0 0 United States Government securities. 1,596,418 11 6 United States Government securities. 101,651 0 0 Fire commission 3,322 16 8 Marine losses. 10,197 0 0 O D Toreign Government securities. 101,197 0 0 O Toreign Government securities. 141,485 15 10 Indian and other debentures and debenture stocks and shares (Preference and Ordinary. 17,792 10 O Branch offices, fittings and furniture. 100,000 0 0 O Branch offices, fittings and furniture. 100,000 0 0 O Branch offices, fittings and furniture. 100,000 1 O O O O O O O O O				D- T:6- T	£	8.	d.
Investment Reserve Fund. 35,085 5 5 Fire Fund. 35,805 18 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5							
Fire Fund				ing accounts as per separate	F74 90F	10	
Life Account as per separate Balance Sheet					574,307	19	9
Balance Sheet.) 19	0		100 500	0	10
Marine Fund		7.0	0		190,500	9	10
Profit and Loss Account.					64 491	10	1
Sills payable					04,421	10	т
Unclaimed dividends					20.005	٥	0.
Size Size				United States (Lovernment conve	20,003	V	U
Composited in accordance with the Insurance Laws of the States. Commission 3,322 16 8			_		192 149	12	9
Outstanding fire losses 101,651 0 0 Fire commission 3,322 16 8 Marine losses 10,197 0 0 115,170 16 8 Railway and other debentures and debenture stocks and shares (Preference and Ordinary	rire deposits		0		102,140	10	24
Outstanding fire losses	1 596 418	2 11	6				
Toreign Government securities 41,485 15 10		, 11	,				
Fire commission 3,322 16 8 10,197 0 0 115,170 16 8 Railway and other debentures and debenture stocks and shares (Preference and Ordinary					41.485	15	10
Marine losses					11,100	10	20
Railway and other debentures and debentures tocks					23,191	4	11
and debenture stocks	115.17	0 16	8	Railway and other debentures	,	_	
Railway and other stocks and shares (Preference and Ordinary	-2012				111,173	3	6
Shares (Preference and Ordinary S7,298 10 7					,		
Freehold offices				shares (Preference and Or-			
Freehold offices				dinary	87,298	10	7
iture 7,453 18 8 Loans upon personal security 18,568 11 9 Branch and agency balances 129,217 1 3 Fire losses due from other companies 7,502 13 4 OUTSTANDING— Fire premiums 6,646 7 8 Marine premiums, due 8th January, 1878 12,983 17 4 Interest 815 14 1 CASH—On deposit \$87,700 0 0 In hand and on current accounts 17,042 6 0 Bills receivable 104,742 6 1 Bills receivable 18,568 0 4 Stamps in hand 611 4 2				Freehold offices	100,000	0	0-
iture 7,453 18 8 Loans upon personal security 18,568 11 9 Branch and agency balances 129,217 1 3 Fire losses due from other companies 7,502 13 4 OUTSTANDING— Fire premiums 6,646 7 8 Marine premiums, due 8th January, 1878 12,983 17 4 Interest 815 14 1 CASH—On deposit \$87,700 0 0 In hand and on current accounts 17,042 6 0 Bills receivable 104,742 6 1 Bills receivable 18,568 0 4 Stamps in hand 611 4 2				Branch offices, fittings and furn-	•		
Loans upon personal security				iture	7,453	18	
Fire losses due from other companies				Loans upon personal security	18,508	11	
Panies				Branch and agency balances	129,217	1	3
OUTSTANDING— Fire premiums							
Fire premiums					7,502	13	4
Marine premiums, due 8th Jan- uary, 1878							
Uary, 1878					6,646	7	8:
Interest						- 10	
CASH — On deposit \$87,700 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				uary, 1878			
In hand and on current accounts				Communication of the state of t	815	14	1
Current accounts 17,042 6 0 Bills receivable 18,568 0 4 Stamps in hand 611 4 2							
Counts 17,042 6 0 Bills receivable							
Bills receivable 104,742 6 1 18,568 0 4 Stamps in hand 611 4 2							
Bills receivable				Counts 11,042 6 0	104 749	C	1
Stamps in hand 611 4 2				Rills receivable			
				Stamps in hand			
£1,711,589 8 2				Po III Handi	011	4	-
£1,711,589 8 2 £1,711,589 8 0	2.			-			
	£1,711,8	089	8	2 £	1,711,589	8	0

Forwarded by Mr. Fred Cole, 2nd May, 1878.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

Sitting Director—HENRY BONHAM-CARTER. |

Secretary-T. G. C. BROWNE.

Principal Office—London England; Organized 1821.

Agents in Canada—Robert Simms & Co. and George Denholm.

Head Office in Canada-Montreal.

Commenced business in Canada 1st May, 1869.

CAPITAL.

Amount of Joint Stock capital authorized and subscribed for	\$9,733,333 4,866,666	33 66
ASSETS IN CANADA.		
*Dominion stock	100,343	68
LIABILITIES IN CANADA.		
Net amount of fire losses in Canada resisted and in suit	\$ 4,000 25,967	
Total liabilities in Canada	\$29,967	40
INCOME IN CANADA.		
Gross cash received for fire premiums \$57,080 49 Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return—premiums. \$57,080 49 2,647 26		1
Net cash received for fire premiums	\$54,433 6,020	
Total cash income in Canada	\$60,453	85

EXPENDITURE IN CANADA.

Amount paid during the year for losses occurring in previous years

(which losses were estimated in last statement at \$2,625)	0
Net amount paid during the year for fire losses	. \$442,575 3
Commission or brokerage	9,205 6 $603 0$
Miscellaneous payments	715 7

Total cash expenditure in Canada...... \$453,099 77

36

^{*}Deposited with Receiver-General for fire, the interest of which is paid direct to the Head Office in London.

GUARDIAN--Continued.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Fire Risks in Canada.	No.	Amount.	Premium.
Gross policies in force at date of last statement	1830	\$ 4,703,127	\$ 42,979 04
Taken during the year, new renewed renewed	879	3,471,1€4 2,813,890	34,340 81 22,546 40
Total		10,988,181	99,866 25
Deduct terminated	1669	5,675,215	47,219 34
Gross in force at end of year Deduct re-insured		5,312,966 79,717	52,646 91 1,066 62
Net in force at 31st December, 1877	2109	\$5,233,249	\$51,580 29
Total number of policies in force in Canada at date		2109	
Total net amount in force	• • • • •	\$5,	233,249 00
Total premiums thereon			51,580 29

Subscribed and sworn to 22nd February, 1878, by

ROBERT SIMMS.

£623.228

(Received 23rd February, 1878.)

GENERAL BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 25TH DECEMBER, 1877.

(Abstracted from Director's Report, London, June 5th, 1878.)

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The fire premiums for the past year, after deducting re-insurances, amounted to

£226,878 5s. 10d., being an increase of £17,617 over last year.

The losses amounted to £201,187 4s. 6d., this very heavy excess over the average being caused by the exceptional loss arising out of the conflagration at St. John, New Brunswick, which occurred in June, 1877. From the fire general reserve fund, which stood at £256,000, a sum of £24,589 5s. 2d. has been taken to meet these extraordinary losses, together with a further sum of £3,410 14s. 10d. in aid of the dividend and bonus, leaving the fire general reserve fund at £228,000

The premium reserve fund to cover unexpired policies now stands at £96,000, and with the above sum constitutes a fund (apart from the shareholders' capital) of

£324,000, to meet fire claims.

FIRE ASSURANCE (REVENUE) ACCOUNT.	£	s.	d.	
Amount of fire insurance fund at the beginning of the year, viz:—				
Proportion of profit appropriated to shareholders, July, 1877 34,117 11 2 General reserve fund	378,817	11	2	
Premims received, after deduction of re-assurances	226,878	5	10	
Interest and dividends		1		
Profit realized on investments	3,616	7	5	

£355.743

GUARDIAN - Continued: Profit paid to shareholders' Account in July, 1877..... 34,117 11 Losses by fire, after deduction of re-assurances...... 201,187 6 Expenses of management..... 28,667 9 Commission 31,695 11 2 Agents' bad debts..... 150 3 Amount of fire insurance fund at the end of the year, as per separate balance sheet of the fire insurance fund, viz:-Premium reserve due to policies unexpired on 25th December, 1877.....£96,000 0 General reserve fund...... 228,000 0 0 Transfer from general reserve fund towards dividend and bonus to 3,410 14 10 shareholders, 1878..... - 327,410 14 10 £623,228 SHAREHOLDERS' CAPITAL (REVENUE) ACCOUNT. £ 8. d Amount of shareholders' capital account at the beginning of the1,050,138 From fire fund, proportion of profit of 1876 as per fire revenue 34.117 11Interest and dividends..... 46.907 Transfer fees 35 19 Profit realized on investments...... 6,458 12 11 £1,137,657 13 s. d. Add interim dividend to shareholders paid in January, 1877...... 25,000 Dividend and bonus to shareholders paid in July, 1877..... 50,000 75,000 Amount of shareholders' capital account at the end of the year.......1,062,657 13 £1,137,657 13 FIRE BALANCE SHEET. Liabilities. d. Total funds as per fire (revenue) account..... 327,410 14 10 * Outstanding fire losses 14,558 28,332

^{*} These items are provided for in the fire (revenue) account.

GUARDIAN—Concluded.

Assets.			
Investments—	£	S.	d.
In British Government securities			
Foreign Government securities—			
United States 5 per cent. registered funded loan, 1881 United States 6 per cent. registered bonds, 1881 United States 5 per cent. registered 10-40 bonds, 1904	20,970 31,006	19	0
New London and Brazilian Bank, Rio Janeiro (Government deposit)		0	0
(British)	80,613		
Railway preference stock (British) London Salvage Corps (share of house)	9,820		4
Loans upon personal security.	Nil.	U	U
Loans upon personal security. Agents' balances.	16,897	3	4
Re-assurance premiums due from other companies	6,941	9	7
Outstanding interest		12	1
Cash—On deposit			
Bills receivable—agents' remittances	10,073		
	£355,743	1	5

THE HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

President-GEO. L. CHASE.

Secretary-J. D. Browne.

Principal Office-Hartford, Conn, U.S.; Organized, May, 1810.

General Agent in Canada—Robert Wood, Montreal.

Commenced business in Canada, 1836.

CAPITAL.

Paid up in eash	\$1,250,000 00
ASSETS IN CANADA.	
Par Value. Market Valu United States Reg. 1881 bonds	
*Total par and market value 98,000 122,447 97	
Carried out at market value. Agents' balances.	\$ 122,447 97 1,730 66
Total assets in Canada	\$ 124,178 63
LIABILITIES IN CANADA.	
Net amount of fire losses in Canada, adjusted but not due	
Total net amount of unsettled claims for fire losses in Canada	7,218 32 46,439 83
Total liabilities in Canada	\$53,658 15
INCOME IN CANADA.	
Net cash received for fire premiums	83,332 25 4,640 00
Total cash income in Canada	\$ 87,972 25
EXPENDITURE IN CANADA.	
Paid during the year for fire losses occurring in previous years (which losses were estimated in last statement at \$15,718.00.)	
Total net amount paid during the year for fire losses. "for commission or brokerage. "for salaries, fees, &c. "for taxes in Canada.	\$167,199 76 • 8,459 60 2,899 14 588 80
Total cash expenditure in Canada	179,147 303

^{*}Of these the United States Bonds—271 shares Ontario Bank and 100 shares Montreal Bank are deposited with the Receiver General.

ROBERT WOOD.

HARTFORD-Continued.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Fire Risks in Canada	No.	Amount.	Premium.
Gross policies in force at date of last statement	4,045 4,750	\$ 6,760,300 7,494,524	\$ 84,503 75 83,332 25
Deduct terminated		14,255,824 6,435,074	167,836 00 80,266 04
Gross and net in force at 31st December, 1877	4,570	7,820,750	87,569 96
Total number of policies in force in Canada at date Total net amount in force Total premiums thereon		\$ 7,	820,750 00 87,569 96

(Received 23rd January, 1878.)

Subscribed and sworn to, 22nd January, 1878, by

GENERAL BUSINESS.

(Statement for the year ending 31st December, 1877, as returned to the Insurance Commissioner for the State of Connecticut.)

Real estate. \$363,175 60 Loans on bonds and mortgages. 916,316 57 Interest accrued thereon. 36,668 92 Stocks and bonds, par value \$1.281,600, market value. 1,451,682 97 Amount loaned on security of United States bonds. 50,000 00 Cash on hand and in banks. 192,599 12 Interest due and accrued on stocks. 9,620 24 Net premiums in course of collection. 229,720 92 Other assets. 18,679 15
Loans on bonds and mortgages. 916,316 57 Interest accrued thereon. 36,668 92 Stocks and bonds, par value \$1.281,600, market value. 1,451,682 97 Amount loaned on security of United States bonds. 50,000 00 Cash on hand and in banks. 192,599 12 Interest due and accrued on stocks. 9,620 24 Net premiums in course of collection. 229,720 92
Interest accrued thereon 36,668 92 Stocks and bonds, par value \$1.281,600, market value 1,451,682 97 Amount loaned on security of United States bonds 50,000 00 Cash on hand and in banks 192,599 12 Interest due and accrued on stocks 9,620 24 Net premiums in course of collection 229,720 92
Stocks and bonds, par value \$1.281,600, market value. 1,451,682 97 Amount loaned on security of United States bonds. 50,000 00 Cash on hand and in banks. 192,599 12 Interest due and accrued on stocks. 9,620 24 Net premiums in course of collection. 229,720 92
Amount loaned on security of United States bonds. 50,000 00 Cash on hand and in banks. 192,599 12 Interest due and accrued on stocks. 9,620 24 Net premiums in course of collection. 229,720 92
Cash on hand and in banks192,599 12Interest due and accrued on stocks9,620 24Net premiums in course of collection229,720 92
Interest due and accrued on stocks
Net premiums in course of collection. 229,720 92
Other assets. 18 679 15.
0 041 04 WODO CO 3 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
,
m . 1
Total assets\$3,268,463 49
Seminative control of the control of
Liabilities.
Net amount of unpaid losses \$173.163.81
Net amount of unpaid losses \$173,163 81 Unearned premiums 894,374 12
Dividends to stockholders remaining unpaid
, and the second
Total liabilities, excluding capital stock\$1,072,430 93
Capital stock paid up in cash\$1,250,000 00
Surplus beyond liabilities and capital stock

HARTFORD—Concluded.

INCOME.

Net cash received for premiums. Interest and dividends. Other Income.	\$1,629,821 153,273 10,926	49
Total cash income	\$1,794,021	25
EXPENDITURE.		
Net amount paid for losses	200,062 237,007 113,272 35,911 114,980	00 28 62 40 63

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Written during the year, amount	145,215,532	00
Premiums thereon		
Net in force 31st December, 1877	137,975,968	00
Premiums thereon		

GEO. L. CHASE,

President.

J. D. BROWNE,

Secretary.

HARTFORD, CONN., 12th January 1878.

THE IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDO	N.	
STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1877.		
Chairman—G. H. CHAMBERS General Manager—E.	Cozens Smi	TH.
Principal Office—London, England—Organized, A.D., 1803		
Agent in Canada—Rintoul, Bros. Head Office in Canad	da—Montre	eal.
(Commenced business in Canada, A.D., 1864.)		
CAPITAL.		
Amount paid up in cash 700,000 "	\$7,778,666 3,406,666	67 67
ASSETS IN CANADA.		
Canadian Consols, 5 per cent \$48,666 67 Dominion Stock 51,402 33	4	
Total deposited with Receiver-General Cash on hand at Head Office in Canada		
Total assets in Canada	\$119,088	68
LIABILITIES IN CANADA.		
Net amount of fire losses in Canada due and yet unpaid		
Total net amount of unsettled claims for fire losses in Canada	\$ 8,867	29
Reserve of unearned premiums for all outstanding fire risks in Canada	74,916	70
		_
Total liabilities in Canada	\$83,783	99
INCOME IN CANADA.		
Gross cash received for fire premiums		
Net cash received for fire premiums* *Add dividends on stocks deposited with Receiver-General	\$153,012	
Total eash income in Canada	\$15 8,529	06

^{*}These are paid direct to the head office in London.

IMPERIAL—Continued.

EXPENDITURE IN CANADA.

Paid during the year for fire losses occurring in previous years losses were estimated in last statement at \$18,595.13)		\$16,132 91		
Net amount paid for said losses		644,846 19		
Total net amount paid during the year for fire losses i Paid for commission or brokerage. do salaries, fees, &c	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	••••••••	\$660,979 22,809 1,900 1,434 4,094	49 00 34
Total cash expenditure in Canada	••••		\$691,217	03:
RISKS AND PREMIUMS. Fire Risks in Canada.	No.	Amount	Premiu	ms.
Gross policies in force at date of last statement. Taken during the year—new	4,455 3,818 2,665	\$10,545,519 8,407,220 6,614,788	86,658	07
Deduct terminated	10,938 5,250	25,567,527 13,036,744		
Gross in force at end of year Deduct re-insured	5,688	12,530,783 122,839		
Net in force at 31st December, 1877	5,688	12,407,944	146,680	43

Subscribed and sworn to, 4th March, 1878, by

Total number of policies in force in Canada at date.....

Total net amount in force.....

Total premiums thereon.....

W. H. RINTOUL.

5,688

\$12,407,944 146,680 43

(Received 5th March, 1878.)

GENERAL BUSINESS-1877.

Capita!£1	,600,000
Capital paid up and invested	700,000

PROFIT AND LOSS.

	£	8	d		£	S	ď
Premiums received in 1877 on £199-				Losses by fire	405,958	4	1
533,091	601,067	13	11	Costs of administration	177,922	8	7
Interest on investments							
Differences in purchase and sale of				Bad and doubtful debts	1,957	17	0
investments							
Balance carried down	10,724	1	3				

669,838 9

669,838 9 8

IMPERIAL—Concluded.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.			
Rest, 1803, 31st Dec., 1876		4	Bank of England stock 4 City bonds, London 3	13,993 49,815 36,535 62,789	0	9 6 0
Add capital stock, 31st Dec., 1877 700,000 (1,337,125)	0	0	General Steam Navigation Co's pre- ference shares (1874)	10,000 17,461 30,800		0
Unsettled losses£160,571 0 0 Bills payable 2,000 0 0 Unclaimed dividends. 1,876 11 6 Tradesmens' bills, &c 1,330 6 5 Commission and ex-			Freehold offices in London, &c£170,256 1 2 Leasehold houses in London	79,832	5	9
penses due to agts 34,302 0 0 200,079 17	7 1	1	30 Imperial fire shares	2,091 6,060	15	6
			Loans to bill brokers, secured 3	95,271 30,000		
			Cash at bankers	35,271 26,234 12,766 58,803	14 11	7 11
			Cash in Company's offices, &c Due on account guarantees, with	3,921	19	0
£1,537,204 18	8	0	£1,53	37,204	18	0

Signed), E. COZENS SMITH,

General Manager.

142,929 88

\$60,000 00

THE ISOLATED RISK AND FARMERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

President—Hon. ALEX. MACKENZIE.

Secretary-J. Maughan, jun.

Principal Office—Toronto.

Organized or incorporated 14th April, 1871; commenced business in Canada July, 1871.

CAPITAL:

	Amount of Joint-Stock capital authorized	\$1,000,000 00°
	Amount subscribed for	
Amount paid up in cash 60,000 00		

(For List of Stockholders, see Appendix.)

(For List of Stockholders, see Appendix.)									
ASSETS.									
Stocks and bonds held by the Company:-									
Par Value. Market Value.									
City Toronto Debentures \ "Hamilton " \ Receiver-General \ Canadian Bank of Commerce stock									
Total par and market value \$106,904 00 \$106,841 20									
Carried out at market value		87							
Cash in Canadian Bank of Commerce	984								
Interest due and unpaid on stocks	$2,725 \\ 225$								
Agents' balances	40,844								
Office furniture and fittings	1,581								
Total	153,209	73.							
agents' balances	716	00							
Total assets	152,493	73.							
LIABILITIES.									
Net amount of losses due and yet unpaid									
Not amount of luccos resisted in suit									
Net amount of losses resisted—in suit									
Total net amount of unsettled claims for fire losses in Canada Total reserve of unearned premiums for risks in Canada Dividends declared and due but unpaid	15,474 *127,402 53	0 0 ·							

Total liabilities (excluding capital stock).....

Capital stock paid up......

^{*} Above is the correct pro-rata proportion of the gross premiums, but the Company can re-insure for 20 per cent. less, which would reduce the above amount to \$101,922.

ISOLATED RISK AND FARMERS'-Concluded.

INCOME.

aat V V Ammit			
Gross cash received for premiums Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return-premiums	\$103,808 92 8,692 00		
Net cash received for premiums		\$95,116	92
Received for interest on bonds and mortgages		5,816	
do do and dividends on stocks and all other so	urces	540	00
Total cash income		\$101,472	92
EXPENDITURE.			
Amount paid during the year for losses occurring in previous years (which losses were estimated in the last statement at \$9,466'16) Deduct savings and salvage	\$9,466 16 306 00		
Net amount paid for said losses	\$9,160 16		
Amount paid for losses occurring during the year. Less savings and salvage \$62 70 Also less received for re-insurances 2,585 70	\$53,488 00		
_	2,648 40		
Net amount paid for said losses	\$50,839 60		
Total net amount paid during the year for fire losses		59,997	76
Commission and brokerage		13,224	00.
Salaries, fees and all other charges of officials	*****	9,554	00
Miscellaneous payments, viz.:—General agents' expenses,	including		
travelling, \$5,169.63; agents' expenses for postages, &c., \$	2,520.88;		
office rent and taxes, \$846.99; advertising, \$714.73; \$1,014.83; stationery, \$334.85; lithography, \$171.40; fue	printing,		
telegrams, \$62.53: postage and petty, \$837.64: office	expenses.		
\$225.26; Law expenses, \$1,935.57: office expenses	Montreal		
Branch, \$3,818.20.		17,709	96
Total cash expenditure	·····	\$100 ,485	72
RISKS AND PREMIUMS.			
Fire Risks. No.	Amount.	Premit there	
Gross policies in force at date of last statement	\$23,470,803 11,422,960		00
Total	\$34,893,763 13,092,775		
Gross in force at end of year	\$21,800,988 1,257,132	\$213,357 . 12,303	
Net in force at 31st December, 1877 25,373	\$20,543,856	\$201,054	00
Total number of policies in force at date	25,373.		
Total net amount in force	20	,543,856	00
Total premiums thereon	•••••	201,054	
Subscribed and sworn to, 4th March, 1878, by			
	AUGHAN,	Jun.,	

. MAUGHAN, Jun.,

Secretary.

2,000 00

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

Chairman—Nathaniel Shelmerdine. | General Manager—Geo. Stewart.

Principal Office-Manchester, England.—Organized 22nd June, 1852.

Agent-in Canada-S. C. Duncan-Clark.

Head Office in Canada—Canada Permanent Buildings, Toronto.

(Commenced business in Canada July, 1864.)

CAPITAL.

Paid up in cash		
ASSETS IN CANADA.		
Loans secured by bonds and mortgages on real estate (first lien) Interest accrued on said loans Canada 6 per cent. Dominion Stock deposited with Receiver-General in	\$52,000 1,365	
* Canada 6 per cent. terminable bonds, not deposited Cash on hand at offices in Toronto and Halifax	100,000 100,000 893	00
Cash in Banks, viz.:—Dominion Bank, Toronto \$2,201 90 In Bank at Halifax 2,094 24 Bank of British Columbia 343 63		
Total	4,639 4,500 5,123	00
Total Deduct on account of bad or doubtful Agents' balances	\$268, 52 2 232	
Total assets in Canada	\$268,290	26
LIABILITIES IN CANADA.		
Net amount of fire losses in Canada due and vet unpaid		

.Net amoun	t of fire losses	in Canada	due and yet unpaid	⊅ 8	10
do	do	do	adjusted, but not due	2,707	70
· do	do	do	claimed, but not adjusted	8,992	20
do	do	do	reported or supposed, but not claimed	5,300	00
do -	do	do	resisted and in suit, (of which \$4,000	-	
			occurred in previous years.)	5,000	00
			_		

Total net amount of unsettled claims for fire losses in Canada	\$22,008	00.
Reserve of unearned premiums for all outstanding fire-risks in Canada	71,875	58
Due and accrued for salaries rent advertising agency &c shout	2,000	00

\$95,883 58 Total liabilities in Canada....

The 6 per cent. Dominion Stock is held by the Canadian Government as a Deposit.
 6 per cent. Terminable Bonds are in the hands of the Head Office, Manchester.

LANCASHIRE—Continued.

INCOME IN CANADA.
Gross cash received for fire premiums
Net each received for fire premiums
——————————————————————————————————————
Total cash income in Canada
EXPENDITURE IN CANADA.
Paid during the year for fire losses occurring in previous years (which losses were estimated in the last statement at \$15,238.42)
Paid on account preceding years not in above estimate
Net amount paid for said losses 440,750 88
Total net amount paid during the year for fire losses in Canada
business for 1876–78, \$1,894.59
Total cash expenditure in Canada\$489,218 06
RISKS AND PREMIUMS.
Fire Risks in Oanada.
Policies in force at date of last statement
Total
†Gross in force at end of year
Net in force at 31st December, 1877
Total number of policies in force in Canada at date
Total net amount in force \$11,158,055 00 Total premiums thereon 140,907 93

Subscribed and sworn to, 5th March, 1878, by

S. C. DUNCAN-CLARK.

(Received 7th March, 1878.)

[|] Including 21 returned as in force in British Columbia.

LANCASHIRE-Continued.

GENERAL BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1877.

(Abstracted from Directors' Report, Manchester, England, 1878.)

FIRE BUSINESS.

The fire premiums received during the year 1877 (after deducting re-insurances) amounted to £345,974, being an increase of £45,676 upon the previous year. The claims for loss and damage by fire, together with the estimated amount to be paid for losses reported to 31st December, but not then adjusted, amounted to £254,154. After providing for all claims, expenses of management, and re-insurances, the surplus amounted to £12,722 13s. 1d., which has been carried to the Profit and Loss Account.

DIVIDEND AND RESERVE FUNDS.

The income of the Proprietor's Fund for the year amounted to £33,276 11s. 7d., from which the Foreign State Taxes and two half-yearly dividends at the rate of 10 and 20 per cent. have been paid. The small balance remaining after providing for these payments has been added to the Reserve Funds, which now amount to £242,857 18s. 2d.

INVESTED FUNDS.

The interest on the Company's investments produced during the year the sum of £36,377 5s. 7d., being an increase of £1,115 12s. 10d. upon the previous year's income.

FIRE ACCOUNT.

	£	8.	d.		£	s.	d.
Premiums received after deduction of re-assurances	345,974	14	2	Losses by fire after deduction of re-	254,154	15	A.
01 10 455 414 4005	010,011	••	-	Expenses of management	34,297	9	7
•				Commission	44,799	16	2
				Account	12,722	13	1
			_				
•	£345,974	14	2		£345,974	14	2:
			=	•			=
1	PROFIT	AN	D I	LOSS ACCOUNT.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance of last year's account			7	Dividends to Shareholders, includ-			
Interest and dividends			6	ing that due 21st January, 1878 Foreign State Taxes	30,000		0
	,			Balance—	-,		,
				Fire Insurance Fund.£120,000 0 0 Gen. Reserve Fund 122,857 18 2			
					242,857	18	2
			-				_
	£275,966	2	2		£275,966	2	2
			=				-

LANCASHIRE—Concluded.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY ON THE 31st DECEMBER, 1877.

LIABILITIES.	£	8.	d.	ASSETS.	£	s.	d.
Shareholder's capital	. 242,857	18	2	Mortgages on property within the United Kingdom	316,580 18,246	8 10	8 9
Claims under Life Policies admitted, but not yet paid	7		2	In Colonial Government Securities£ 41,804 19 8 In Foreign Government Securities 160,068 11 8 Railway and other Debentures and Debenture Stocks 151,920 2 7 Railway Preference and other shares 33,700 0 0 House property and			
	,			Loans on personal security	433,820 1,577 73,868 3,001 9,010 44 115	8 0 7 16	4
	£900,220	2	=		E900 ,2 20	2	=

Forwarded by

S. C. DUNCAN-CLARK.

(10th May, 1878.)

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH NOVEMBER, 1877.

President-Joseph Hubback, Esq.

Secretary-John M. Dove.

Agent in Canada-G. F. C. SMITH.

Principal Office-LIVERPOOL.

Head Office in Canada-Montreal.

Organized 21st May, 1836.

(Commenced business in Canada, 4th June, 1851.)

CAPITAL.

Amount of joint stock capital authorized and subscrib	£2,000	,000 stg.	\$ 9,733,333	33
Amount paid up in cash	245	,640 "	1,195,448	00
ASSETS IN CANADA				
Real estate (less encumbrances) in Canada held by t				
Company's offices in Montreal	•		\$60,000	00
Loans secured by bonds and mortgages on real es	,			
lien) The same constituting a second lien	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	682,539		
The same constituting a second hen		**** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	2,033 15,923	
Stocks and Bonds, viz:—		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	10,020	0.
Section and Donas, ver.	Par Value.	Market Value.		
Dominion stock 6 per cent	\$50,000	50,750		
Montreal Investment Association	$3,000 \\ 25,000$	3,000 25,000		
Montreal City Debentures, 6 p.c., viz:-		·		
Ordinary Municipal—May, 1885	6,000	6,060		
" 1882	6,000 1,000	6,060 1,015		
Waterworks. " 1878	32,000	32,160		
" 1881	2,000	2,020		
" 1891 Fire telegraph, May, 1887	2,000 8,000	2,030 8,080		
Drill Shed, "1891	10,000	10,150		
Protestant School Board bonds, Montreal	20,000	19,900		
Total par and market value	. ,	\$166,225		
Carried out at market value (all being deposited wi	th Receiver	r-General	10000	
on account of fire and life)			166,225	
Loans on life policies	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	543	
Cash on hand at Head Office in Canada	•••••		317	79
Bank of Montreal, Montreal		\$23,498 72		
" St. John City and District Savings Bank, Montreal		3,6 9 2 30 10,383 16		ľ
Total			37,574	18
interest accrued and unpaid on stocks			1,335	
Agents' balances			5,454	
Office furniture, public clock, &c., (estimated)			2,200	00
Total assets in Canada			\$974,145	37

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE-Continued.

LIABILITIES IN CANADA.

Net amount of losses in Canada claimed but not adjusted \$1,163 00 Net amount of losses resisted, viz.:—		
In suit (accrued previous to 1877)		
Total net amount of unsettled claims for fire losses in Canada	\$9,497 79,923 31,309 500	40 35
Total liabilities in Canada	\$121,230	37
INCOME IN CANADA.		
Gross cash received for fire premiums		
Net cash received for fire premiums	\$129,082 45,034 11,705 2,360	68 31
Total cash income in Canada	\$188,182	5 8
EXPENDITURE IN CANADA.		
Paid during the year for fire losses occurring in previous years (which losses were estimated in last statement at \$492.78		
Net amount paid during the year for said losses		
Total net amount paid during the year for fire losses in Canada	\$526,275 11,179 13,374 1,879	37 89
law charge, \$31.20; surveys, \$226.79; charities \$2,500.00	9,489	98
Total expenditure in Canada	\$562,198	67
RISKS AND PREMIUMS.		

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Fire Risks in Canada.	No.	Amount.	Premiums cts.
Gross policies in force at date of last statement. Taken during the year—new —renewed	8,806 3,335 3,614	15,731,685 7,668,074 9,132,178	152,157 23 64,961 85 77,892 63
Deduct terminated	15,755 5,421	32,531,937 14,279,274	295,011 71 127,095 58
Gross in force at end of year Deduct re-insured	10,334	18,252,663 1,266,220	167,916 13 11,077 28
Net in force at 30th November, 1877	10,334	16,986,443	156,838 85

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE-Continued.

Total number of policies in force in Canada at date		
Total net amount in force\$1	6,986,443	00
Total premiums thereon		

Subscribed and sworn to, 27th February, 1878, by

G. F. C. SMITH.

(Received 28th February, 1878.)

GENERAL BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

(Abstracted from the Director's Report, Liverpool, 22nd February, 1878.)

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The year has been marked by one of those extensive conflagrations which experience shows must be looked for occasionally in some part of the world, confirming the wisdom of the policy adopted by this Company of building up out of the profits of good years a reserve fund that may protect its shareholders and insured from the probability of any great fires telling unduly upon them. In June last year, the City of St. John, New Brunswick, was almost entirely destroyed by fire, causing to this Company a loss of £96,000.

The premium income, after deducting the sums paid for re-insurance of surplus risks, amounts to £1,052,465, and compared with that of the preceding year, shows an increase of £62,709. The losses (including that of St. John) amount to £572,373. The account, without the addition of interest, shows a surplus of £188,641, the total surplus, including interest, being £261,503. These results have been arrived at notwithstanding the reduction in the rates of premium which, through increased competition, is unfortunately continuing. With the exception of New Brunswick, each branch, both at home and abroad, has contributed to the satisfactory results now reported.

In dealing with the surplus, the Board of Direction have carried £150,000 from the "Profit and Loss" account to the "General Reserve and Fire Re-insurance

Fund," which now amounts to £1,150,000.

Revenue Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1877.

FIRE ACCOUNT.

	F1,	КE	A	COUNT.			
	£	s.	d.		£	8.	d.
Premiums received after deduction of re-assurances	1,052,465	3	9	Losses by fire after deduction of re-assurances	572,373 135,648 138,235	15	6
				Contributions to fire brigades at home and abroad£8,702 1 7 State taxes (foreign) 8,863 16 5 Balance carried to profit and loss	17,565 188,641		
-				_			-

£1,052,465 3 9

£1,052,465 3 9

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE-Continued.

CAPITAL SUM INSURANCE FUND.

Amount of fund at the beginning of the year Premiums received during year Interest	2,833	0 0	Amount paid during year Amount of fund at the end of the year, as in balance sheet	£ 40 2,994 £3,034	10	0 5
Balance of last year's account Interest and dividends not carried to other accounts Surplus from fire account		s. d. 16 2	Amount paid to Globe six per cent. perpetual annuitants Dividend for the year 1876 Amount carried to general reserve and fire re-insurance fund Exchange	£ 49,005 73,692 150,000 3,657 185,140 £461,496	0 14 15	8 0 0 8

Balance Sheet on the 31st December, 1877.

				,			
LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.	ASSETS.	£	g.	đ.
Shareholder's capi-				Liverpool and London and G	lobe.		
tal, as stated in				Mortgages on property within the			
the accounts for				United Kingdom	614,851	4	5
1872£391.752 0)			Mortgages on property out of the	021,001	_	
Deduct stock issued	,			Mortgages on property out of the United Kingdom	381,744	11	5
to trustees by au-				Loans on the Company's policies.	107,123		
thority of the				Investments—	101,120	10	10
Liverpool & Lon-				British Government securities	472	17	7
don and Globe In-				Colonial Government securities	71,339		
surance Coy's.				Foreign Government securities	787,582		
Act, 1864, and				Railway and other debentures and	101,002	10	
held by them in				debenture stocks	596,088	14	11
trust for the Com-				Railway shares (preference and	000,000	11	1.4
pany 146,112 0 (ordinary)	1,229,347	9	7
panj 120,112 0 (24 5,640	0	0	House property, including offices	1,220,041		•
Life Assurance Fund-	240,040	. 0	U	partly occupied by the Company	445,588	17	10
Liverpool and Lon-				Land	21,751		
don and Globe1,957,878 10 2				Life interests and	21,101	-	10
Globe 415,432 1 5				annuities£138,009 7 2			
110,100 1	2,373,310	12	2	Reversions 53,583 18 11			
Annuity fund—	2,010,010	LM	2	100 01510115 00,000 10 11	191,593	6	1
Liverpool and Lon-				*Agents' balances. 104,429 0 6	101,000	•	-
don and Globe 434,832 18 8				*Outstanding pre-			
Globe 17,823 6 0				miums 64,662 4 4			
	452,656	4	8		169,091	4	10
General reserve and fire re-insu-	202,000	-	0	Outstanding interest, accrued but	200,002	•	
rance fund	1,150,000	0	0	not due	35,821	6	2
Profit and loss	185,140		-	Cash—	,		
Other funds, viz.—	100,110	10		On deposit£225,957 6 4			
Capital sum insurance fund	2,994	10	5	In hand and on cur-			
Investment fluctuation fund	88,540		9	rent account			
Permanent fire policy deposit fund				with bankers 222,440 19 8			
F J F-one a series			_		448,398	6	0
	4,560,718	7	3		,		
	-,,-10		_				

^{*}Being the uncollected portion of the revenue of the last quarter, ending on the date to which these accounts are made up.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE-Concluded.

			£	s. d.					£ s. d.
					Other assets-				
Liability to the					Loans on life inter-				
Globe annuitants					ests, annuities				
viz., £49,626 per					and reversions	21,915	12	2	
annum, payable					Loans on railway				
in perpetuity to					and other deben-				
Globe 6 per cent.					ture bonds, shares	00.000			
annuitants, and					and other stocks	68,038	6	1	
not entailing upon					Loans to Local			-	
the company any					Boards & Coun-				
liability to re-					ties in United	171 000		_	
deem, the payment					Kingdom	151,968	1	9	
of the annuity be-					Loans on personal	3711			
ing collaterally					security	Nil	•		
secured by the					Office furniture, fire	1 504	4		
guarantee fund of					engines & plant.	1,594			
£1,000,000 stg.,					Bills receivable	17,149	10	10	
included in the enumeration of					Amounts owing to	7 205	4	z	
assets in this sche-					the Company	7,385	. 1	9	000 050 10 %
					Globe				268,050 16 3
dule, the market						•			
muity on 31st De-					Mortgages on pro- perty within the				
cember, 1877, wasl,	066 050 0	0			United Kingdom	179 000	0	0	
Claims under life	000,333	v			Mortgages on pro-	113,000	v		
policies admitted					perty out of the				
but not paid—					United Kingdom	54,679	18	R	
Liverpool and Lon-					Loans on the Com-	01,010	10	•	
don and Globe	44,769 17	1			pany's policies	3,166	0	0	
Globe	12,266 0				Loans to Local	0,100		•	
Outstanding fire	12,200	•			Boards and				
losses	97,100 0	0			Counties in Unit-				
Other sums owing	01,100	·			ed Kingdom	20,000	0	0	
by Company—					House property, in-	20,000	·	·	
Bills payable	11,369 1	11			cluding offices				
Dividends due and	,				partly occupied				
unpaid	765 10	8			by the Company		15	2	
Amount owing to		_			Annuities, the pro-				
Fire Insurance					perty of the Co.		14	1	
Companies	11,615 13	3			Railway and other				
Current accounts	,				debentures and				
owing by Com-					debenture stocks	65,000	0	0	
pany	8,803 7	4							445,521 7 11
-			1,253,6	48 10	9				
		-			-				
			£5,814,36	66 18	0				£5,814,366 118 * 0
					_			- 3	

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

Construction of the National State Decoupling 10mm						
STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877						
GovernorEdward Budd, Esq., Secretary-John P. Laurence, Esq.						
Principal Office-No. 7 Royal Exchange, London. Incorporated, A.D., 1720.						
Agents in Canada { Romeo H. Stephens & Head Office in Canada—Montreal.						
(Commenced business in Canada 1st March, 1862.)						
CAPITAL.						
Amount of capital authorized and subscribed for \$4,363,213 00 Amount paid up in cash 2,181,606 50						
ASSETS IN CANADA.						
Dominion 6 per cent. stock						
Total assets in Canada and deposited with the Receiver-General \$150,000 00						
LIABILITIES IN CANADA.						
Net amount of fire losses in Canada claimed but not adjusted						
Total net amount of unsettled claims for fire losses in Canada						
Total liabilities in Canada\$45,465 76						
INCOME IN CANADA.						
Gross cash received for fire premiums						
Net cash received for fire premiums						
England 8,498 73						
Total cash income in Canada						
EXPENDITURE IN CANADA.						
Amount paid during the year for losses occurring in previous years (which losses were estimated in last statement at \$3,920)						
Total net amount paid during the year for fire losses in Canada						
Total cash expenditure in Canada\$39,624 08						

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION—Continued.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Fire Risks in Canada.	No.	Amount.	Premiums.		
Gross policies in force at date of last statement	1,485	\$5,082,988	\$48,204 27		
Taken during the year—new	1,305 $1,052$	5,299,633 3,755,745	49,926 51 28,350 00		
(Data)	2.040	14 120 200	100 400 70		
Total Deduct terminated	$3,842 \\ 1,724$	14,138,366 6,719,462	126,480 78 46,503 86		
Deduct terminated	1,124	0,119,402	40,303 86		
Gross in force at end of year	2,118	7,418,904	79,976 92		
Deduct re-insured	-,	158,718	1,105 39		
Net in force at 31st Dec., 1877	2,118	\$7,260,186	\$78,871 53		
Total number of policies in force in Canada	at date	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2,118		
Total net amount in force		•••••		\$7,260,186	00
Total premiums thereon					
2000 Promising vitorounium	•••••			.0,011	

Subscribed and sworn to, 27th February, 1878, by

C. C. FOSTER.

(Received 23th February, 1878.)

GENERAL BUSINESS STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

(Abstracted from Directors' Report, London, 1878.)

10-0	FIRE ACCOUNT.
1876.	£ s. d. £ s. d. Amount of Fire Insurance Fund at this date 271 631 8 7
Dec. 31.	Amount of Fire Insurance Fund at this date 271,631 8 7
1877.	Less commission on balance of profits of
Dec. 31.	United States Branch for five years, now ascertained
	now ascertained
	201,002 10
	Premiums after deduction of re-assurances and returns 205,714 2 0
	Interest and Dividends £12,238 8 5
	Less income tax
	£479,155 13 7
	Losses after deduction of re-assurances and salvages 87,114 1 8
	Losses after deduction of re-assurances and salvages 87,114 1 8 Expenses of management 33,359 4 3 Commission 31,374 1 7
	Commission
	Bad debts 124 18 10
	Profit as per profit and loss account
	Amount of Fire Insurance Fund at this date as per balance
	sheet
	$\pm 479.155 \ 13 \ 7$

£3,050,351 14 8

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION—Continued.

	PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.				
1876. Dec. 31.	Balance of account at this date			s. 11	
1877. Dec. 31.	Profit on life assurance account	9 7 8			
	On marine account	7 107,	398	3	7
		£223,	023	15	0
	Dividends to shareholders		386	13	1
		£223,	023	15	0
	Dalance Clast 21st December 1077				

Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1877.

LIABILITIES.

Life assurance funds. 1, Fire fund	448,275 307,462 688,017 282,336	1 12 11 11	0 7 3 7 2
_	998,009 52,341		6

ASSETS.

Mortgages on property within the United Kingdom £1,102,077	7	0		
Loans upon Parliamentary rates and rent-charges 967,282	7	4		
		-2,069,359	14	4
Mortgages on property out of the United Kingdom		Nil.		_
Loans on the Corporation's life policies		32,955	14	8
50				

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION—Concluded.

Investments:—			
In British Government Securities (£356,000 9s 2d Stock)	311,137	18	3.
Indian and Colonial do			0:
Indian and Colonial do	215,800		
Railway and other debentures	41,000		0
do Preference stocks	Nil.		
	11,600	0	0.
House property	41,072	10	3
Government life annuities (£240 0s 6d per annum)	573		0
Loans upon personal security. Agents' balances. Outstanding Premiums.	Nil.		
Agents' balances	30,924	16	5
Outstanding Premiums	13,162	10	4
do Interest	4,979	7	1
Cash:—			
On deposit£35,000 0 0			
On deposit			
	67,057	7	5
Bills receivable	5,892		
Policy stamps	141		9
£	3,050,351	14	8

\$147,310 64

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

President-WILLIAM DARLING.

Secretary-Perceval Tibbs.

General Manager-J. K. OSWALD.

Principal Office-Montreal. Organized or Incorporated, May, 1874.

(Commenced business in Canada, April 1st, 1876.)

CAPITAL.

Amount of joint stock capital authorized\$1	,000,000	00
	500,000	00
Amount paid up in eash	100,000	00

(For List of Stockholders, see Appendix.)

ASSETS.

Bonds held by the Company.	Par Value.	Market Value.		
Fifteen Montreal Harbour Bonds, of \$2,000 each	\$30,000 00	\$30,450 00		
Carried out at market value	r disburse	ments on	\$30,450	00
account of owner)	•••••		$1,200 \\ 343$	
Cash in Banks, viz.:-				
Consolidated Bank, Montreal Exchange do do Bank of Montreal do do Halifax do St. John, N.B. do Ottawa Union Bank, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	***************************************	\$18,020 00 6,300 00 2,702 84 7,075 00 1,795 01 22 91 1,130 37		
Total			37,046	13
Of the above amount, \$6,000 in the Exchange I Consolidated Bank, and the \$30,000 Montres \$53,000 in all,—is deposited with the Receive	al Harbour	Bonds,—		
Interest due and unpaid on stocks			900	00
Agents' balances			10,413	
Bills receivable	•.•••••	•••••	54,360	47
Sundry, viz.:-				
Open accounts		\$3,323 33 7,874 51 1,400 00		
			12,597	84

Total assets

MERCHANTS' MARINE-Continued.

LIABILITIES.

(1) Liabilities in Canada.

Net amount of losses adjusted, but not due:	
Inland Marine \$1,344 85 Ocean 2,033 26	
\$3,378 11	
Net amount of losses claimed, but not adjusted:— Inland Marine	
Ocean	
10,640 31	
Net amount of losses reported or supposed, but not claimed:—	
Inland Marine	
Net amount of losses resisted and in suit:	
Inland Marine \$971 55	
Ocean	
1,898 34	
Total amount of unsettled claims for losses in Canada	\$26 ,916 76
Reserve of unearned premiums for all outstanding risks in Canada, viz.	_
Inland Marine 77 50	
Ocean	
Total reserve of unearned premiums for risks in Canada	22,645 87
All other claims against the Company:	
Balances due to other companies	
Bills payable	1 540 47
·	1,549 47
Total liabilities, excluding capital stocks, in Canada	\$51,112 10
(2) Liabilities in Other Countries.	
Net amount of ocean losses claimed but not adjusted\$224 85	
Total net amount of unsettled claims for losses in other countries	\$224 85
Total reserve of unearned premiums for all outstanding risks in other countries (Ocean)	1,621 26
Total liabilities in other countries'	\$1,846 11
Total habitities in other countries	V1,010 11
Total liabilities, excluding capital stock, in all countries	\$52,958 21 100,000 00
	100,000 00

MERCHANTS' MARINE-Continued.

INCOME

3136,928 38
1,800 00 2,048 60
140,776 98
3140,776 98
3140,776 98
3140,776 98
3140,776 98
140,776 98
140,776 98
140,776 98
\$14,607 42
\$14,607 42 120,469 13 8,000 00
\$14,607 42 120,469 13 8,000 00 11,402 73
\$14,607 42 120,469 13 8,000 00 11,402 73 8,691 96
\$14,607 42 120,469 13 8,000 00 11,402 73
\$14,607 42 120,469 13 8,000 00 11,402 73 8,691 96
\$14,607 42 120,469 13 8,000 00 11,402 73 8,691 96
\$14,607 42 120,469 13 8,000 00 11,402 73 8,691 96
1,80 2,04

[•] Of this amount \$29,214.92 was paid for losses estimated in 1876, at \$28,543.03. † On the business of 1876.

MERCHANTS' MARINE-Continued.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

IN CANADA.	NADA.	I	IN OTHER COUNTRIES.	NTRIES.	To	TOTAL IN ALL COUNTRIES	OUNTRIES
	Premiums.	No.	Amount.	Premiums.	No.	Amount.	Premiums.
6	e cts.		₩	& cts.		€	♣ cts.
					11 864	1,672,692	375 50 27,600 47
	27,975 97 27,820 97				875 872	1,687,812	27,975 97 27,820 97
3 12,00	155 00				3	12,000	155 00
	30,168 01 36 127,521 98	166	332,315 602,725	9,172 05 7,108 92	430	1,033,228 5,535,921	39,340 06 134,630 90
	157,689 99 23 133,194 72	397	935,040 904,435	16,280 97 14,659 71	4,141 3,876	6,569,149 5,928,558	173,970 96 147,854 43
	36 24,495 27 00 1,926 90	2	30,605	1,621 26	265	640,591 22,400	26,116 53 1,926 90
	36 22,568 37	-	30,605	1,621 26	265	161,819	24,189 63
	A 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	## Amount. Pren 15,120 27, 1,672,692 27, 1,675,812 27, 1,675,812 27, 12,000 12,000 157, 5,634,109 157, 5,634,109 157, 5,034,123 133, 6,034,123	## Company	## Cologo Septiments	Amount. Premiums. No. Amount. Premiu \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ 1,672,692 27,600 47 \$ \$ \$ 1,672,812 27,879 27,820 97 \$ \$ \$ \$.	Amount. Premiums. No. Amount. Premiums. \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ 1,672,692 27,600 47 \$ cts. 1,675,812 27,820 97 \$ cts. 1,675,812 27,820 97 <td>\$\mathrm{\mathrm{F}}\$ cts. \$\mathrm{\mathrm{F}}\$ cts. <th< td=""></th<></td>	\$\mathrm{\mathrm{F}}\$ cts. \$\mathrm{\mathrm{F}}\$ cts. <th< td=""></th<>

MERCHANTS' MARINE—Concluded.

Total number of policies in force at date, 268.

Total net amount in force \$630,191 00

Total premiums thereon 24,344 63

Subscribed and sworn to, 19th February, 1878, by

W. DARLING,

President.

J. K. OSWALD,

General Manager.

(Received 21st February, 1878.)

THE NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, MONTREAL.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

President-Alexander W. Ogilvie.

Secretary and Agent—HENRY LYE.

Principal Office—Montreal.

11,400 00 2,000 00 \$75 200 00

Organized 30th September, 1875.

(Commenced business in Canada, 12th January, 1876.)

CAPITAL.

Amount of joint stock capital authorized\$2	.000.000	00
*Amount subscribed for	700,300	
Amount paid up in cash	168,025	
(For List of Stockholders, see Appendix.)		
ASSETS.		
Loans secured by bonds or mortgages, on which not more than one year's interest is due, constituting a first lien on real estate Interest accrued and unpaid on said loans	\$1,000 15	00
†Stocks and bonds held by the Company, viz :		
Par Value.		
Town of Longueuil Waterworks 'oan, Nos. 0001 to 0500 inclusive, at \$100 \$50,000 00 Township of North Stukely, Nos. 1 to 70, inclusive, at \$100		

\$ -0,200 00		
rried out at par value	\$75,200	00
sh on hand at head office	443	
sh in Exchange Bank of Canada	101	96

Cas Interest accrued and unpaid on stocks...... 980 00 Agents' balances... 7,595 63 Bills receivable—being for stock..... 29,098 80

* Stock list being now as follows :-

Car Cas

Number of valid shares Of which are fully paid up	
Leaving assessable shares	6,997
	210,510 00 489,790 00
_	700,300 00

Of the original subscription of shares -

⁷⁷⁷ have been cancelled, on which \$8,420 was received
581 have lapsed on which nothing was paid.
Of these the Longueuil Waterworks bonds, and \$6,000 North Stukely, are deposited with the i.e :eiver General.

\$214,364 53

NATIONAL—Continued.		
All other property belonging to the Company, viz.:		
Office fixtures, furniture, maps and diagrams		
tion with 150 branch offices, general agencies and agencies 15,000 00	\$19,384	03
Gross assets	\$133,819	31
Deduct from par value of debentures to reduce to market value	3,760	
Total assets	\$130,059	31
LIABILITIES.		
(1). Liabilities in Canada.		
Net amount of losses adjusted but not due\$3,932 80 All other losses estimated at		
Total net amount of unsettled claims for fire losses in Canada estimated		
Total reserve of unearned premiums for all outstanding risks in Canada Due and accrued for salaries, rent, advertising agency and other miscel-	49,629	61
laneous expenses	468	34
same rate as bank discount		3 5
Total liabilities (excluding capital stock) in Canada	\$101,779	10
(2). Liabilities in other Countries.		
Net amount of losses claimed but not adjusted	\$572 3,312	
Total liabilities in other countries	\$3,884	97
Total liabilities, (excluding capital stock) in all countries	\$105,664	07
Capital stock paid up	\$197,123	
INCOME.		
For Fire Risks. In Canada. In other Countries.		
Gross cash received for premiums		
Net cash received for said premiums \$93,812 35 \$14,945 52		
Total net cash received for premiums in all countries	\$108,757 3,061	
TotalReceived for calls on capital	\$111,819 102,545	

Total cash income.....

NATIONAL-Concluded.

EXPENDITURE.

			In Can	ada. In oth	er ies.	
Amount piad during the year vious years, (which losse statement at \$19,709.54)	s were estin	ated in the	pre- last		3 18	
Amount paid for losses occur Less received for re-insurance	ring during t	he year	177,06 23,505	5 60 14,40	8 03	
Net amount paid for said loss	se s	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	153,56	0 17 14,40	08 03	
Total net amount paid du	uring the y	vear for los	ses:—			
In Canada						
		•••••				82,478 34
Commission or brokerag Salaries, fees, and all oth Taxes.	ner charges	s of officials				12,213 47 12,465 97 1,770 91
Miscellaneous payments	, viz :—					
Loss expenses, \$2,						
telegrams, \$988.92 \$1,576.25; travelling \$2,283.76; adverting commission and exp	g expenses sing, \$2,1	, \$ 5,593.29 ; 86.3 7 ; pe	printing tty expen	and station nses, \$483	ery, .84;	21,948 31
\$1,576.25; travelling \$2,283.76; advertice commission and exp	g expenses sing, \$2,1 penses on A	, \$ 5,593.29 ; 86.3 7 ; pe	printing tty expensionsurance	and station nses, \$483 e,\$5,503.18	ery, .84;	21,948 31 30,877 00
\$1,576.25; travelling \$2,283.76; advertice commission and exp	g expenses sing, \$2,1 penses on a cash expe	, \$5,593.29 ; 86.37 ; pe American re	printing tty expensions	and station nses, \$483 e,\$5,503.18	ery, .84;	
\$1,576.25; travelling \$2,283.76; adverting commission and expanders	g expenses sing, \$2,1 penses on a cash expe	, \$5,593.29; 86.37; pe American re nditure KS AND PR	printing tty expensionsurance EMIUMS. In other Co	and station nses, \$483 e,\$5,503.18	sery, .84;\$2:	30,877 00 Countries.
\$1,576.25; travelling \$2,283.76; adverting commission and experting the state of th	g expenses sing, \$2,1 penses on A cash expe RIS In Ca	, \$5,593.29; 86.37; pe American re nditure KS AND PR	printing tty expensionsurance EMIUMS. In other Co	and station nses, \$483 e, \$5,503.18	sery, .84;\$2:	30,877 00 Countries.
\$1,576.25; travelling \$2,283.76; adverting commission and experimental and experimental and experimental and the second commission and experimental	g expenses sing, \$2,1 penses on A cash expe RIS In Can Amount.	, \$5,593.29; 86.37; pe American re nditure KS AND PR nada. Premiums.	printing tty experimental experimental experimental experiments. EMIUMS. In other Community.	and station nses, \$483 e, \$5,503.18 	Sery,\$2:	Countries.
\$1,576.25; travelling \$2,283.76; adverting to and expression and e	g expenses sing, \$2,1 penses on A cash expe	, \$5,593.29; 86.37; pe American re Inditure KS AND PR Inada. Premiums.	printing tty exper- insurance EMIUMS. In other Community Amount.	and station nses, \$483 e, \$5,503.18 ountries. Premiums.	Sery, \$2: Fotal in all Amount.	Countries. Premiums. \$ cts.
\$1,576.25; travelling \$2,283.76; adverting commission and experimental and	g expenses sing, \$2,1 penses on A cash expe RIS In Can Amount. \$ 6,398,597	\$5,593.29; 86.37; pe American re- nditure KS AND PR. nada. Premiums. \$ cts. \$3,503.85	printing tty experiments. EMIUMS. Jn other Communt. \$ 1,627,517	and station nses, \$483 e, \$5,503.18 countries. Premiums. \$ cts.	Sery, \$2: Fotal in all Amount. \$ 8,026,114	Countries. Premiums. \$ cts. 100,652 32
\$1,576.25; travelling \$2,283.76; adverting commission and experimental statement Fire Risks. Gross policies in force at date of last statement Policies taken during the year—new and renewed Total	g expenses sing, \$2,1 penses on 2 cash expe RIS In Car Amount. \$ 6,398,597 9,803,161 16,201,758	\$5,593.29; 86.37; pe American re Inditure KS AND PR Inada. Premiums. \$ cts. \$3,503.85 113,450.07 196,953.92 95,911.45 101,042.47	printing tty experimental experiments. EMIUMS. Jn other Cartannel. \$ 1,627,517 1,488,181 3,115,698	and station nses, \$483 e, \$5,503.18 c, \$5,503.18 countries. Premiums. \$ cts. 17,148 47 17,971 05 35,119 52 21,566 46 13,553 06	Sery, \$2; \$2; \$2; \$2; \$2; \$2; \$2; \$2; \$2; \$3; \$	Countries. Premiums. \$ cts. 100,652 32 131,421 12 232,073 44

Subscribed and sworn to, 5th March, 1878, by

Total premiums thereon

RICHARD WHITE,

Vice-President.

106,778 24

HENRY LYE,

Secretary.

\$739,423 29

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING 30TH NOVEMBER, 1877.

President—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE.

Secretary—Thos. McMurtrie. | Agent in Cana Principal Office—Edinburgh. | Head Offic

Agent in Canada—Macdougall & Davidson. Head Office in Canada—Montreal.

(Organized or incorporated, 1809; Commenced business in Canada, 1862.)

CAPITAL.

Amount of joint stock capital authorized £2,000,000 sterling.		00	0,733,333	33
Amount paid up in cash, £250,000 sterling			1,216,666	67
		_		
ASSETS IN CAN.	ADA.			
Real estate (less incumbrances) in Canada, held by th	e Company via	z.:		41
Four-story building situate N. W. corner of St. François I	Xavier and Hos			
pital Streets, Montreal, occupied by the Company	and tenants a	S		
officesLot on Canterbury Street, St. John, N.B., on which form	per office of th	. \$70,000 00		
Company stood		3,240 00		
			73,240	00
Loans secured by bonds and mortgages, on w	hich not mor	re than one		
year's interest is due, constituting a first lie	en on real es	state	87,000	
Interest due and unpaid on said loans	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	2,094	
Interest accrued and unpaid on said loans	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		2,652	90
	Par Value.	Market Value.		
Canadian stocks and bonds, viz.;-				
Dominion 6 per cent. stock	\$50,000 00	\$50,000 00		
City of Montreal 6 per cent. bonds	65,000 00	65,650 00		
Montreal Harbour 6½ per cent. bonds	47,000 00	48,645 00		
Deposited with Receiver-General in trust for security policy holders	162,000 00	164,295 00		
Other investments in control entirely of the Company :-				
Dominion 6 per cent. stock	16,000 00	16,240 00		
City of Montreal 6 per cent. bonds	53,000 00	53,200 00		
Montreal Harbour 62 per cent. bonds	8,000 00	8,280 00		
do 6 do Province of Ontario Railway Subsidy Fund cer-	25,000 00	25,375 00		
tificates	168,116 39	168,116 39		
Total par and market value				
Carried out at market value			435,506	
Cash on hand at head office in Canada			2,852	92
Cash in Banks, viz.:-				
Bank of Montreal, at interest		\$100,000 00		
do current account		7,080 26		
Credit Foncier Company of Canada		5,012 89 949 16		
Total			113,042	
Interest accrued and unpaid on stocks and bond			3,282	
Agents' balances			17,252	54
Office furniture, Toronto and Montreal offices			2,500	00
		-		_

Total assets in Canada......

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE-Continued

1. I A	121111	TIES	IN	CANA	DA

Net amount of fire losses in Canada, due and unpaid	
Total net amount of unsettled claims for fire losses in Canada	139,270 69
Total liabilities in Canada	\$415,399 69
INCOME IN CANADA.	
Gross cash received for fire premiums	
Net cash received for fire premiums	\$288,942 91
Received for interest and dividends on bonds and mortgages	
Rents received from Montreal property.	54,298 20 4,890 84
Total cash income in Canada	\$348,131 95

EXPENDITURE IN CANADA.

Paid during the year for fire losses occurring in previous years (which	
losses were estimated in last statement at \$4,189.30)	\$4,189 30
Paid for fire losses occurring during the year 1,161,677 66	
Less re-insurances	1,048,686 57

Total net am	ount paid dur	ing the year fo	r fire losses in Canada		87
do	do	do	commission or brokerage	42,976	07
do	do	do	salaries, fees, &c	13,855	86
eb	do	do	taxes in Canada	1,507	11

Miscellaneous payments, viz. :- Postages, express and freight charges,	
telegrams, cablegrams, travelling expenses, &c , \$2,981.50; Printing,	
advertising, book-binding, stationery, rents, gas and water rates and	
repairs, \$5,718.21; law expenses, \$28.15; auditors' fees, \$175.00; ex-	
penses, Dominion Insurance Bill, \$489.25; underwriters' association,	
\$223.73; plans, \$513.40; donation to firemen, \$448.75	B
Less amount charged to life department	ñ

\$10,577 99 800 00 9,777 99

1,120,992 90

Total expenditure in Canada.....

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Fire Risks in Canada	No.	Amount.	Premium.
Gross policies in force at date of last statement	5,405	\$25,965,751 15,900,705 15,916,470	
Total Deduct terminated	21,649 12,368	57,782,926 30,849,977	547,946 20 285,911 30
Gross in force at end of year Deduct re-insured	9,281	26,932,949 2,526,933	262,034 90 30,031 01
Net in force 30th November, 1877			232,003 89 36,254 00
Total net in force 30th November, 1877		26,240,649	268,257 89

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE-Continued.

Total number of policies at date	No Return
Total net amount in force	\$26,240,649 00
Total premiums thereon	

Subscribed and sworn to, 28th February, 1878, by

THOS. DAVIDSON.

(Received 1st March, 1878.)

GENERAL BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

(Abstracted from Directors' Report, Edinburgh, 5th April, 1878.)

FIRE BUSINESS.

In 1876 the net premiums received amounted to	£858,064	7	10
During 1877 the premiums received amounted to £1,169,466 Deduct re-insurances 261,451			
Net premiums were	908,014	5	3
Exhibiting an increase of	£49,949	17	5

The losses by fire during the year 1877 have amounted to £636,646–15s. 9d.; this embraces the large loss sustained by the Company at St. John, New Brunswick, and it also includes, not merely all losses actually ascertained and paid, but a full estimate of all claims that had arisen prior to 31st Pecember.

After setting aside the usual premium reserve of one-third of the premiums for the year, the balance on the profit and loss account for 1877 amounts to £67,829 178 4d.

GENERAL STATE OF AFFAIRS AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

	,
LIABILITIES.	ASSETS.
Fire Department.	Fire Department.
Shareholders' capital£250,000 0	0 United States Federal Government
B 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	securities£538,356 0 0
Reserve fund£829,576 19 11	American State securities 35,707 1 3
Premium reserve 302,671 8 5	Foreign Government securities 4 and deposits abroad
	10 Colonial Government and Mun-
Outstanding losses 56,447 17	
	O Loans on heritable security 146,309 15 0
Re-assurance premiums	7 Railway debentures
Cuperannuation rund 12,000 0	and Branches, partly occupied
	as offices of the Company, and
	partly producing rental 320,448 13 0
	519 shares Company's stock @
	£18 6s. 6d; market price £44. 9,510 13 6 Premiums in course
	of collection and
	cash in hand, at
	branches and
	agencies, and at
	branch bankers;
	Home£139,346 0 10 Foreign 180,308 12 11
	319,654 13 9
	Bills receivable 23,729 19 8
	Due by bankers, short loans in
	London, and in hand
	Due by Life office
£1,565,372 15	£1,565,372 15 10

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE-Concluded.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 1877.

To Losses in 1877 Re-assurances	247,338 1	6 6	1877£1,169,466 0 10	£286,021	9	3
Income-tax on Company's profits Agency balances irrecoverable Charges— General charges.£143,779 0 0 Deduct proportion charged to life		2 6		908,014 48 59,066 11,549	8	2
£122,664 14 11 Commission 133,331 4 6 Premium reserve account, one-third of £908,014 5s. 3d. net premiums in 1877 Balance, profit in 1877	255,995 1 302,671 67,829 1	8 5				
	£1,264,699	8 11	± ±	21,264,699	8	11
Rest	ACCOUNT,	31	ST DECEMBER, 1877.	,		
	£ 35,000	0 0	By Balance, 31st December, 1876 Less dividend to 31st December, 1876	£846,747 50,000		
			Profit on fire business in 1877	£796,747 67,829		7 4
	£864,576 1	9 11	=	£864,576	19	11
To Balance of dividend for 1877 Balance	£35,000 794,576		By Balance brought down	£829,576	19	11
	£829,576 1	9 11	-	£829,576	19	11

Canada 6 per cent. Deminion Stock

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877,

Chairman—WILLIAM LESLIE. General Manager—A. P. FLETCHER.

Principal Offices-London and Aberdeen.

Agent in Canada—Taylor Bros. Head Office in Canada—Montreal.

(Organized or Incorporated, 1836; Commenced business in Canada, 1867.)

CAPITAL.

Amount of joint stock capital authorized and subscribed for	\$14,600,000 730,000
ASSETS IN CANADA.	

Par Value. Market Value.

COE 022 22

\$96 900 66

Canada o per cent. Dominion Stock		
do 5 do Sterling Debentures, £2,500 stg 12,10	66 67 12,166 67	
do 5 do Currency do £500 2,00	00 00 2,020 00	
In deposit with Receiver-General in trust		36 33
Cash in hand at head office, Montreal	1,24	10 18
Cash in deposit in Bank of Montreal		32 42
Interest due and unpaid on stocks		54 16
Interest accrued and unpaid on stocks	1,28	82 50
Agents' balances	4,6	72 89
Due for re-insurance		48 57
All other debts due to the Company		71 27
1 0		

LIABILITIES IN CANADA.

Net amount of fire losses in Canada reported, but not claimed \$5,350 00

Agency 1,000 00	•
Total net amount of unsettled claims for fire losses in Canada	\$6.350 00
	38,394 58
Reserve of unearned premiums for all outstanding fire risks in Canada.	30,394 90
Due and accrued for salaries &c to General Agents	1 721 81

resisted, and in suit, 1875, St. John

Total liabilities in Canada..... \$46,466 39

Total assets \$115,018 32

INCOME IN CANADA.

Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return-premiums	\$77,846 24 9,046 84		
Net cash received for fire premiums		\$68,799	40
Add interest and dividends on stocks and all other sources		5,858	32

Total cash income in Canada...... \$74,657 72

NORTHERN—Continued.

EXPENDITURE IN CANADA.

Paid during the year for fire losses occurring in previous years (which losses were estimated in last statement at \$4,554 82)		
Total net amount paid during the year for fire losses in Canada	\$505,440 12,008	
Total expenditure in Canada	\$517,449	38
RISKS AND PREMIUMS.		

Fire Risks in Canada.	No.	Amount.	Premiums.
Gross policies in force at date of last statement Taken during the year—new	3774 2032 1999	\$7,606,729 4,016,577 4,229,102	\$70,408 96 40,260 18 37,586 06
Total	780 5 3687	15,852,408 8,007,643	148,255 20 68,097 36
Gross in force at end of year	4118	7,814,765 606,991	80,157 84 6,701 83
Net in force, 31st December, 1877	4118	7,237,774	73,456 01

Total number of policies in force in Canada at date4,118	
Total net amount in force	00
Total premiums thereon	

Subscribed and sworn to, 1st March, 1878, by

JAMES W. TAYLOR.

(Received 2nd March, 1878.)

GENERAL BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

(Abstracted from Directors' Report, Aberdeen, June 14th, 1878.)

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The premiums received during the year 1877, after deduction of re-assurances, amounted to £403,718 6s. 6d. being only a fractional increase upon the revenue of the year 1876, the natural growth of the Company's business as a whole having been counterbalanced by certain reductions affecting a particular section only, which were of an entirely exceptional character.

The losses, including £48,465 9s. 1d. through the fire of 21st June, which destroyed the greater part of the business portion of the town of St. John (New Brunswick), amounted to £247,576 15s. 8d. or 69.84 per cent. of the premiums received, making the average of the Company's whole experience since its establish-

ment 59.77 per cent.

The expenses of management (including commission to agents, taxes paid to Foreign Governments—now a considerable item in the accounts of a fire office doing business abroad—and charges of every kind) were 29.37 per cent., an increase which the directors greatly regret, but for which, for the reasons referred to last year, they do not at present see any remedy.

NORTHERN—Continued.

FIRE A	CCOUNT F	OR THE	YEAR	ENDING	31sт	DECEMBER,	1877.
--------	----------	--------	------	--------	------	-----------	-------

FIRE ACCOUNT FOR THE LEAR ENDING SIST D	ECEMBER, 1	011.		
		£	s.	d.
Amount of fire fund at the beginning of the year Proportion of premiums set aside in 1876 for "current risks"		346,564	14	()
Proportion of premiums set aside in 1876 for "current risks"	£134,525 18	1		
Premiums received (after deduction of re-assurances)	403,718 6	6		
	C**00.044 4	_		
	£538,244 4	4		
		\$346,564	11	0
		\$340,304	1.4	0
	£ s.		9	d.
Losses by fire paid and outstanding (after deduction of re-assurances)	241,576 15			
Commission	52,893 3	2		
Expenses of management	65,700 3	11		
Expenses of management				
one-inite of the year's revenue	134,572 15			
Balance of revenue transferred to profit and loss account	43,501 6	4		
	538,244 4	7		
	000,211 4	·		
Amount of fire fund at the end of the year		\$346,564	14	0
,				
		4.01-		
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING	BIST DECEM	BER, 187	7-	
		£	s.	d.
Brought forward from last year	 	67,192	0	4
Profit on fire account of 1877		43,501	_	4
Palance of interest account often changing it with the ex-	annta dua	40,001	U	-X
Balance of interest account, after charging it with the ar	nounts due	40.114	-	0
to the life and annuity funds respectively	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	48,114		3
Profit on investment realised		477		0
Transfer dues		34	7	6
		£159,319	11	5
	•			
T) 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		£		d.
Dividend and bonus declared 8th June, 1877		37,500		0
Dividend declared 5th November, 1877		15,000		0
Income tax		1,831	5	9
Allowances to retired, and to families of deceased, offi				
Company		857	10	0
Agents' balances irrecoverable		485		
Logo on orchange	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	406		
Loss on exchange	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	100 000		
Balance at credit of this account, as per balance sheet	••••••	103,238	3	11
		0150 910	11	
		£159,319	11	3
BALANCE SHEET ON 31ST DECEMBER,	1877.			
,				
LIABILITIES				
		£	s.	d.
Shareholders' capital paid up		150,000	0	0
General reserve fund		150,000	0	0
Fire fund		346,564	14	0

	£		
Shareholders' capital paid up	150,000	0	0
General reserve fund	150,000	0	0
Fire fund	346,564	14	0
Premiums set aside for current fire risks	134,572	15	6
Life assurance fund—non-participation branch	239,455	9	7
Do participation branch	.025,479	17	+
Annuity fund	66,489	15	8
Balance at the credit of profit and loss account	103,238	3	11

£2,215,800 16 0

£2,317,728

NORTHERN—Concluded.		
Claims under life policies admitted but not due		
Bills payable, being drafts by distant agencies not arrived at matu-		
Tity		
Shareholders' dividend unclaimed	4	11
$rac{\pounds 2,317,728}{====================================$	0	11
ASSETS.		
£	g.	d.
Mortgages on property within the United Kingdom 440,001		1
Do out of the United Kingdom*		1 3
Loans on parochial and other public rates		0
do reversions		11
do Indian and Colonial Government securities 20,060		0.
do stocks of sundry incorporated companies 34,951		0.
do railway preference shares		0
do the Company's policies		4
do personal security	1	"
Investments—		
British Government securities		10
Indian and Colonial Government securities		3
Foreign government securities		$\frac{0}{2}$
Railway and other preference and guaranteed stocks,		5
Gas and water companies' stock		7
Rent charges 15,796	10	7
House property and other real estate 57,545		0
Life interests. 2,204		1
Reversions		1
Bills receivable, being remittances not arrived at maturity		2 6
Due from other companies and agents		3
Interest accrued but not payable		2
Cash in the hands of bankers (on deposit)		8
Do do on current account 38,023		7.
Stamps on hand 270		4
Cash in hand	18	3

^{*} Viz., in Australia, under the direction of the local board at Melbourne.

THE OTTAWA AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

President-Hon. James Skead. | Secretary & Agent-James Blackburn.

Principal Office-Ottawa.

(Organized 26th May, 1874; commenced business 14th August, 1875.)

Amount of joint stock capital authorized	1,000,000	00
*Amount subscribed for	655,650	00
*Amount paid up in cash	65,732	75

(For List of Shareholders see Appendix.)	
ASSETS.	
Cash in Banks, viz.:—	
Bank of Ottawa, Ottawa, deposited to credit of Receiver-General \$50,000 00 do current account 1,528 33	
Total	\$51,528 33 9,636 78 27,771 80
Amount of same overdue \$3,424.51.	
Sundry, viz.:—	
Office furniture, consisting of safes, desks, &c., at head office, and at Toronto, Montreal, Quebec and St. John Branches	1,497 21
Total assets	\$90,434 12
LIABILITIES,	
Vet amount of losses due and yet unpaid	
Cotal net amount of unsettled claims for fire losses	\$10,587 63 100,614 94
Total liabilities, excluding capital stock	\$111,202 57
Capital stock paid up	\$65,732 75
INCOME.	
Gross premiums received in cash	
*Gross cash received for premiums	
Net cash received for fire premiums	\$92,264 88
ills and notes received during the year for premiums and remaining unpaid, \$27,771.80.	
nterest on deposit	2,502 41
*Total Received for increased capital	
*Total cash income	\$96,265 04

^{*} See note p. 78.

OTTAWA AGRICULTURAL—Concluded.

EXPENDITURE.

Amount paid during the year for losses occurring in previous years (which losses were estimated in last statement at \$5,813.70)		
Total net amount paid during the year for fire losses. Commission or brokerage. Salaries, fees, and all other charges of officials. Taxes.	\$52,743 19,599 10,460 926	83 89
Miscellaneous payments, viz.:— Stationery, \$1,113.01; printing, \$3,858.16; legal expenses, \$752.48; rents, \$2,552.71; postages, express, telegrams, exchange, interest, &c., &c., \$2,503.21; tin-plates, \$472.55; re-insurance, \$114.70.	11,366	82
Total cash expenditure	\$95,097	67

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Fire Risks in Canada.	No.	Amount.	Premiums thereon.		
Gross policies in force at date of last statement Taken during the year	13,182 11,365	10,493,082 9,092,000	\$94,504 82 89,759 49		
Total Deduct terminated	24,547 1,351	19,585,082 1,075,396	184,264 31 10,132 50		
Gross in force at end of year		18,509,686 15,000	174,131 81 114 70		
Net in force at 31st December 1877	23,196	18,494,686	174,017 11		
Total number of policies in force at date Total net amount in force				18,494,686	0
Total premiums thereon					

Subscribed and sworn to, 4th March, 1878, by

J. SKEAD,

President.

JAS. BLACKBURN,

Secretary.

(Received 5th March, 1878.)

INCOME.

11100 201		
Gross premiums received in cash	\$21,072 3	32
Gross cash received for premiums		49
Net cash received for premiums		37
Received for increased capital	3,650 0	00
· ·		_

Total cash income...... \$92,326 78

THE PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, N.Y., U.S.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR	ENDING	31st	DECEMBER,	1877.
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President-Stephen Crowell. Secretary-VILLIAM R. CROWELL.

Principal Office-12 and 14 Court Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

(Incorporated 10th September, 1853.)

Agent in Canada—Robert Hampson.

Head Office in Canada—Montreal.

\$3,225 63

(Commenced business in Canada, 1st May, 1874.)

CAPITAL.

\$1,000,000 Amount authorized, subscribed and paid up in cash.....

ASSETS IN CANADA.

Par Value. Market Value.

GeneralGeneral	\$100,000	\$106,875		
Carried out at market value			\$106,875	00
Cash deposited in Bank of Montreal			25,000	
Interest accrued on above deposit				
Agents' balances		•••••	6,192	
Premium notes on which policies have been issued	1	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	4,475	55

Total assets in Canada..... \$143,754 97

LIABILITIES IN CANADA.

Net amount of inland marine losses in Canada, claimed but not adjusted. Net amount of ocean losses in Canada, claimed but not adjusted..... 10,000 00 Total amount of unsettled losses in Canada...... \$13,225 63

Reserve of unearned premiums for all outstanding fire risks in Canada..... Reserve of unearned premiums for all outstanding inland marine risks..... 2,142 53

Total..... 6,789 83 Due and accrued for salaries, rent, advertising and other miscellaneous expenses in Canada..... 2,124 57

> Total liabilities in Canada..... \$22,140 03

INCOME IN CANADA.

Fire Risks in Canada.

\$13,649 65 1,791 97

Net cash received for fire premiums..... 11,857 68

PHENIX—Continued.

Inland Marine Risks in Canada.

Gross premiums received in cash	
Gross cash received for premiums	
Net cash received for said premiums	
Ocean Risks in Canada.	
Gross cash received for premiums	
Net cash received for ditto	
Total net cash received for premiums	58,990 64
Total cash income in Canada	\$58,990 64
EXPENDITURE IN CANADA.	
Paid during the year for fire losses occurring in previous years (which losses were estimated in last statement at \$6,014.28)	
Total net amount paid during the year for fire losses.	\$77,044 11
Paid during the year for inland marine losses occurring in previous years (which losses were estimated in last statement at \$2,378.34)	
Total net amount paid during the year for said losses	
Total net amount paid during the year for said losses	
Total net amount paid during the year for inland marine losses Total net amount paid during the year for ocean marine losses	6,867 90 21,517 13
Total net amount paid during the year for all losses.	\$105,429 14
Paid for commission or brokerage	8,062 44
do salaries, fees, &c	1,786 10
do taxes in Canada	505 32 2,114 67
Total cash expenditure in Canada	117,897 67
Danie Draves dan Danie dan	

FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Amount.	Premium.
Gross policies in force at date of last statement	\$1,604,623 1,910,215	\$14,982 04 13,649 65
Deduct terminated		28,631 69 18,907 11
Gross in force at end of year	1,091,645 117,000	9,724 58 596 16
Total net in force 31st December, 1877	\$974,645	\$9,128 42

PHENIX—Continued.

INLAND MARINE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Gross policies in force at date of last statement	\$84,869 2,772,144	\$3,535 31 37,934 17
Total		
Gross and net in force at 31st December, 1877	\$121,874	\$4,285 07

OCEAN RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Taken during the year and terminated	
Total number of policies in force in Canada at date	No return. \$1,096,519 00
Total premiums thereon	. , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,

Subscribed and sworn to, 22nd February, 1878, by

ROBERT HAMPSON.

(Received 23rd February, 1878.)

GENERAL BUSINESS STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877. ASSETS.

Real estate	\$2 80,000 (-09
Loans on bond and mortgage	250,125	
Interest due on said bond and mortgage loans	1,177	
Interest accrued thereon	5,750	
Stocks and bonds—par value, \$1,497,572 33—market value	1,540,968	
Interest due and accrued thereon	6,254	
Cash on hand and in banks	428,019	
Loans on collateral security of stocks, &c., of par value, \$100,700,	120,010	
market value, \$118,820	87,962 2	22
Interest due and accrued thereon	1,293	
Gross premiums in course of collection	82,706	
Bills receivable	23,287	
Other assets		
	01,100	
Total assets	\$2,759,001 4	45
LIABILITIES.		
Net amount of unpaid losses	\$169,478	11
Unearned premiums.	789,908	61
Due and accrued for rent, &c	2,000	
All other claims	8,003	
	0,000	_
TD + 134 1444		
Total liabilities except capital stock	\$969 389 7	7.Qr
Total liabilities, except capital stock	\$969,389 7	79
		=
Capital stock paid up in cash Surplus beyond liabilities and capital stock		= 00

PHENIX—Concluded.

INCOME.

Net cash received for premiums (Bills and potes received for premiums and remaining unpaid,	\$1,653,217	82
\$23,287.74.)		
Interest and dividends		17
Other income	3,638	68
Total cash income	\$1,771,723	67
=		=
EXPENDITURE.		
Net amount paid for losses	\$981,518	21
Dividends	200,000	
Commissions or brokerage		
	245,410	
Salaries, fees, &c	148,843	
Miscellaneous.	25,702	
Miscellaneous	128,744	0.1
Total cash expenditure	\$1,730,219	71
RISKS AND PREMIUMS.		
Fire risks—written during the year—amount	133,585,456	
Premiums thereon	1,246,832	57
Net in force, December 31st, 1877—amount	139,302,071	00
Premiums thereon	1,420,947	47
Marine and inland risks—written during the year	94,976,457	00
Premiums thereon	777,723	53
Net amount in force, December 31st, 1877	9,525,588	00
Premiums thereon		

STEPHEN CROWELL,

President.

WM. R. CROWELL,

Secretary:

New York, 26th January, 1878.

mro 181 00

THE PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH NOVEMBER, 1877.

Secretaries—George William Lovell and John J. Broomfield.

Principal Office-Lombard Street, London; Organized, A.D., 1872.

Agents in Canada—Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. | Head Office in Canada—Montreal.

Commenced business in Canada, A.D., 1804.

CAPITAL.

The Company has no nominal capital, the liability of the shareholders being unlimited, but keeps on hand a customary balance exceeding £600,000 sterling, for the payment of fire losses only.

ASSETS IN CANADA.

Canada 6 per cent. Dominion stock (par value)		
Total assets in Canada (deposited with Receiver-General)	\$100,297	00
LIABILITIES IN CANADA.		
Net amount of fire losses claimed, but not adjusted \$1,039 67		
Total net amount of unsettled claims for fire losses in Canada		
Total liabilities in Canada	\$82,391	96
INCOME IN CANADA.		- -
Gross cash received for fire premiums		
Less re-insurance, rebate, &c		
Net cash received for fire premiums* * Add dividends on the deposit with Receiver-General	\$157,843 5,515	
Total cash income in Canada	\$163,359	15
EXPENDITURE IN CANADA.		
Paid during the year for fire losses occurring in previous years, (which losses were estimated in last statement at \$8,509.58)		
Total net amount paid during the year for fire losses	\$ 72,312	
do do do salaries, fees, &cdo do do taxes in Canada	32,141 1,743	
Miscellaneous payments, viz.:—	1,140	94
Expenses and fees incurred in the adjustment of losses		
Board of underwriters' expenses 100 81 Gratuities for exertions at fires 49 73		
Cablegrams to Company 6 00 Advertizing, &c 224 25		
222 20	1,360	97
Total cash expenditure in Canada	\$107,558	50

^{*} These dividends are paid direct to Head Office in England.

PHENIX FIRE—Concluded.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Fire Risks in Canada.	No.	Amount.	Premiums.	
Gross policies in force at date of last statement Taken during the year—new	\$2,398 2,071	\$13,925,081 8,790,418 7,247,772	\$86,227 80 79,088 59	
Deduct terminated	********	\$29,963,271 14,095,088	***********	
Gross in force at end of year		\$15,868,183 409,065	\$162,212 79 4,369 20	
Net in force 30th November, 1877		\$15,459,118	\$159,843 59	
Total number of policies in force at date Total net amount in force Total premiums thereon			\$1	No return. 5,459,118 00 159,843 59
Total promiums onoroon	*******	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	200,040 00

Subscribed and sworn to, 26th February, 1878, by

A. T. PATERSON.

(Received 27th February, 1878.)

THE PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 5TH DECEMBER, 1877.

President-W. J. MACDONNELL.

Secretary and Agent—ARTHUR HARVEY.

Market

13,558 30

Principal Office-Toronto.

(Incorporated 1848, 12 Vic. Commenced business in Canada June, 1850.)

This Company is insolvent and in liquidation under the Court of Chancery of Ontario, Arthur Harvey being Receiver and Assignee.

CAPITAL.

Amount of	joint stock	capital	authorized	\$1,000,020 00
"	"	te	subscribed for	174,660 00
"	"		paid up in cash	
			-	

(For list of shareholders, see Appendix.)

ASSETS.

Real Estate-

Less encumbrances	16,000 00	
Farm lands		\$9,000 00 2,000 00

Total \$11,000 00

Loans secured by bonds and mortgages, on which not more than one	
year's interest is due, constituting a first lien on real estate	3,857 39
The same constituting a second lien on real estate	3,009 40

Stocks and Bonds held by the Company.

	Par Value.	Value.
Toronto Life Assurance Company	\$14,599 80	\$15,000 00
Alliance Insurance Company	5,000 00	5,000 00
Toronto Navigation Company	1,500 00	1,000 00
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad	12,700 00	875 00
*City of Toronto—Debentures	9,200 00	9,200 00
* do Montreal do	5,000 00	5,100 00
* do Hamilton do	16,000 00	14,500 00
*Town of Brampton do	5,500 00	5,170 00
* do Belleville do	7,500 00	7,125 00
City of Quebec	2,130 00	2,130 00
Total par and market value	\$78,129 80	\$65,100 00

Carried out at market value	65,100 00
Mortgages on vessels	6,028 57
Cash on hand at head office.	103 33
Cash deposited with the Receiver General	12,239 36

Cash in banks, viz. :-

Canadian Bank of Commerce	\$3,706	04
Merchants' Bank, Winnipeg	153	
Marine Bank, Buffalo	310	02
Consolidated Bank	8,000	00
Bank of Nova Scotia	1,388	59
,		

* These securities are in deposit with Receiver General, amounting to \$43,200 00, par value.

Total.....

	22, 20,0
PROVINCIAL—Continued.	
Agents' balances. Bills receivable. Amount of premium notes on hand on which policies are issued Amount of stock notes. Stock acknowledgments.	38,490 90 9,926 49 3,071 29 891 94 9,725 77
Sundry, viz.:—	
Office furniture	21,607 83
m + 1	
Total assets.	\$198,610 57
LIABILITIES.	
Net amount of losses due and yet unpaid :-	
Fire	•
Net amount of losses claimed but not adjusted—fire	\$93,701 06 19,859 83
Fire	48,910 58
Total net amount of unsettled claims for losses in Canada.	\$162,471 47
Total reserve of unearned premiums for all outstanding risks in Canada, estimated	
All other claims against the Company, viz.:—	
Bills payable	
Total liabilities (excluding capital stock)	
Capital stock paid up in cash	\$111,805 75
do do notes	
Total capital	\$122,423 46
INCOME.	
For Fire Risks.	
Gross cash received for premiums	
Net cash received for premiums	
W 73 3 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	

Net cash received for Inland Marine Premiums..........

\$1,178 46 410 00

\$768 46

PROVINCIAL—Continued.

For Ocean Risks.			
Net cash received for ocean premiums	\$21,336 01		
Total net cash received for premiums		\$94,599 5, 5 40	
Transfer fees	\$ 93 05 845 49		~ 4
_		938	
Received for calls on capital	••••••	\$101,079 5,010	
Total cash income	• • • • • • • • • • • •	\$106,089	27
EXPENDITURE.			
For Fire Risks.			
Amount paid during the year for losses occurring in previous years, (which losses were estimated in the last statement at \$21,807.50) Less savings and salvage	\$6,280 00 1,355 00		
Net amount paid for said losses	\$4,925 00		
Paid for losses occurring during the year Less received for re-insurance.	\$56,794 40 197 39		
Net amount paid for said losses	\$56,597 01		
Total net amount paid during the year for fire losses	\$61,522 01		
For Inland Marine Risks.			
Amount paid during the year for losses occurring in previous years, (which losses were estimated in the last statement at \$1,767.00) Less savings and salvage	\$1,767 00 1,767 00		
Net amount paid for said losses	******		
Net amount paid for losses occurring during the year	\$17,071 30		
Total net amount paid during the year for inland marine losses	\$17,071 30		
Total net amount paid during the year for fire and inland mar	ine losses		
in Canada		12,189	59 90
Taxes, auditor's fees and petty expenses	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	3,257	83
Miscellaneous payments, viz:—			
Interest on loans. 6 Xchange on American currency. Printing and stationery. Postage, telegraph and express charges. Advertising. Fire inspection Marine inspection Director's fees. Law costs. Inland marine exchange Lake register. Government assessment	\$1,306 30 1,428 76 1,014 56 721 56 167 66 3,374 76 7,510 00 9,717 22 61 71 507 45 404 74		
-		20,489	49
Total cash expenditure		\$127,303	12

PROVINCIAL—Concluded.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Fire Risks.	Amount.	Premiums thereon.	
Gross policies in force at date of last statement	\$14,823,078 4,000,000	\$201,524 48 73,029 84	
Total Deduct terminated, say	\$18,823,078 14,000,000	\$274,554 32 290,000 00	
Gross in force at end of year Deduct re-insured	\$4,823,078 37,078	\$74,554 32 534 44	
Net in force 5th December, 1877	\$4,786,000	\$74,019 88	
Inland Marine Risks.			
Gross policies in force at date of last statement	\$45,800 82,600	\$2,679 00 1,178 46	
Total	\$128,400	\$3,857 46	
(All terminated.)			
Ocean Risks.			
Gross policies in force at date of last statement	\$183,443 1, 5 69,543	\$5,195 47 21, 3 36 01	
Total	\$1,752,986	\$26,531 48	
(All terminated.)			
Total number of policies in force at date Total net amount in force Total premiums thereon	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		\$4,786,000 00

Subscribed and sworn to, 18th March, 1878, by

ARTHUR HARVEY,

Receiver.

(Received, 19th March, 1878.)

THE QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

President-John Greaves Clapham

Secretary-WM. LUNN FISHER.,

Principal Office—Quebec.

(Organized 2nd April, 1818, and Incorporated by Act of L. C., 9 Geo. IV, cap. 58 amended by 18 Vic., cap. 212, and by 29-30 Vic., cap. 127.

Commenced business, 1818.

CAPITAL.

Amount of joint stock authorized and subscribed for	\$1,000,000	00
Amount paid up in cash	319,828	

(For list of Stockholders see Appendix.)

ASSETS.

Real Estate—A lot of ground in the city of Quebec, situated on the westerly side of St. Peter street, bounded in front by St. Peter street, in the rear by Sault au Matelot street, on the side to the south by La Banque Nationale, and on the other side to the north by the Montreal Telegraph Company, with a cut stone building thereon erected and known as "The Quebec Fire Office.

\$40,000 00

00 444 49

Stocks and Bone	ls held by	the Com	pany.
-----------------	------------	---------	-------

	I at value.	market varite.
*Quebec Bank	\$62,500 00	65,625 00
*Banque Nationale	49,500 00	48,015 00
Union Bank		6,300 00
Montreal Bank	22,000 00	34,980 00
Bank of Commerce	50,000 00	59,500 00
Merchants Bank	15,000 00	9,900 00
Eastern Townships Bank	10,000 00	10,700 00
Montreal Telegraph		15,000 00
*Uity of Quebec consolidated stock		15,200 00
*Dominion stock		25,000 00

Total at par and market value.....\$271,200 00 \$290,220 00

Carried out at market value	290,220	00
Cash on hand at head office	1,079	69
Cash in banks, viz.:—		

Banque Quebec	Nationale Bank Bank	\$25,193 46 4,250 97
	m-4-1	

10ta1	23,444	40
Interest accrued and unpaid on stocks.	2,338	
Office furniture	886	90

Total assets......\$363,969 64

*Of those marked thus * there are deposited with the Receiver General :-

Quebec Bank stock	\$35,000
Banque Nationale stock	25,000
City of Quebec consolidated stock	15,200
Canada Dominion stock	25,000

\$100,200

Commission or brokerage

QUEBEC FIRE—Concluded.

LIABILITIES.

LIABILITIES.			
Net amount of losses due and yet unpaid Total reserve of unearned premiums for risks in Canada Dividends declared and due but unpaid		\$3,350 38,898 701	47
Total liabilities, (excluding capital stock)	- 	\$42,950	37
Capital stock paid up Surplus beyond all liabilities and capital stock		\$319,828 1,190	50 77
INCOME.	-		
Gross cash received for premiums Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return-premiums	\$85,531 31 5,489 78		
Net cash received for premiums	urces	\$80,041 18,897 1,293	48
Total cash income		\$100,233	00
EXPENDITURE.			
Amount paid during the year for losses occurring in previous years (which losses were estimated in last statement at \$5,397.50)	\$5,397 50		
Paid for losses occurring during the year	\$32,441 20		

Paid for losses occurring during the yearLess received for re-insurance	\$32,441 20 91 40	
Net amount paid during the year for said losses	32,349 80	
Total net amount paid during the year for fire losses		\$37,747 30

Salaries, fees, &c	6,422	50
Taxes	899	35
Printing and stationery, \$357.77; general charges, \$851.05	1,208	82

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Amount.	thereon.
Fire Risks in Canada.		
Policies in force at date of last statement	\$7, 187,885 2.691,012	\$87,865 00 30,120 70
do do (renewed)	5, 196, 293	55,410 61
Deduct terminated	\$1 .965,190 7,755,789	\$173,396 31 84,161 31
Gross in force at end of year	8,209,401 472,620	89,161 00 5,081 00
Net in force 31st December, 1877	\$7,736,781	\$84,080 00

Total number of policies in force at date		No retur	ъ. •
Total net amount in force		\$7.736.78	31 00
Total premiums thereon		84.08	80 00
Promitants thereon,	•••••		

Subscribed and sworn to, 23rd February, 1878, by

J. GREAVES CLAPHAM,

President.

W. L. FISHER,

Secretary.

Premiums

(Received 26th February, 1878.)

69,345 58

\$188,744 08

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1877.

President-BERNARD HALL.

Manager—J. Moncrieff Wilson.

Principal Office—Liverpool.

Organized 22nd July, 1858.

Agents in Canada—Forbes & Mudge.

Head Office in Canada-191, St. James Street, Montreal.

Commenced business in Canada, 5th July, 1859.

CAPITAL.

CAPITAL.		
Amount of joint stock capital authorized, £2,000,000 stg	8.751.726	66
ASSETS IN CANADA.		
Real estateLoans secured by bonds and mortgages on which not more than one	\$1 00	00
year's interest is due, constituting a first lien on real estate Interest accrued and unpaid on said loans	1,960 44	00 70
Stocks owned—		
Par Market Value. Value.		
* Dominion stock		
Total market value	151,100	00
Loans on security of life policies	1,151	
Cash on hand at head office in Canada	499	48
Cash in Molson's Bank, Montreal	3,029	
Interest accrued and unpaid on stocks	1,500	
Agents' balances in Canada	14,137	74
Sundry—Office furniture, plans, stationery, &c. (approximate)	2,100	
Total assets in Canada	\$175,645	39
LIABILITIES IN CANADA.		
Fire losses in Canada—		
Net amount of losses adjusted but not due		
Total net amount of unsettled claims for fire losses in Canada	\$19,098	
Reserve of unearned premiums for all outstanding fire risks in Canada.	98,810	
Due and accrued for miscellaneous expenses	1,471	
Balance due agent in New Brunswick	17	90
Total liabilities of fire department in Canada	\$119,398	50

Total liabilities in Canada.....

Add on account of Re-insurance Fund for Life Department

^{*} Deposited with Receiver-General for Fire and Life.

Paid for taxes....

QUEEN—Continued.

INCOME IN CANADA-FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Gross cash received for premiums \$214,504 38 Deduct re-insurance, &c		
Net cash received for fire premiums. Interest on bonds and mortgages. * Interest and dividends on stocks and all other sources.	147	00
Total cash income in Canada	\$204,538	93

EXPENDITURE IN CANADA—FIRE DEPARTMENT

LUMBIA	CILL	TTA	CATTATE	724	LILOIN	DELLICI	DEEDLY L.

Paid during the year for losses occurring in previous years (estimated in last statement at \$17,361.71)	\$21,284 54			
Net amount paid for said losses	21,230	03		
Paid for losses occurring during the year	847,581 11,837	86 31		
Net amount paid for said losses	835,744	55		
Total net amount paid during the year for fire losses Paid or allowed for commission or brokerage Paid for salaries, fees, and other charges of officials				

Miscellaneous payments, viz,:-Books and printing, \$731.58; advertising, \$693.52; postages, telegrams and cablegrams, \$1,017.66; office expenses, \$788.36; inspection (travelling expenses), \$785.14; rent, \$900.00; Guarantee Co., \$20.00; agents' expenses, \$132.60; stationery, \$180.27; exchange charges, \$209.73; contributions (Relief Fund, £500 stg.), \$2,412.34; expenses re Underwriters' Association, \$90.23; office furniture, \$15.25; legal expenses, \$132.77.

8,109 45

2,604 68

Total cash expenditure in Canada

\$896,924 70

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Fire Risks in Canada.

Gross policies in force at date of last statement Taken during the year—new do renewed	5492	Amount. \$13,162,145 12,467,074 6,374,815	Premiums. \$158,137 99 138,509 78 74,724 68		
Terminated	1501 3 7028	\$32,004,034 16,087,544	\$371,372 45 169,502 87		
Gross in force at end of year	7985	\$15,916,490 740,180	\$201,869 58 8,269 75		
Net in force at 31st December, 1877	7985	\$15,176,310	\$193,599 83		
Total number of policies in force in Canada Total net amount in force Total premiums thereon		••••••	\$1	5,176,310 193,599	

Subscribed and sworn to, 4th March, 1878, by

A. M. FORBES.

(Received, 5th March, 1878.)

^{*} The dividends on \$51,100 (Canada 5's), are paid direct to the head office at Liverpool, being the dividends on deposit on account of life branch. 92

QUEEN-Continued.

GENERAL BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

(Abstracted from Directors' Report, Liverpool, England, 23rd May, 1878.)

FIRE BRANCH.

The Directors regret that, while there has been a very considerable increase in revenue, there has been no profit, owing to the large loss of £127,000 sustained by the Company in the St. John fire.

The premiums, less re-insurances, are £450,883, as compared with £403,815 in 1876, while the losses paid and outstanding are £383,567, or 85 per cent., as com-

pared with £227,628, or 56.4 per cent. during the previous year.

It will be satisfactory to the shareholders to know that, notwithstanding the loss sustained by the St. John conflagration, the deficiency on this account does not exceed £9,554, thus shewing that, apart from St. John, the year's business has been prosperous.

Balance fire account, as shewn in accounts......£18,555 10 7
Deduct interim dividend for half-year ending 30th June, 1877, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum......9,001 15 0
£9,553 15 7

1 12

To meet this deficiency, and provide for the interim dividend, the sum of £18,555 10s. 7d. has been transferred from reserve.

The Directors now recommend that a further dividend at the same rate for the second half of the year, together with a bonus of 5 per cent., both free of income tax, be paid to the proprietors at the Liverpool Union Bank, Liverpool; or at Messrs. Barnetts, Hoares & Co., London, on and after Friday, the 24th instant., which will absorb £18,003 10s.

After giving effect to the foregoing, the funds will stand as follows:-

Capital paid-up£180	,035	0	0,
General reserve fund	,440	19	5
Suspense or unearned premium account	,000	0	0 .
Life accumulation fund	,206	4.5	8
Annuity fund			
	260		_

FIRE ACCOUNT

	L I	R.E.	A	JOUNT.			
Amount of fire insurance fund at	£	s.	d.	Dayments out of last woods hal	£	S.	d.
the beginning of the year Premiums received, after deduc-	94,247	1	10	Payments out of last year's bal- ance, per resolutions of general meeting, 17th May, 1877, viz.:—			
tion of re-insurances	450,883	14	8	Directors' & audi-			
Transfer fees				tors' fees £3,405 0 0			
Interest				Amount carried to			
Profit realized on sale of securities Balance transferred from reserve	2,874	11	8	suspense account 30,000 0 0			
fund	18,555	10	7	Amount carried to reserve fund 30,000 0 0			
	10,000	10	•		63,405	0	0 -
				Losses by fire, after			_
				deduction of re-			
				insurances 255,871 10 9 Losses by fire at St.			
				John, N.B 127,695 19 1			
				121,000 10 1	383,567	9	10
				Commission	73,894	12	9
				Expenses of man-			
				agement			
				Income tax			
					44,927.	4	8-

s. d.

0

QUEEN-Concluded.

Dividend & bonus
to shareholders
for half-year ending 31st Dec., '76 £18,003 10 0

Dividend to shareholders for halfyear ending 30th
June, 1877...... 9,001 15 0

27,005 5

£592,799 12 3

£592,799 12 3

Balance Sheet on the 31st December, 1877.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.	
Charabaldand fand namala assisal	£ s.	d.	Mantan da an anna an aithir tha	£ s. d.
Shareholders' fund, namely, capital per last account	180,035 0	0	Mortgages on property within the United Kingdom	46,755 9 3
General reserve fund£160,000 0 0	·		Mortgages out of the United King- dom	78,588 3 4
Less transferred to			Loans on the company's policies	15,106 15 9
fire account 18,555 10 7	141,444 9	5	Investments, viz.:— British Government securities	4,572 1 1
Suspense account, being unearned			Colonial securities	44,364 7 9
Life insurance fund	120,000 0 276,206 2	0	Railway and other debentures	213,675 13 1
Annuity fund	8,587 7		and debenture stocks	85,957 17 9
	726,273 0	0	Railway ordinary stocks House property, viz.:—	15,862 6 8
Claims under life	,		Queen Insurance	
policies admitted, but not yet pay-			buildings, Liv- erpool£99,000 0 0	
able£14,667 14 3			London 23,697 12 0	
Outstanding fire losses 25,299 17 9			Southampton 1,200 0 0 New York 40,311 5 7	
Outstanding annuities 162 19 9			Chambers, Bir- mingham 277 8 3	
Dividends unclaim-			Premises, West-	
ed 344 14 0 Foreign drafts not			moreland St., Dublin 1,400 0 0	
yet matured 3,773 6 9				165,886 5 10
Balance due to other offices 48,869 7 10			Bonds of local boards and corporations	28,000 0 0
Other liabilities, viz.:			Loans on railway stocks & shares	5,300 0 0
Income tax 956 8 9 Legal expenses 449 8 4			Loans upon reversions and life interest	10,212 9 5
Advertising and			Loans upon personal security in	_
stationery 1,539 13 4 Other expenses 2,175 14 10			connection with life policies Agents' and branch balances	4,802 16 9 41,167 1 0
	98,239 5	7	Outstanding prem-	
·			Outstanding inter-	
			est 11,220 18 11	19,997 8 7
			Cash at bankers—	20,001
			On deposit £6,000 0 0	
			count 35,833 4 3	41 022 4 %
			In hand	41,833 4 37
			Furniture at chief and branch offices	2,227 6 10
-	2004 710 7	_	-	
	£824,512 5	7		£824,512 5 7

THE ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE COMPANY OF MONTREAL, CANADA.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

President-John Ostell.

Secretary and Attorney for Canada-ARTHUR GAGNON.

Principal Office-160 St. James Street, Montreal.

(Organized 23rd May, 1873. Commenced business in Canada, 13th August, 1873.)

CAPITAL.

6,000,000	00
5,995,650	
300,000	00
462,552	50
37,447	50
	300,000

(For list of Shareholders, see Appendix.)

ASSETS.

Loans secured by bonds and mortgages on which not more than one		
year's interest is due, constituting a first lien on real estate	\$30,000	00
Loans as above on which more than one year's interest is due, and for		
which judgment has not been obtained, first lien	15,500	00
Interest due and unpaid on said loans \$1,989 21 Interest accrued and unpaid on said loans \$2,989 21		
Total	\$2,615	74

†Stocks and bonds held by the Company.

1	at value.	darket value.
United States bonds 5 per cent, May, 1881\$	200,000 00	\$213,500 00
" 6 " July, 1881	100,000 00	109,625 00
" 6 " 1865-67	100,000 00	113,125 00
" Currency, 1895	90,000 00	111,650 00
130 shares Bank of Montreal stock	26,000 00	42,250 00
Montreal Harbour bonds	56,000 00	57,000 00
Montreal Warehousing Company's bonds, 1st Mortgage	24,333 33	24,333 33
12 shares La Banque Nationale stock	600 00	600 00
2 shares Stadacona Bank	200 00	180 00

Total par and market value\$597,133 33 \$672,263 33		
Carried out at market value	\$672 263	33

Loans on security of stock:-

Loaned on 25 shares Sincennes & McNaughton line stock reduced capital—equal to 50 shares original—at \$100 a share, par value \$2,500—market \$2,500	
Loaned on 6 shares or numbers of Metropolitan Building Society stock	

04 86

74 77 \$2,579 63

• The paid-up capital was reduced to this amount by resolution of the shareholders dated 19th July, 1877, in accordance with the Act of Parliament 40 Vic. Chap. 70. By the same Act the subscribed capital can also be reduced to \$2,000,000 by resolution of the shareholders whenever the liability under policies existing at the passage of the Act has ceased.

† The United States bonds to the amount of \$490,000 par value are deposited in the United States

for the protection of United States policy-holders; and Montreal harbour bonds, \$56,000 par value, are

deposited with Receiver General.

ROYAL CANADIAN—Continued.		
Cash on hand at head office	11,387	81
Cash in banks, viz.:—		
Bank of Montreal—Montreal		
Total	\$20,798	22
Interest due and unpaid on stocks	587	
Agents' balances Bills receivable	91,783 35,789	
All other property belonging to the Company, viz.:-		
Re-insurances—fire		
Salvages do		
Due from Marine companies		
do marine do		
	86,786	39
Gross assets	970,091	17
Amount which should be deducted on account of bad or doubtful debts and securities.	22,096	
Total assets	\$9.17 995	19
LIABILITIES.		
(1.) Liabilities in Canada.		
Net amount of losses due and yet unpaid—fire	\$1,600 500	
Net amount of losses claimed but not adjusted:—		
Fire		
10,212 03	26,175	33.
Net amount of losses resisted and in suit—fire (incurred in 1876.)	1,700	
-		
Total amount of unsettled claims for losses in Canada	29,975	33
Reserve of unearned premiums for all outstanding risks in Canada viz:—		
Fire		
Total reserve of unearned premiums for risks in Canada	130,120	12
Due and accrued for salaries, rent, advertising agency and other miscel- laneous expenses	6,268	

ROYAL CANADIAN-Continued.

(2.) Liabilities in other Countries.	
Net amount of losses adjusted but not due—fire	-
Net amount of losses claimed but not adjusted—	
Fire	
Net amount of losses resisted—not in suit—fire	
Total net amount of unsettled claims for losses in other countries	\$59,118 74
(Of this amount \$5,850.56 were incurred prior to 1877.)	
Reserve of unearned premiums for all outstanding risks in other countries, viz:—	
Fire	
Total reserve of unearned premiums for risks in other countries Due and accrued for salaries, rent, advertising, agency and other mis-	280,015 13
cellaneous expenses	963 82
Total liabilities in other countries	\$ 340,09 7 69
Total liabilities(excluding capital stock) in all countries	\$506,461 50 300,000 00
Surplus beyond all liabilities and paid up capital stock	\$141,533 62
1 NCOME.	
For Fire Risks. In Canada. In other Countries.	
In Canada In other	
For Fire Risks. In Canada. In other Countries. Gross cash received for premiums	
For Fire Risks. Gross cash received for premiums	
For Fire Risks. In Canada. In other Countries. Gross cash received for premiums. \$226,098 27 30,083 91 \$660,598 63 160,826 97 Net cash received for fire premiums. \$196,014 36 \$489,771 06	
## For Fire Risks. In Canada. In other Countries. Gross cash received for premiums \$226,098 27 \$660,598 63 160,826 97	
For Fire Risks. In Canada. In other Countries. Gross cash received for premiums. \$226,098 27 30,083 91 160,826 97 Net cash received for fire premiums. \$196,014 36 \$499,771 06 For Inland Marine Risks. Gross cash received for premiums. \$45,779 70 \$53,121 88 16,667 09 5,668 94	
### For Fire Risks. In Canada. In other Countries. Gross cash received for premiums \$226,098 27 30,083 91 160,826 97	
### For Fire Risks. In Canada. In other Countries. Gross cash received for premiums	
### For Fire Risks. Gross cash received for premiums \$226,098 27 \$660,598 63 160,826 97	
### For Fire Risks. In Canada. In other Countries. Gross cash received for premiums \$226,098 27 30,083 91 \$660,598 63 160,826 97	
### For Fire Risks. In Canada. In other Countries. Gross cash received for premiums \$226,098 27 30,083 91 160,826 97	\$838,554 24 37,875 86
### For Fire Risks. In Canada. In other Countries.	37,875 86
## For Fire Risks. In Canada. Gross cash received for premiums. \$226,098 27 30,083 91 160,826 97 Net cash received for fire premiums. \$196,014 36 \$499,771 06	37,875 86

ROYAL CANADIAN—Continued.

EXPENDITURE.

For Fire Risks	In Canada.	In other Countries.		
Paid during the year for losses occurring in previous years (which losses were estimated in the last statement at \$130,072.61)	\$49,58# 21	\$90,584 62		
Paid for losses occurring during the year Less savings and salvage, and amount received for re-insu-	592,822 51	469,569 00		
rance	82,227 54	58,668 27		
Net amount paid for said losses	510,594 97	410,900 73		
Total net amount paid during the year for fire losses	560,179 18	501,485 35		
For Inland Marine Risks.				
Paid during the year for losses occurring in previous years,				
(which losses were estimated in the last statement at \$20,029.72).	\$5,308 06	\$14,721 66		
Net amount paid for losses occurring during the year	16,121 17	7,219 23		
Total net amount paid during the year for inland marine losses	21,429 23	21,940 89		
Total net amount paid during the year for fire and inland ma	rine losses,			
In Canada	***************************************	\$581,608 41 523,426 24		
Total	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		31,105,034	65
Net amount paid during the year for ocean losses			40,837	
(\$12,266.10 of this amount is for losses incurred prev				
Commissions or brokerage		•••••	133,417	36
Salaries, fees and all other charges of officials			54,468	
Taxes	************	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	24,575	
All other payments and expenditure	** ********		126,313	03
Total cash expenditure			31,484,646	44

ROYAL CANADIAN—Continued.
RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

		Ім Санара.		I	IN OTHER COUNTRIES	NTRIES.	To	TOTAL IN ALL COUNTRIES	UNTRIES.
	No.	Amount.	Premiums.	No.	Amount.	Premiums.	No.	Amount.	Premiums.
Fire Risks.		€	\$ cts.		€₽	& cts.		69	es cts.
Gross policies in force at date of last statement Taken during the year (new and renewed)	12,101	27,785,011 21,800,549	260,263 92 209,563 23	36,893	68,374,258 52,064,194	821,(97 09 657,968 68	48,994 38,478	96,159,269 73,861,743	1,081,361 01 867,531 91
Total Deduct terminated	21,152	49,585,560 29,078,443	469,827 15 256,349 53	66,320	120,438,452 75,845,262	1,479,065 77 897,169 31	87,472 53,803	170,024,012 104,923,705	1,948,892 92 1,153,518 84
Gross in force at end of year	7,690	20,507,117	213,477 62 15,161 37	25,979	44,593,190	531,896 46 38,225 64	33,669	65,100,307 4,845,193	795,374 08 53,387 01
6 Net in force at 31st December, 1877	1,690	19,092,654	198,316 25	25,979	41,162,460	543,670 82	33,669	60,255,114	741,987 07
Inland Marine Risks.									
Taken during the year	1,201	2,642,439 2,498,322	40,369 81 33,694 06	1,117	4,308,120 4,243,970	40,298 18 37,492 96	2,318	6,950,559 6,742,292	80,667 99 71,187 02
Gross in force at end of year Deduct re-insured	40	144,117	6,675 75	13	64,150 6,500	2,805 22 90 13	53	208,267	9,480 97 1,749 53
Net in force at 31st December, 1877.	40	106,317	5,016 35	13	57,650	2,715 09	53	163.967	7,731 44
Ocean Risks.									
Gross policies in force at date of last statement Taken during the year	1,146	266,830 4,123,198	3,436 37 68,268 75	479	959,191	14,963 34	1,625	266,830	3,436 37 83,232 09
Total	1,155	4,390,028	71,705 12 43,382 08	479	959,191	14,963 34 12,195 86	1,634	5,349,219	86,668 46 55,577 94
Gross in force at end of year	2.2	345,873	28,323 04 422 25	11	40,254	2,767 48	888	386,127 15,600	31,090 52 422 25
Net in force at 31st December, 1877	77	330,273	27,900 79	11	40,254	2,767 48	88	370,527	30,668 27

ROYAL CANADIAN-Concluded.

Total number of polices in force at date33,	810	
Total net amount in force	\$60,789,608	00
Total premiums thereon	780,386	78

Subscribed and sworn to, 7th February, 1878, by

JOHN OSTELL,

President.

ARTHUR GAGNON,

Secretary.

(Received 27th February, 1878.)

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 187	7.	
Chairman—R. Brocklebank. Manager—Jno. H. M	IcLaren.	
Principal Office—Liverpool, England. Head Office in Canad	la—Montre	eal.
Chief Agents in Canada - H. L. ROUTH and WM. TATLEY.		
(Organized-31st May, 1845; Commenced business in Canada abo	ut 1848.)	
CAPITAL.		
Joint stock capital authorized, £2,000,000 sterling	9.394.126	67
ASSETS IN CANADA.		
Real estate (Toronto building)	\$40,000	00
Par value. Market value		
*Canada 5's		
Total par and market value	320,848	67
Cash on hand at head office in Canada. Cash in Merchants' Bank. Agents' balances. Office furniture.	1,023 6,562 21,687 1,000	11 14
Total assets in Canada	\$ 391,121	75
•		=
LIABILITIES IN CANADA.		
For Fire Losses in Canada.		
Net amount of losses due and yet unpaid. \$3,488 67 " claimed but not adjusted. 2,687 78		
Total net amount of unsettled claims for fire losses in Canada	\$6,176 211,911	
Total liabilities in fire branch in Canada	218,087 100,000	
Total liabilities in Canada	\$318,087	79
		=
INCOME IN CANADA (FIRE BRANCH.)		
Gross cash received for hre premiums		
Net cash received for fire premiums	\$360,914 5,818	

 $^{^{}ullet}$ Deposited with the Receiver General on account of fire and life. 101

ROYAL-Continued.

Other income, viz.:—			
Received in London, England, from investment for benefit of Canadian policy-holders:—	n.		
Canada 5's Consols Rent of Toronto building	\$2,676 65 1,459 98 1,700 00		
Total		5,836	63
Total cash income in Canada		372,570	35
EXPENDITURE IN CANADA (FIRE BRANCH	· -		
Amount paid during the year for fire losses occurring in previous year (estimated in last statement at \$7,542 61) Less savings and salvage	\$7,542 61 969 98	,	
Net amount paid for said losses	\$6,572 63		
Paid for losses occurring during the year	\$671,385 04		
	16,184 14		
Net amount paid for said losses	\$655,2 00 90		
Total net amount paid during the year for fire losses in Cana All other payments and expenditures in Canada			
Total cash expenditure in Canada	-	\$729,942	26
DIEVE AND DEMILING	=		

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Fire risks in Canada.					
	No.	Amount.	Premiums.		
Gross policies in force at date of last statement Taken during the year—new renewed	10,437 8,892 7,080		\$351,806 19 183,923 15 176,991 65		
Total Deduct terminated	26,409 9,426		\$712,720 99 297,883 27		
Gröss in force at end of year	16,983				
Net in force 31st December, 1877	16,983	39,370,118	406,465 35		
Total number of policies in force at date in Total net amount in force	Canad	la	16,983	39,370,118	
Total premiums thereon				406,465	

*Subscribed and sworn to, 5th March, 1878, by

WM. TATLEY.

(Received 6th March, 1878.)

^{*} With this reservation, that the New Brunswick returns included in this statement are incomplete in consequence of the books of the agency having been destroyed by the fire.

ROYAL-Concluded.

GENERAL BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

(Abstracted from Directors' Report, 1877.)

	FIRE A	CCOUNT.	
1876.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Amount of fire insurance fund at	æ 5. q.	Losses by fire, after deduction of	ac s. u.
the beginning of the year	400,000 0		393,848 3 6 101,078 9 7
Premiums, after deduction of Re-	722,457 18	Expenses of management	101,078 9 7 90,258 14 8
Interest	23,041 8	Profit realized, transferred to	160,313 19 6
		Amount of fire insurance fund at the end of the year, as per Fourth Schedule	400.000 0 0
-			400,000 0 0
±	21,145,499 7		£1,145,499 7 3
	PROFIT AND	LOSS ACCOUNT.	
1876.	£ s. d 165,132 4		£ s. d.
Balance of last year's Account	41,026 3	holders	72,386 5 0
Profit realized on the fire account.	160,313 19	Income tax	1,217 0 4
		Alterations of offices Amount transferred to reserve	6,403 11 10
		fund Balance as per Fourth Schedule	100,000 0 0 186,465 9 6
_	£366,472 6 8		£366,472 6 8
Balance	Sheet on the	31st December, 1876.	
LIABILITIES.	£ s. d	ASSETS.	£ s. d.
Shareholders' capital	289,545 0		2 S. U.
Reserve fund	600,000 0	within the United Kingdom	520,610 2 6
Annuity fund	1,933,100 3 3 170,702 18		
Fire Fund	400,000 0	value	97,355 0 3
Profit and loss (subject to share-	100 405 0 0	Investments:—	07 700 11 0
holders' dividend) Perpetual insurance account	186,465 9 6 3,664 5 6		27,792 11 3 34,529 7 7
-		- "United States do	364,802 17 1
Claims under life	£3,583,477 16 4	" rritish Railway debentures and debenture stock	25050 0 0
policies, admitted		"British Railway ordinary	25,950 0 0
but not yet paid 19,281 13 4 Annuities not		" British Railway preference	600 0 0
claimed		stocks	1,146,916 8 6
Outstanding fire		"Other British securities	265,974 6 7
Unclaimed divi-		" Freehold buildings" Leasehold buildings	201,624 9 10 8,538 16 8
dends 983 3 10		Loans on the Company's life	,
Outstanding accounts		policies, combined with personal security	
Outstanding accounts Bills payable 33,742 13 2		to various towns and town-	560 0 0
	106,528 6 8	ships in Great Britain on	
		security of the rates on British Railway securi-	333,435 4 10
		ties, with margins	383,705 18 3
		" on other British securities,	
		with margins	16,724 3 8 65,037 5 10
		Untstanding premiums (Since re-	7,911 0 9
		Outstanding interest ceived. Cash in hand and on current	42,747 11 4
		Casu in nand and on Current	

Outstanding premiums ceived. Cash in hand and on current account with bankers.....

\$109,310 70

THE SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

President—ALEXANDER CRUM.

Manager-Fred. J. Hallows.

Principal Office—Glasgow

Agent in Canada—LAWRENCE BUCHAN, Resident Secretary.

Head Office in Canada—Toronto.

(Commenced business in Canada, in Toronto, 1st June, 1874.)

CAPITAL.

Amount of joint stock capital authorized, £2,000,000		
Amount subscribed for, £1,250,000		
Amount paid up in eash, £125,000	608,333	33
Amount paid up in cash, £129,000	000,333	33

ASSETS IN CANADA.

Bonds and stock in deposit with the Receiver General:-

Canada Dominion 5 per cent stock	\$48,666 5,000 5,000 8,000 14,256 27,000	00 00 00 22	5,075 00
Total par and market value	\$107,922	89	\$109,310 70

Agents'	balances	***************************************	. 2,748	30
		Total assats in Canada	\$137 553	

LIABILITIES IN CANADA.

. "	resisted and in suit	2,000 00	
Total net amoun	t of ansettled claims for fire losses in Canada		\$ 4 815

Net amount of fire losses claimed, but not adjusted.

T

Reserve of unearned			40,131	
			 	_

Total liabilities in	Canada	\$44,946 44
----------------------	--------	-------------

INCOME IN CANADA.

Gross cash received for fire premiums....... \$85,282 92

Less re-insurance, rebate, &c		
Net cash received for fire premiums	\$76,932	22
Received for dividends on stocks deposited with Receiver General	6,131	27
Interest received from Federal Bank, current account,	830	92

'otal	cash	income	in Canada	 \$83,894	41

SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL—Continued.

EXPENDITURE IN CANADA.

Amount paid during the year for fire losses occurring in

Amount paid during the year for are losses occurring in previous years (which losses were estimated in last statement at \$3,950 00)	
Net amount paid for said losses	
10,746 97	
Total net amount paid during the year for fire losses. Commission or brokerage. Paid for salaries, fees, &c taxes in Canada.	\$14,246 97 11,394 46 2,550 00 1,128 26
Miscellaneous payments, viz:—	
Rents, \$637.50; directors' fees, \$1,915.00; advertising, \$858.84; printing and stationery, \$1,151.22; insurance plans, \$586.30; travelling expenses, \$460.31; postage, express and telegrams, \$692.40; legal	
expenses, \$50.20; sundries, \$601.35	6,953 11
Total cash expenditure in Canada	\$36,272 81
RISKS AND PREMIUMS.	The second secon
Fire Risks in Canada:	
Fire Risks in Canada: No. Amount. Premiums.	
Fire Risks in Canada: No. Amount. Premiums. Gross policies in force at date of last statement	
Fire Risks in Canada: No. Amount. Premiums. Gross policies in force at date of last statement	
Fire Risks in Canada: No. Amount. Premiums. Gross policies in force at date of last statement	

Subscribed and sworn to, 5th March, 1878, by

Net in force 31st December, 1877...... 4,251 \$8,046,789 \$76,010 45

Total premiums thereon....

LAWRENCE BUCHAN.

Resident Secretary.

76,010 45

(Received 6th March, 1878.)

£301,865

3

£298,251

SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL—Continued.

GENERAL BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

(Abstracted from Report of Directors, Glasgow, 27th March, 1878.)

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The net amount of premiums received is £232,514 9s. 8d., while the losses paid and outstanding, are £172,879 1s. 4d. The figures that show the progress of the Company in this important branch of its business within a period of ten years, are:—

1867.		1872.	1877.
Net premiums£21,306	*****	£67,818	 £232,514

Profit and Loss.

The balance is £16,769 6s. 4d., and your Directors suggest its application as follows:—

Dividend at 10 per cent. (free of income tax)	3,000	0	0	
1	£16,769	6	4	

The financial position of the Company will then be :-

Capital subscribed			
Capital paid up Reserve and fire re-insurance fund Balance carried forward Life accumulation fund	128,000 1,269	$\frac{0}{6}$	0

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Total cash funds

Profit and Loss Account for the Year ending 31st December, 1877

Balance from last year's account	£ 1,048	5	1
Fire premiums		15	0
Interest	10,875	9	8
Profit on investments realized	1,480	1	6
Transfer fees		12	6
Increased value of property		0	0
	£298,251	3	9

			4
Re-insurance premiums	£30,030		
Fire losses, under estimated for 1876, paid during 1877	28,268		
Fire losses, after deduction of re-insurances, for year 1877	144,610		
Expense of management		19	11
A gency commission and charges	42 720	9	10

SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL—Concluded.

Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1877.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up Reserve and contingent funds Outstanding fire losses. London building redemption fund Outstanding debts. Outstanding dividends Profit and loss account.	775 20,000	0	0 0 4 0 0 3 4
	£316,068	10	11
ASSETS.			
Investments:—			
Railway preference shares	£14,331	0	0
Foreign Government sureties:—			
United States bonds £109,064 19 9 Canadian Dominion stock and bonds 22,360 16 5 French Rentes 600 18 0			
	132,026	14	2
Company's buildings	47,320		
Mortgages on property	50,664	3	6
Agents and branch office balances, including sums due by other	***	10	_
companies	52,849		5
Head office balances	762	-	4
Interest accrued, but not due	925	3	5
Bills receivable, cash on deposit, current accounts with bankers, and cash on hand	17,189	3	1
	£316,068	10	11

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBE
--

Chairman-Alexander Ronaldson.

Manager-W. W. W. REID.

Principal Office-Glasgow.

Agent in Canada—Taylor Bros.

Head Office in Canada—Montreal.

(Organized or incorporated, 1866; Commenced business in Canada, 1869.)

CAPITAL.

Amount of joint stock or guarantee capital authorized, £1,000,000	\$4,866,666 6	57
Amount subscribed for £500,000	2,433,333 3	33
Amount paid up in cash, £50,000		33
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		

ASSETS IN CANADA.

* Canada 6 per cent. Dominion stock	e.	
Total, par and market value \$96,567 62 \$97,902 39		
Cash on hand at head office in Canada.	\$97,902 616	
Cash in Banks, viz.:—		
Banque du Peuple, current account		
Total	10,428	54
Agents' balances Due by the Stadacona Insurance Company	3,558 1,666	
Total assets in Canada	\$114,172	61
LIABILITIES IN CANADA.		
Net amount of fire losses claimed but not adjusted	\$2,100 29,111 1,754 54 525	30 64 50
Total liabilities in Canada	\$33,546	07

INCOME IN CANADA.

Deduct re-insurance, rebate, &c	\$53,684 77 5,295 41		
Net cash received for fire premiums		\$48,389 6,872	
Total cash income in Canada		55,261	85

^{*} In deposit with Receiver General.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL-Continued.

EXPENDITURE IN CANADA.

EXPENDITURE IN CAMA	DA.		
Amount paid during the year for losses occurring in prev (which losses were estimated in last statement at \$850) Paid for fire losses occurring during the year	*******	\$750 00	
Total deductions	350 92	24,005 30	
Total net amount paid during the ye	ear for fir	e losses.	\$24,755 30
Paid for commission or brokerage, salaries, fees, tax			8,531 98
			,
Total cash expenditure in Canada	•••••		\$33,287 28
RISKS AND PREMIUM	S.		
Fire Risks in Canada.	No.	Amount.	Premiums
Gross policies in force at date of last statement	3,212	\$5,869,926	53,066 73
Taken during the year-new	1,548	2,673,783	23,116 33
do —renewed	1,716	3,332,582	30,631 94
m.4-1	0.470	14 076 001	100.018.00
Total Deduct terminated	6,476 $2,925$	11,876,291 5,553,842	106,815 00 46,426 19
Deduct terminated	2,320	0,333,642	40,420 19
Gross in force at end of year	3,551	6,322,449	60,388 81
Deduct re-insured	••••	494,796	4,597 19
Net in force at 31st December, 1877	3,551	5,827,653	55,791 62

Total number of policies in force in Canada at date......3,551
Total net amount in force......

JAMES W. TAYLOR.

\$5,827,653 00 55,791 62

£119,513 14 11

(Received 16th February, 1878.)

GENERAL BUSINESS FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

(Abstracted from Directors' Report, 2nd May, 1878.)

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The net premium revenue for the year amounts to £92,759 0s. 9d., which, not-withstanding the general depression in business, shows a steady increase over that for the year 1876.

The losses by fire, paid and outstanding, amount to £57,326 17s. 5d., being a

considerable reduction on the corresponding figures of 1876.

Fire and General Account for the Year ending 31st December, 1877.

	£	s.	d
Balance from last account £26,896 10 8 Less dividend at 6 per cent 3,000 0 0			
Fire premiums	23,896	10	8:
Less paid for re-insurances	92,759	0	Q
Interest and rents	2,815		
Transfer and assigment dues	42	6	2

			=
SCOTTISH IMPERIAL—Concluded.			
Net losses by fire	15,280	17 6 9	5 1 4
Sums written off—			
One-third of branch and agency outfit account. £333 6 8 One-tenth of furnishing account. 226 12 8 Bad debts 137 0 4	1	10	0
Balance.	$\begin{array}{c} 696 \\ 32,121 \end{array}$		8 5
Datance	52,121		-
	£119,513	14	11
Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1877.			
LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.
Shareholders' capital paid-up	50,000	0	0
Life assurance and annuity funds	67,594	8	11
Fire fund	32,121	2	5
Outstanding claims under life policies	1,800		0
Outstanding fire losses. Unpaid dividends.	12,417	19	2 5
Onpaid dividends	40	10	.,
	£163,977	13	11
ASSETS.			
Mortgages on property within the United Kingdom	£41,728 1,845	18 1	10 2
Investments—			
Heritable property	43,686	9	8
Canadian Dominion stock	14,891	16	10
Montreal Harbour bonds		6	6
Montreal City bonds	1,172	7	0
Loans upon personal security (in connection with life policies) Agents' balances (including sums due by other offices)	1,350 $26,119$	0	$\frac{0}{6}$
Outstanding premiums	3,014	0	4
Outstanding interest	601		8
Cash due by bankers	11,005	0	2
Bankers bills on hand	11,070	8	0
Advances on security of company's stock	420	0	0
Branch and agency outfit	666		4
Furnishing of offices	2,039	13	11

£163,977 13 11

THE STADACONA FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

President-J. B. RENAUD.

Secretary-Crawford Lindsay.

Principal Office-Quebec.

(Incorporated 26th May, 1874. Commenced business, 28th October, 1874.)

CAPITAL.

 Amount of joint stock capital authorized
 \$5,000,000 00

 Amount subscribed for
 2,300,000 00

 Amount paid up in cash
 500,598 17

(For List of Stockholders, see Appendix.)

ASSETS.

Stocks and bonds held by the Company.

					Par value.	М	arket value.
Quebec Corpor	ation dehentu	res. No.	1		\$10,000		\$10,000 00
Quebec corpor	(1	46		******	10,000		10,000 00
4.4	66	4.6			5,000		5,000 00
Quebec Consol	idated Fund-	_			,		,
	e debentures,		te 13, No.	89	1,000	00	1,000 00
44	44	66		90	1,000	00	1,000 00
1.6	6.6	6.6	4.6	91	1,000		1,000 00
"	6.6	6.6	6.0	92	1,000	00	1,000 00
14	6.6	- 66	4.6	93	1,000	00	1,000 00
44	4.6	6.6	14, "	94	1,000	00	1,000 00
66	4.6	66	,	95	1,000	00	1,000 00
66	66	6.6	* 66	96	1,000	00	1,000 00
66	66	66	46	97	1,000		1,000 00
44	44	"	66	98	1,000		1,000 00
; ¢	44	46	66	99	1,000		1,000 00
	. 66			100	1,000		1,000 00
"	66	"		101	1,000		1,000 00
		**	19,	**** * *********	1,000		1,000 00
Quebec Corpor					5,000		5,000 00
66	46	0			5,000		5,000 00
		0		••••	1,000		1,000 00
City of Kingst				*************	1,000		1,000 00
City of Ottom	10			*********	.19,000	UU	19,000 00
City of Ottaw	a bonds, 20			**** **** *****	12,000	00	12,000 00
City of Toron	-	. 1,000		****	400	00	400 00
0.03 01 12 02 01	" 1 "				198		198 08
66 .	" 14 "			******	5,600		5,600 00
£6 .	" 3 "			* ***********	3,000		3,000 00
Town of Bellev	ville bonds, 2				1,000		1,000 00
66	44 9 6	1,000			9,000		9,000 00
" .	. " 4	2,000	00	* *****	8,000	00	8,000 00
City of St.	John, N.B	-Market	Debentu	res, 8 at	,		,
\$1,000 00	***** ***** **** *		******		8,000	00	8,000 00
Canada Domin	nion Stock Ce	rtificate.			400	00	411 00
D	eposited with	Receive	r-General		\$117,593	08	\$117,609 08
Union Bark				100 abana	£10,000	- 00	CC C70 00
Union Bank Quebec Bank					\$10,600		\$6,678 00
La Rangua No	tionale	*** ******		24 66	10,000		10,600 00
La Banque Na City (Consolie	dated) Rank	******	***********	100 66	4,200		4,032 60
Exchange Bar	nk	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	** *******	100 "	10,000		7,800 00 7,800 00
Molson's Bank			•••••	154 66	7,700		7,854 00
Merchants', Ba	nk			200	20,000		13,200 00
La Banque du	Peuple		***************************************	200 44	10,000		8,800 00
do	(Life)		· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	113 ''	5,650		4,972 00
					88,150	00	71,736 00
п	Total nar and	market	ralua		£205 740	2 09	£190 245 00
	Cotal par and	market	value		\$205,748	03	\$189,345 08
				111			

STADACONA FIRE AND LIFE—Continued.		
Carried out at market value	\$189,345	08
Cash on hand at head office	355	
Cash in Union Bank	2,684	86
Interest accrued and unpaid on stocks	598	68
Agents' Balances	2,843	68
Bills receivable	4,944	34
Cash in bank at credit of Life Department	3,127	60
Accrued interest, Outstanding premiums "	557	
Outstanding premiums "	408	
Interest in hands of Hon. RecGeneral, on Debentures—Life Branch	995	
Stock instalments due and coming due, say \$283,977; estimated at	219,587	00
Miscellaneous, viz.:—		
Office furniture, fittings, safes, plans, maps, &c., (costing \$15,741.41) \$5,000.00		
Sundry debts due the Company 2,379 57 Interest in hands of RecGeneral on investments held by Govern-		
ment		
	9,477	50
Model accepts	0404.004	0.4
Total assets	\$434,924	34
LIABILITIES,		==
Net amount of losses due and yet unpard (fire) \$180,798 85		
" adjusted but not due (fire)		
" claimed but not adjusted 17,321 00		
\$201,319 85		
Net amount of losses resisted, in suit		
Total amount of unsettled claims for fire losses in Canada	\$210,455	85
Total reserve of unearned premiums for all outstanding risks in Canada	20,327	
Re-insurance fund, and all other liabilities except capital, under the Life	_0,0	
Insurance Branch	3,211	72
Insurance Branch		05
Amount of money borrowed (all the bank stocks mentioned in assets		
are held by the banks granting the loan as collateral security)	52,000	00
Due and accrued for salaries, rent, advertising, agency and other mis-		
cellaneous expenses and taxes	2,235	67
Certificates granted for unearned premiums payable in 1878	25,031	48
Total liabilities (excluding capital stock)	\$313,327	67
-		
Capital stock paid up in cash		
do do in notes	3,700	
Calls on capital estimated at	219,587	UU
Total	\$723,885	17
		=
INCOME,		
Gross cash received for premiums to 28th June		
Net cash received for said premiums	\$84,131	61
Received for interest and dividends	9,443	
Commission on re-insurances	130	
Total	\$93,705	40
-	\$33,100	
Received for calls on capital	\$279,545	17
Total cash income	\$373,250	57
		-

STADACONA FIRE AND LIFE-Concluded.

EXPENDITURE.

For Fire Risks.

2 07 2 070 2000000		
Amount paid during the year for losses occurring in previous years (which losses were estimated in last statement at \$61,546.65)		
Net amount paid for said losses		
236,781 86		
Total net amount paid during the year for fire losses	\$286,070	36
Commissions or brokerage		
Salaries, fees and all other charges of officials	18,447	
Taxes	1,758	22
Miscellaneous payments, viz.:-		
General charges at head office, branches and agencies, \$5,907.24; legal expenses, \$416.30; do collecting stock, \$971.81; advertising, \$2,570.20; general travelling, \$1,460.31; rent, \$2,751.46; exchange on drafts, cheques, &c., \$403.36; office furniture, fittings, repairs, &c., \$783.45; interest on loans, discounts on notes, drafts, &c., \$5,702.67; certificates taken up for unearned premiums granted on		
policies cancelled 28th June (balance payable 1878), \$4,540.31	\$25,507	11
Total cash expenditure	\$346,333	77

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Fire Risks.	No.	Amount.	Premiums thereon.
Gross policies in force at date of last statement. Taken during the year—newrenewed	10,384 2,556 2,229	\$16,925,801 4,618,938 3,873,226	54,377 57
Deduct terminated		\$25,417,965 19,154,439	\$307,699 50 232,807 34
Gross in force at end of year	4,976	\$6,263,526 216,472	\$74,892 16 2,606 22
Net in force at 31st December, 1877	4,976	\$6,047,054	\$72,285 94

Total number of policies in force at date, 4,976.

Total net amount in force	@C 0 157 05 4	00
Total net amount in force	\$6,047,054	1717
	"-)	
Total promiums thereon	72,285	0.4
Total premiums thereon	12,400	34

Subscribed and sworn to, 28th January, 1878, by

J. B. RENAUD,

President.

CRAWFORD LINDSAY,

Secretary.

(Received 31st January, 1878.)

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1877.

President—Hon. John McMurrich.

Secretary—J. J. Kenny.

Stocks and Bonds held by the Company.

Managing Director—BERNARD HALDAN.

Principal Office—Toronto.

(Incorporated, August, 1851; Commenced business in Canada, August, 1851.)

CAPITAL.

Amount of joint stock capital authorised and subscribed for	\$800,000	00
Amount paid up in eash	400,000	

(For List of Stockholders see Appendix.)

ASSETS.

Real estate	\$22,750	51
Loans secured by bonds and mortgages, on which not more than one	11-010	1.0
year's interest is due, constituting a first lien on real estate	47,218 5,766	
Interest accrued	9,100	19
Stocks and Bonds held by the Company. Par Market		

	value.	value.
Canadian Bank of Commerce	\$61,850 00	\$71,127 50
Consolidated Bank of Canada	25,000 00	20,000 00
Ontario Bank	12,000 00	11,700 00
Imperial Loan and Investment Co	41,800 00	44,935 00
Union Loan and Savings Co. (Deposit)	10,000 00	10,000 00
United States Bonds	384,120 00	402,472 40
Debentures.		,
City of Toronto	43,533 34	43,098 00
do Hamilton	6,980 00	6,282 00
County of Middlesex	4,000 00	- 4,080 00
Township of Howick	3,500 00	3,430 00
Town of Lindsay	3,500 00	3,325 00
do Listowel	22,000 00	22,000 00
Village of Orillia	25,000 00	23,750 00
do Pembroke	25,000 00	23,750 00
Town of Owen Sound	15,500 00	14,725 00
Village of Port Perry	6,000 00	5,700 00
Township of St. Vincent	1,800 00	1,710 00
Town of Stratford	12,880 00	13,137 60
do Strathroy	30,000 00	28,500 00
Village of Uxbridge.	10,000 00	9,250 00
Town of Whithy	28,750 00	27,312 50
Township of Shuniah	35,000 00	32,375 00
do Fenelon	4,707 31	4,500 00
Town of Windsor	1,000 00	950 00
do Barrie	20,000 00	19,000 00
Bonds of Province of Quebec	4,365 34	4,365 34
Dondo of Leofideo of Quebeo minimum	4,000 04	4,000 04
* Total par and market value	\$838,285 99	851,475 34

Carried out at market value \$851,475 34

71,127 50 20,000 00 9,750 00 Ontario Bank Stock (\$10,000)

^{*} Of the securities enumerated above, the following (par value) are held in special deposit as under:-Municipal debentures deposited with the Receiver-General at Ottawa \$57,200 00

WESTERN—Continued.

WESTERN—Continued.	
Cash in banks, viz.:—	
Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto\$62,120Canadian Bank of Commerce, New York17,274Corn Exchange, National Bank, Chicago3,039Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Buffalo1,809	53 09 38 59
Total	92,327 11
Amount of same overdue, but good, \$4,130 68	
Sundries, viz.:— Steam pump	19
Hawser	- 4,021 5 2
Total assets	
Total assets	
LIABILITIES. ;	
(1). Liabilities in Canada.	
Net amount of losses claimed, but not adjusted:—	
Fire \$18,476 Inland marine 1,575 Ocean 12,700	00
Total net amount of unsettled claims for losses in Canada	\$32,751 98
Reserve of unearned premiums for outstanding risks in Canada, viz.:-	_
Fire	75 36
Total reserve of unearned premiums for risks in Canada Dividends declared and due, but unpaid	520 30
Total liabilities (excluding capital stock) in Canada	. \$217,232 39
(2). Liabilities in other Countries.	
Losses claimed, but not adjusted:—	
Fire	30
Total net amount of unsettled claims in other countries	. \$18,342 30
Reserve of unearned premiums, viz:—	
Fire	4
Total	. 222,513 42
Total liabilities in other countries	. \$240,855 72
Total liabilities (excluding capital stock) in all countries	
Capital stock paid up	
Surplus beyond all liabilities and paid up capital stock	
1 John at Monteto and paid up capital social imminimum	

WESTERN—Continued.

INCOME.

For Fire Risks.	In Canada.	In other Countries.		
Gross cash received for premiums	\$301,648 36	\$483,801 29		
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return-pre- miums	25,252 91	58,938 63		
Net cash received for fire premiums	\$276,395 45	\$424,862 66		
For Inland Marine Risks.				
Gross premiums received in cashGross cash received on bills or notes taken for premiums	\$ 8,450 13 41,248 50	\$14,651 03 27,312 33		
Gross cash received for premiums Deduct re-insurance, &c	\$49,698 63 17,558 60	\$41,963 36 9,881 33		
Net cash received for inland marine premiums	\$32,140 03	\$32,082 03		
Bills and notes received during the year for inland marine premiums and remaining unpaid, \$15,601.82.				
For Ocean Risks.				
Gross premiums received in cash	\$36,609 69 5 ,722 72	*******		
Gross cash received for premiums Deduct re-insurance, &c	\$42,332 41 8,504 45	***************************************		
Net cash received for ocean premiums	\$33,827 96	***************************************		
Bills and notes received during the year for premiums and remaining unpaid, \$51.03. Total net cash received for premiums	\$249.262.4A	\$456,944 69		
Total net cash received for premiums in all cour Received for interest and dividends			\$799,308 53,330	
[Foto]		-	#0F0 C00	
Total	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••••••	\$8 5 2,639	
		-		_
Total cash income	* 2 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		\$853,089	26
		2		

EXPENDITURE.

For Fire Losses,	In Canada.	In other Countries.
Paid during the year for losses occurring in previous years (which losses were estimated in last statement at \$25,929.77.) Less savings and salvage	\$14,224 77 \$1,816 01	\$10,004 04
Net amount paid for said losses	\$12,408 76	\$10,004 04
Paid for losses occurring during the year Less received for re-insurance	\$261,238 17 23,579 85	\$241,443 62 20,631 01
Net amount paid for said losses	\$237,658 32	\$220,812 61
Total net amount paid during the year for fire losses	\$250,067 08	\$230,816 65

WESTERN—Continued.

For Inland Marine Risks.

For Inland Marine Risks.				
Paid during the year for losses occurring in previous years (which losses were estimated in last statement at \$1,564.33)	\$1,564 33			
Paid for losses occurring during the year	\$28,050 71	\$48,868 52		
Less savings and salvage \$3,948 37 Less received for re-insurances 8,953 05	\$12,901 42	6,705 80		
Net amount paid for said loss es	\$15,149 29	\$42,169 72		
Total net amount paid during the year for inland marine losses	\$16,713 62	\$42,162 72		
Total net amount paid during the year for fire and in losses, viz.:-	land marine			
In Canada In other countries		\$266,780 70 272,979 37		
Total			\$539,760	07
Net amount paid during the year for ocean losse	s		8,955	51
Paid for dividends on capital stock, at 15 per cer	nt		60,306	
Commission or brokerage	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	126,888	
Salaries and all other charges of officials Taxes	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••••	16,791 12,815	
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	12,010	OI
Other payments, viz.:—				
General expenses	*******	3,447 62 1,825 68		
		010 01	57,899	60
Total cash expenditure		_		

WESTERN—Continued. RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	IN CANADA	ADA.	IN OTHER COUNTRIES.	COUNTRIES.	TOTAL IN ALL COUNTRIES	COUNTRIES.
Amo	Amount.	Premium.	Amount.	Premium.	Amount.	Premium.
FIRE RISKS.	69	ets.	€₽	€ cts.	€÷	e cts.
Gross policies in force at date of last statement	20,911,878 14,833,787 9,956,654	262,442 17 168,981 67 127,000 13	31,572,060 45,259,734	419,194 37 524,698 78	52,483,938 60,093,521 9,956,654	681,636 54 693,680 45 127,009 13
Total 45,71 Deduct terminated 19,88	45,702,319 19,889,204	558,432 97 244,364 81	76,831,794 41,981,977	943,893 15 498,566 55	122,534,113 61,871,181	1,502,326 12 742,931 36
Gross in force at end of year	25,813,115 1,289,592	314,068 16 16,613 14	34,849,817	445,326 60	60,662,932	759,394 76 16,613 14
	24,523,523	297,455 02	34,849,817	445,326 60	59,373,340	734,781 62
INDAND MARINB RISKS.						
Gross policies in force at date of last statement	94,601	5,560 27 40,725 95	16,625 6,513,952	3,325 00	111,226	8,885 27 89,950 92
	1,553,345	46,286 22 42,469 14	6,530,577 6,424,827	52,549 97 49,290 72	8,083,922	98,836 19 91,759 86
	123,887	3,817 /8	105,750	3,259 25	229,637 25,388	7,076 33 984 25
	98,499	2,832 83	105,750	3,259 25	204,249	6,092 08
UCEAN RISES.			7			
Taken during the year	2,555,982	42,138 44			2,555,982	42,138 44
All terminated.	H					

WESTERN—Concluded.

Subscribed and sworn to, 15th February, 1878, by

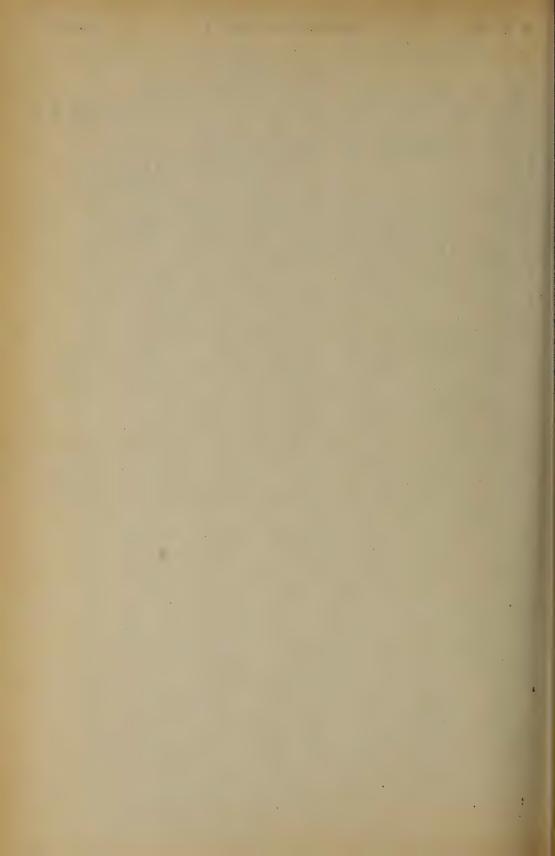
BERNARD HALDAN,

Managing Director.

J. J. KENNY,

Secretary.

(Received 18th February, 1878.)



STATEMENTS

MADE BY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE CONSOLIDATED INSURANCE ACT OF 1877.

THE RESERVE

DUTY INSTERNMENT OF THE PARTY AND THE

LIST OF COMPANIES

DULY LICENSED FOR THE TRANSACTION OF LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN THE DOMINION, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1877.

The Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

The Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company, Albany, N.Y.

The Briton Life Association (Limited).

The Briton Medical and General Life Association, London, England.

The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton.

The Citizens' Insurance Company of Canada.

The Commercial Union Assurance Company of London, England.

The Confederation Life Association of Canada.

The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, N.Y.

The Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

The Life Association of Scotland.

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.

The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York.

The Mutual Life Association of Canada.

The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America.

The New York Life Insurance Company.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

The North Western Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee.

The Phenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.

The Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company (Limited), England.

The Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company, England.

The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England.

The Royal Insurance Company.

The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society.

The Scottish Provident Institution.

The Scottish Provincial Assurance Company. The Stadacona Insurance Company of Quebec.

The Standard Life Assurance Company of Scotland.

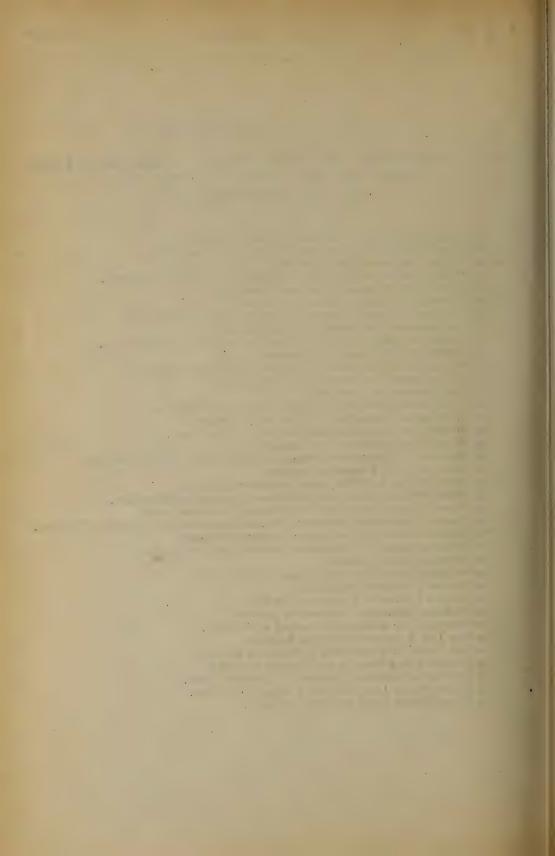
The Star Life Assurance Society of England.

The Sun Mutual Life Insurance Company of Montreal. The Toronto Life Assurance and Tontine Company.

The Traveler's Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine.

The United States Life Insurance Company.



THE ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

President-T. O: ENDERS.

Secretary-J. L. English.

Principal Office-Hartford, Conn., U.S.

Agent in Canada—William. H. Orr.

Head Office in Canada—Toronto.

Organized or Incorporated, 1850; Commenced business in Canada, 1850.

CAPITAL.

Amount of capital authorized, subscribed for and paid up in cash	\$150,000 00
Gross amount of premiums received in cash during the year on life policies in Canada	24
of premiums in Canada	18
\$281,139	42
Deduct amount paid for premiums on policies re-insured in other licensed companies in Canada	63
Total net premium income	\$279,701 79
Amount paid during the year on claims in Canada, viz. :-	
On account of death claims	09 00
Net amount paid on account of claims	\$50,683 09
Amount paid for surrendered policies	345 66
Amount paid for dividends or bonuses to policy-holders	40,749 36
Total net amount paid to policy holders in Canada	\$91,778 11
ASSETS IN CANADA.	
United States bonds, 5-20's, issue of 1868, deposited with Received General	er- \$140,000 00
Real estate in Canada owned	800 00
Total assets in Canada	\$140,800 00
LIABILITIES IN CANADA.	
Amount of claims on policies in Canada unsettled but not resisted (this amount \$4,669 accrued prior to Jan. 1st, 1877)	\$42,761 00
* Amount estimated to cover the net reserve or re-insurance value on all outstanding policies in Canada	00
cost of collection at 10 per cent	89
Difference carried out	1,192,475 11
Total net liabilities to policy holders in Canada	\$1,239,236 11

^{*} Based on actuaries table of mortality and four per cent. interest for primary computations. Estimate for reduction to basis of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., seven per cent. off.

ÆTNA LIFE—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of new policies reported during the year as taken in Canada 966*
Amount of said policies
Number of policies become claims in Canada during the year 53
Amount of said claims
Amount of said policies
Amount of policies re-insured in other licensed companies in
Canada
Canada 28,965 Net amount in force, 31st December, 1877 8,211,316
Augustus de l'arches
Number and amount of policies terminated during the year in Canada:
No. Amount.
1. By death
2. " maturity 2 2,496 00
3. " expiry
4. " surrender
5 " suprender \$345.579
(For which paid up policies have been granted to \ 336
amount of \$115,673.)
Difference of amounts carried out
6. " lapse
Total
Policies in force at beginning of year
issued during the year
" terminated by death, maturity, surrender and lapse \ 641 \ 1.071,646 00
terminated by change for paid up policies
" Not taken
Total terminated
Gross in force at date of statement
Gross in force at date of statement
Number of insured lives at beginning of year 5,721
Number of new insurers during the year
Number of deaths during the year among insured
the year otherwise than by death
Number of insured lives at date of statement
Subscribed and sworn to, 4th April, 1878, by
, z., z., z., z., z., z., z., z., z., z.
THOS. O. ENDERS,

J. L. ENGLISH,

(Received 6th April, 1878.)

Secretary.

President.

^{*}This includes all policies written for Canadian applicants during the year 1877, and which had not been returned to this office as "not taken," 31st December, 1877. We are unable to state which of those remaining in the hands of agents unreported on that date were actually accepted by the applicants.—Company's Note.

† Returned last year as \$9,098,233

ÆTNA LIFE-Continued.

GENERAL BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877. AS RETURNED TO THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER, STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

INCOME DURING THE YEAR 1877.

Cash received for do do do do do	do on bonds owned, and dividends on stock do on premium notes, loans or liens do on other debts due the Company as discount on claims paid in advance	827,789 473,835 164,619 43,522 3,621	56 74 18 79 61
do	profits on bonds, stocks, or gold actually sold Total income		

DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR, 1877.

Total amount actually paid for losses and matured endowments	\$1 739 557	69
Cash paid for surrendered policies.	18,040	
Premium notes, loans or liens used in purchase of surrendered policies	,	
and voided by lapse	340,237	08
Cash surrender values, including re-converted additions, applied in		05
payment of the premiums		
Premium notes, loans, or liens used in payment of dividends to policy		00
holders		18
Cash paid stock holders for interest or dividends		
General expenses	520,145	04
Total disbursements	.\$3,984,035	43

ASSETS.

Cost value of real estate, less incumbrances	\$263,771	88
Loans on bonds and mortgage (first liens) on real estate	10,709,966	92
Loans secured by pledge of bonds, stocks, or other marketable collaterals.	241,962	06
Premium notes, loans, or liens on policies in force		
Cost value of bonds and stocks owned absolutely	7,347,098	41
Cash on hand and in banks		
Bills receivable	55,937	61
Agents' ledger balances \$39.398 70		
Agents' ledger balances \$39,398 70 Less due agents and others 37,560 34		
	1,838	36

Total net or ledger assets\$22,927,451 36

OTHER ASSETS.

Interest due and accrued	777,263	25
Market value of stocks and bonds over cost	157,354	49
Due from other companies for losses or claims on policies reinsured	15,000	00
Net amount of uncollected or deferred premiums	211,285	28
_		

Total assets as per books of	Company	\$24,088,354	38
Including items not admitted		\$57 775 07	

ÆTNA LIFE-Concluded.

LIABILITIES.

Net re-insurance reserve at Actuaries Table 4 p. c	0,637,233 417,458 96,614	00
Special reserve to cover possible depreciation of real estate Other liability	50,000 9,793	00
Total liabilities\$2	1,211,099	38
RISKS AND PREMIUMS.		
Number of new policies issued during the year	7.834.288	00
Amount of said policies		
Number of policies in force at date of statement 55,698 Net amount of said policies		

THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

STATEMENT	FOR	THE	YEAR	ENDING	31st	DECEMBER,	1877.
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Principal Office—Albany, N.Y. | Former Head Office in Canada—Toronto.

Organized or Incorporated, 3rd May, 1866; Commenced Business in Canada, May
1867.

1867.	
CAPITAL.	
Amount of capital authorized, subscribed for and paid up in cash	\$110,000 00
Amount of premiums received in cash during the year on life policies in Canada	
Total net premium income	15,589 36
Amount paid during the year on account of death claims in Canada Amount paid for surrendered policies	\$4,500 00 253 00 377 35
Total net amount paid to policy-holders in Canada	\$5,130 35
. ASSETS IN CANADA.	
Dominion stock in deposit with Receiver General par value	\$80,292 60 2,408 78 1,500 00
Total assets in Canada	\$84,201 38
LIABILITIES IN CANADA.	
Amount of claims on policies in Canada, unsettled but not resisted Amount of claims in Canada resisted Amount computed to cover the net reserve on all outstanding policies in Catada	\$8,716 00 1,000 00
Difference carried out	108,335 91
Total net liability to policy-holders in Canada	\$118,051 91
MISCELLANEOUS.	7
This Company has done no new business in Canada during the year	

This Company has done no new business in Canada during the year. Number of policies become claims in Canada during the year 12		
Amount of said claims	\$14,216	00
Number of policies in force in Canada at date	*,	
Amount of said policies	902,194	00

ATLANTIC MUTUAL LIFE-Concluded.

Number and amount of policies terminated during the year in Canada:

1		
	No.	Amount.
1. By death	12	14,216 00
2. By surrender	-6	, ,
(For which cash value has been paid, \$253,)		
3. Surrender, \$10,500	- 6	
(For which paid-up policies have been granted to amount of \$1,573		
Difference of amount carried out		8,427 00
4. By lapse		39,000 00
,		, i
Total	54	
Policies in force at beginning of year	75 3	*
Policies terminated as above	54	
Policies in force at date of statement	699	902,194 00
Number of insured lives at beginning of year	753	
Number of deaths during the year among insured	12	
Number of insured whose policies have been terminated during		
the year otherwise than by death	42	
Number of insured lives at date of statement	6 99	

EDWARD NEWCOMBE,

Receiver.

(Received 16th May, 1878.)

^{*}Returned last year as \$955,875 00.

THE BRITON LIFE ASSOCIATON (LIMITED.) STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877. President, FRANCIS WEBB. Secretary, John Messent. Principal Office-London, England. Chief Agent in Canada—J. B. M. CHIPMAN Head Office in Canada—Montreal Organized or incorporated, 30th October, 1875; Commenced business in Canada-License issued 15th April 1876. Amount of capital authorized £500,000 stg., with power to increase to £1,000,000 stg. Amount subscribed for and paid up in cash, £50,000 stg..... \$243,333 33 Amount of premiums received in cash during the year on life policies 4,314 78 in Canada..... Amount paid during the year on account of claims in Canada..... None. ASSETS IN CANADA. LIABILITIES IN CANADA. Amount of claims on policies in Canada unsettled but not resisted...... 500 00 Net reserve on outstanding policies in Canada, No Return. MISCELLANEOUS. Number of new policies reported during the year as taken in 56 Amount of said policies..... \$90,830 00 Amount of policies become claims during the year..... 1 Amount of said claim..... 500 00 Number of policies in force in Canada at date..... Amount of said policies..... 149.360 00 Number and amount of policies terminated during the year in Canada:-No. Amount. 1. By death..... 1 500 00 2. By lapse..... 29 45,000 00 Total..... 45,000 00 30 Policies in force at beginning of year \$104,030 00° Policies issued during the year..... 90,830 00 Policies terminated..... 30 45,500 00 Policies in force at date of statement 73 149,360 00 Number of insured lives at beginning of year..... 46 Number of new insurers during the year..... 52 Number of deaths during the year among insured Number of insured whose policies have become terminated during the year otherwise than by death..... 25

Subscribed and sworn to, 30th March, 1878, by

Number of insured lives at date of statement.....

JAMES B. M. CHIPMAN

72

(Received 1st April, 1878.)

BRITON LIFE ASSOCIATION—Continued.

GENERAL BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

(Abstracted from Second Annual Report of Directors, London, 17th April, 1878.)

796 policies were issued, assuring the sum of £233,223, and producing			
The single premiums received in respect of three annuities granted	£7,697	4	9
by the Association amounted to	855	0	0

as the new business of the year.

The total premium income amounted to	£14,173	4	2
The consideration for annuities	855	0	0
Interest on investments	1,753	16	1
Fines, fees, &c	69	8	6

Constituting a total income of £16,851 8 9

The Association has sustained claims to the extent of £1,250 during the year, by reason of the deaths of four assured lives.

ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

FIRST SCHEDULE-REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Income.

	£	S.	d.
Amount of funds at the beginning of year	53,164	14	0
Premiums			
I and the same to	13,587	11	2
Consideration for annuities	855	0	0
Interest and dividends	1,753	16	1
Fines and fees	69	8	6

£69,430 9 9

Expenditure.

Claims under policies	£1,250	0	0
Annuities			
Commission	1.491	0	8
Directors' fees (as per vote of annual meeting for the year 1876)	1,050	0	0
do do do 1877)	1.050	0	0
Auditor's fees	31	10	0
Income tax	92	14	2

Expenses of management, including expenses incurred in respect of the Briton Medical and General Life Association, viz:—

Policy and receipt stamps.	£359	13	3	
Rent and taxes	1,174	12	3	
-Salaries.	4,683			
Printing and stationery	537		_	
Office expenses	430			
Advertisements	427			
Travelling expenses	161	10	1	

BRITON LIFE ASSOCIATION—Concluded.

BRITON LIFE ASSOCIATION—Concluded.					
Postage					
Deduct amount received from "Briton Medical and General Life Association," under agreement					
Interest on share capital	2,354 16 5 57,155 15 3				
	£69,43 0 9 9				
SECOND SCHEDULE—BALANCE SHEET.					
Liabilities.					
Shareholders' Capital—50,000 shares of £1 paid £1 paid £50,000 00 0 Assurance fund 7,155 15 3					
Total funds, as per first schedule	£57,155 15 0 900 0 0				
Balance due on joint expense account	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				
There's on share capital accided Decoulor Dist (since para)	£61,348 11 10				
Assets.					
Investments-					
In British Government securities consols denosited with the Bri-					

TI	V	69	um	611	(2

In British Government securities, consols, deposited with the British Government pursuant to Life Assurance Companies' Act. Canada deposit account (deposited with Government of Dominion	£20,000	0	0
of Canada)	10,325	7	6
Railway debenture stock.	2,860		
Colonial Government securities			
Foreign do	3,685	0	0
Foreign do Agents' balances	2,078	5	10
Half premiums on loans	431	13	4
Outstanding interest	349	2	0
Outstanding premiums	955	0	1
Preliminary and extension expenses	14,125	6	8
Sundry debtors	74		
Cash in hand and on current accounts	3,507	17	11
	£61,348		

3,851 10

24.378 85

18

THE BRITON MEDICAL AND GENERAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1877.

President—Francis Webb.

3. Surrender \$4,650.

Secretary-John Messent.

Principal Office-London, England.

Chief Agent in Canada—J. B. M. CHIPMAN. Head Office in Canada—Montreal.

Organized or Incorporated, 1854; License issued, 1870.

This Company has ceased to transact new business in Canada.

CAPITAL.	
Amount of capital authorized and subscribed for, £200,000 stg	\$973,333 33 172,377 33
Amount of premiums received in cash during the year on life policies in Canada	\$40,867 41
Amount paid during the year on account of death claims in Canada (Of this amount \$13,091,33 accrued in previous years.) Amount paid for surrendered policies	\$18,542 00 2,945 04
Total net amount paid to policy-holders in Canada	\$21,487 04
ASSETS IN CANADA.	
Dominion stock in deposit with Receiver General. Mortgages on real estate in Canada. Cash in hand and in banks in Canada.	5,366 66
Total assets in Canada	\$118,273 33
LIABILITIES IN CANADA.	
Amount of claims in Canada unsettled but not resisted Net amount of premium reserve on policies in Canada	
MISCELLANEOUS.	
No new business has been transacted by this Company.	
Number of policies become claims in Canada during the year	\$ 15,184 00 1,212,893 78
Number and amount of policies terminated during the year in Canac	da:
1. By death	Amount.

(For which paid-up policies have been granted to amount

Total..... 35 \$73,962 **01**

BRITON MEDICAL AND GENERAL LIFE ASSOCIATION—Continued.

Policies in force at beginning of year Policies issued during year Policies terminated during the year Policies transferred to England Policies in force at date of statement (exclusive of bonuses)	None 35 1	73,962 01 1,657 75 1,212,893 78
Number of insured lives at beginning of year. Number of new insurers during the year. Number of deaths during the year among insured.	None 3	
Number of insured whose policies have been terminated during the year otherwise than by death	26 1 462	

Subscribed and sworn to 30th March, 1878, by

JAMES B. M. CHIPMAN.

(Received 1st April, 1878.)

GENERAL BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1877.

(Abstracted from Directors' Report, London, 17th April, 1878.)

The premium income of the year, after deducting re-insurance premiums amounted to £157,712 8s. 11d., the interest to £27,820 3s. 11d., other small items to £112 1s. 6d., making a total year's income of £185,644 14s. 4d.

The claims for the year have been 407 in number, in respect to 445 persons,

amounting to £140,212 10s. 11d. The number of claims is somewhat less than last year, but the amount paid is larger, owing to the policies being of higher average.

The amount paid for surrenders has been £12,912 4s. 10d. This amount is less than was paid in the previous year. The reduction is occasioned by there being a smaller number of transactions, as, in the ordinary course of present events, the individual surrender values may necessarily be expected to increase in ratio; still, it should ever be borne in mind that the payment under this head represents an amount expended in purchasing existing and, in some cases, heavy liabilities.

The assets of the association, after deducting all liabilities, amount to £666,121

9s. 8d.

Revenue Account for the year ending 31st December, 1877.

INCOME.

Amount of funds at the beginning of the year	$157,712 \\ 27,820$	19 8 3	5 11 11
	£851,737	13	9
EXPENDITURE.			

Claims under policies after deduction of sums re-assured 140,212 10 11	
Endowments. 3,697 6 8	i
Policies payable during life	
Surrenders)
Annuities	
Cash bonus	

BRITON MEDICAL AND GENERAL LIFE ASSOCIATION-	—Conclude	ed.	
Expenses of management, viz.:-			
Amount paid to the Briton Life Association, being the charge for			
general management expenses (as per agreement)	12,818	5	0)
Other payments not coming under such arrangement, viz.:-			
Directors' fees	1,050	0	0
Auditors' fees	73	10	0
Law charges. Actuaries' fees.	521		1
Gratuities	218 120	8	0
Income tax	84	5	1
Dividends to shareholders	1,771	0	0,
Amount appropriated in depreciation of leasehold properties held by	0.501	10	e.
Amount of funds at the end of the year (as per second schedule)	9,591 666,121	9	8.
Jen (in principle)			_
	£851,737	13	9
BALANCE SHEET.			
$\it Liabilities.$			
Shareholders' capital paid up £35,420 0 0 Assurance fund	£	S.	d.
Assurance fund			
Total funds, as per first schedule	666,121	9	8.
Claims admitted but not due	17,816	14	11
Unclaimed dividends	267	-	6
Outstanding accounts.	758		3
	£684,964	13	4
Assets.			
Mortgages on property within the United Kingdom	£242,741	6	2
Mortgages on property out of the United Kingdom	1,095	12	0
Loans on the Company's policies	43,568	.0	3
Investments:—			
British Government securities		0	0
Colonial Government securities		8	2
Foreign Government securities. House property	45,897 35,553		6
Reversions	10,184	i	ĭ
Half premiums on loan	19,812	6	1
Amount due from other companies	6,948	3	9
Sundry debtors	1,620	18	6.
Loans upon personal security in connection with the deposit of title			
deeds and other miscellaneous securities	04.000	10	0
A conte' helences	91,999 24,377		6
Agents' balances Outstanding premiums	7,475	4	7
Outstanding interest	12,765	Ô	6
Outstanding interest	885	0	0
Cash in hand, and on current and deposit accounts	35,767	17	6
	£684,964	13	4

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH APRIL, 1877.

President—A. G. RAMSAY. Head Office—Hamilton.

Secretary—R. HILLS. Agent—A. G. RAMSAY.

Organized 21st August, 1847; Incorporated 25th April, 1849; Commenced business in Canada 21st August, 1847.

CAPITAL.

Amount of capital	authorized and	subscribed for	\$1,000,000	00.
do d o	paid up in cash		125,000	00

(For List of Stockholders see appendix.)

ASSETS AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Value of real estate (less encumbrances) held by the Company	\$ 180,000 0
Amount secured by way of loan on real estate by bond or mortgage, first liens.	588,558 44.
Amount of loans secured by bonds, stocks or other marketable	29 750 00

Par Value Market Value.

Viz:-Upon stock and bonds of-

	Lai vaiuo.	Mainer + wite-	Trouble.
Canada Life Assurance Co		\$26,520 00	\$15,750 00
Bank of Montreal		$2,084\ 00$	2,000 00
Bank of Commerce, Haron and Erie Loan Society.		12,698 00	11,000 00
City of Hamilton Bonds	2,000 00	1,750 00	1,000 00
Orly of Manufacture Dollars	2,000 00	1,,00 00	- 1,000 00
	\$29,400 00	\$43,052 00	\$29,750 00
		-	

\$140,503 89 230,941 25

Stocks and Bonds owned by the Company:

	10000110		og the compani	9 *
	Municipality.	Par Value.	Cost Value.	Market Value.
Cit	y—Hamilton	\$ 47,340 00	44,351 56	42,262 00
	Montreal	129,300 00	126,652 44	130,593 00
	Belleville	99,000 00	94,490 00	94,680 00
		\$275,640 00	265,494 00	267,535 00
-	_			
Cou	nty-Hastings	8,568 00	8,565 07	8,770 00
	Victoria	400 00	382 65	402 00
	Renfrew	11,500 00	11,783 16	12,558 00
	Brome, Q	13,000 00	12,475 60	12,706 00
	Drummond, Q	25,000 00	22,370 04	22,370 00
	Elgin	49,000 00	48,281 70	49,245 00
	Peel.	17,500 00	17,017 00	17,587 00
	Wellington	19,100 00	18,744 84	19,195 00
	Simcoe	2,000 00	1,905 60	2,010 00
	Kent	8,000 00	8,010 00	8,080 00
	Middlesex	21,000 00	20,389 70	21,105 00
	Oxford	33,600 00	32,688 05	33,768 00
	Prescott and Russell	3,000 00	2,945 25	3,015 00
	Haldimand	31,000 00	30,264 70	31,155 00
	Compton, Q	118,973 34	114,708 45	114,708 00
		\$361,641 34	\$350,531 81	\$356,674 00
-				

^{*} Upon this amount of \$25,413.69, the interest has since been paid, except upon \$3,300.63 which is in process of arrangement.

[†] Being debts upon half credit system.

CANADA LIFE—Continued.

Municipality.	Par Value.		Cost Value.		Market Value	
					Market Value	
Town—Windsor	9,000		79,788		84,100	
Galt St. Thomas	20,000 20,000		19,214 17,936		19,090 18,196	
Lindsay	62,000		53,950		55,800	
Stratford	22,900		22,900		22,900	
Peterboro	5,000		4,929		4,952	
Guelph	19,350		17,838	72	17,912	00
Tilsonburg	3,600		3,170		3,251	
Ingersoll	4,060		3,327		3,736	
Simcoe	10,000 14,500		9,253 12,998		9,500 13,050	
Woodstock	6,000		5,361		5,400	
Sarnia	4,000		4,000		4,000	
St. Johns, Q	60,000		53,025		53,610	
Mitchell	3,000		2,703	30	2,715	
Sorel, Q	5,000		4,540		4,550	
Bowman ville	12,000	00	11,103	60	11,168	00
_	\$360,350	00	\$326,040	41	\$333,930	00
.Harbour-Montreal	\$113,000	00	\$113,292	68	\$118,350	00
Willers Tistered	77.000	-	0.014	-	0.077	
Village—Listowel	11,000		9,614		9,615	
Clinton	20,000 10,000		17,385 8,668		17,385 8,668	
Caledonia	16,000		14,023		14,023	
Hochelaga, Q	60,000		60,540		60,540	
Coaticook, Q	19,154		18,221		18,221	
Yorkville	3,400	00	3,430	60	3,431	00
	\$139,554	14	\$131,882	95	\$131,883	00
Township-Nottawasaga	269	51	269	51	270	00
Hatley	25,000	00	25,000	00	25,000	00
Ascot	39,900		39,900		39,900	
Eldon	14,500		13,931		14,065	
Peel	2,000		1,928 3,990		1,940	
Reach Minto.	4,000 1,000		895		3,990 970	
Carrick	320		312		317	
Townsend	6,000		5,797		5,940	
Dudswell	22,700	00	20,291	00	20,430	00
Dereham	10,500		9,639		10,185	
Culross	20,000		19,110		19,400	
Crillia and Matchedash	9,000 5,000		8,323 4,628		8,550 4,750	
Elderslie	6,000		5,679		5,820	
Weedon.	24,000		21,453	00	21,600	
Wallace	10,000		9,070		9,500	
Turnberry	10,000	00	9,203	60	9,500	
Morris	3,000		2,815		2,850	
Elma.	11,000		9,955		10,450	
Dover East and West	5,162		5,030		5,163	
Woodhouse Enniskillen	7,500 4,800		7,179 4,320		7,275 4,512	
Howard	3,937		3,968		3.969	
Mara	8,600		7,868		8,342	
E. Wawanosh	13,000	00	12,402		12,610	00
Usborne	1,500		1,433		1,455	
Stephen	4,500		4,298		4,365	00
Bolton Grantham	9,200		8,741		9,200 11,500	00
Grantham	12,226 $12,000$		11,388 11,543		11,500	
***************************************				_		
	\$306,615	57	\$290,367	45	\$295,458	
Bank Stock-Bank of Montreal, 100 shares	\$20,000	00	\$34,000	00	\$34,000	00
Shut-Ushini metti iiiiiii	\$20,000					

CANADA LIFE-Continued.

CA	ANADA LIF	E—Continued.		
Municipality.	Par Value.	Cost Value.	Market Value.	
Synopsis—City	\$275,640 00	\$265,494 00 350,531 81	\$267,535 00 356,674 00	
Town	361,641 34 360,350 00	326,040 41	333,930 00	
Harbour	113,000 00	113,292 68	118,350 00	
Township Village	306,615 57 139,554 14	290,367 45 131,882 95	295,458 00 131,883 00	
Bank Stock	20,000 00	34,000 00	34,000 00	
Total	\$1,576,801 05	\$1,511,609 30	\$1,537,830 00	
Carried out at cost value Cash at head office				
Cash in Banks, viz.:-				
Bank of Montreal National Bank of Scotland				
				18,411 38
Agents' balances				
Total	••••••			\$2,701,021 25
	OTHER A	SSETS.		
Interest due	***********		\$3,724 22	
do accrued	••••••	••••••	26,879 47	
	d out			30,603 69
Rents accrued		i.		2,118 50
Gross premiums due and uncollecte Gross deferred premiums on same.	d on policies in	force	\$120,718 03 93,934 30	
Total outstanding and deferred premiums				
Net outstanding and deferred	193,187 10			
Difference between market va	lue and cost	value of debe	ntures owned	
by Company				26,220 70
Office furniture				2,787 00
Items in suspense account	•••••••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1,898 38
Total assets		•••••••		\$2,957,836 62
	LIABILI	rire		
*Amount computed to cover the net Deduct value of policies re-insured in	present value of other companie	all policies in for	ce\$2,540,684 12 3,379 00	
Net re-insurance reserve.			,	\$2,537,305 1 3
Claims for death losses due and un			\$9,571 01	
(Of this \$3,958.42 accrued in do adjusted but not due	previous years.)		10,052 22	
do unadjusted but not resisted	***			
(Of this \$1,800 accrued in prev			-	20 005 40
Amount of dividends or bonus		olders due and	d unpaid	30,865 46 3,058 79
Total liabili	ties			\$2,571,229 37
			-	

^{*}Institute of Actuaries H.M. experience table of mortality, and interest at 4½ per cent. used in valuing reserve for assurances and annuities, and same mortality table with interest at 5 per cent. for value of already declared profits.

CANADA LIFE-Continued.

CANADA LIFE—Continued.	
Surplus of assets over liabilities available for protection of policy-holders Of which has been carried to Proprietors account	\$386,607 25 103,968 77
Leaving surplus on policy-holders' account	\$282,638 48
Capital stock paid up.	\$125,000 00
Surplus above all liabilities (including capital stock paid up and the amount as above carried to proprietor's account)	\$157,638 48
INCOME.	
Cash received for premiums	
Total	
Total premium income. Received for interest or dividends. Received for rents. Profit on sales of debentures.	\$468,559 51 192,665 49 10,493 05 2,886 17
Total income	\$674,604 22
EXPENDITURE	
Cash paid for death claims	
Total amount paid for death claims(Of this amount \$42,863.54 matured in previous years.)	
Cash paid to annuitants. Cash paid for surrendered policies.	$\begin{array}{c} 648 \ 00 \\ 12,077 \ 97 \end{array}$
†Premium notes, loans or liens used in purchase of surrendered policies	1,400 25
†The same by lapse	11,018 34 9,563 83
do applied in payment of premiums †Premium notes, loans, or liens used in payment or dividends to policy	16,616 87
holders	1,120 80
Cash paid stockholders for interest or dividends. Commissions, salaries, and other expenses of officials. Taxes, licenses, fees or fines.	18,750 00 67,238 03 838 91
Miscellaneous payments, viz.:—	0.00
* *	
Medical fees, \$5,3:6.99; Solicitor's charges, \$754.44; Travelling expenses of agents and other, \$4,893.78; Rents, \$3,600.00; Fuel, \$389.97; Gas, \$200.70; Stationery, \$955.51; Printing and advertising, \$7,829.76; Books, periodicals, &c., \$142.37; Postage, exchange, &c., \$3,275.06; Sundries, including water rates, express charges, guarantee premiums, cleaning offices, Land Valuators' fees,	
\$1,629.68	29,068 26
Total expenditures	\$326,149 82

^{*}Being half credit debts. †Being debts upon half credit systems.

CANADA LIFE-Continued.

†PREMIUM NOTE ACCOUNT.

†PREMIUM NOTE ACCOUNT.	
Premium notes, loans, or liens on hand at commencement of year do received during the year	25,191 29
Total	\$246,272 48
Deductions during the year, viz :-	
Amount of notes, loans, or liens used in payment of claims	
do used in purchase of surrendered polic do used in payment of dividends to poli	
holders	1,120 80
do voided by lapse do redeemed in cash	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Total deductions	\$15,331 23
Balance, note assets at end of year	\$230.941 25
MISCELLANEOUS,	
	\$2,581,690 00 90
Add bonus profits	
Number of policies in force in Canada at date 9,9	94
Amount of said policies	02 78
Total	80 00
Net policies in force at 30th April, 1877	16,308,147 80
<u> </u>	
Number and amount of policies terminated during the year in Canad Not including bonus-additions.	a :—
No.	Amount.
(1.) By death	\$129,942 54 12,500 00
(3.) " surrender 106	149,655 00
(For which cash value has been paid \$13,483.22.) (4.) By surrender, \$203,440 (For which paid-up policies have been granted to	
amount of \$71,197.50)	
Difference of amounts carried out	132,242 50 953,869 00
Total	1,378,209 04

CANADA LIFE-Concluded.

Policies in force at beginning of year (including bonus profits, \$1,022,627.37)	9,385	\$15 ,034,531 43
Policies issued during the year (including 35 revived policies for \$49,900)	1,790	3,147,529 50
Policies terminated as above and by change for paid-up	1,100	5,141,525 50
policies (including bonus profits, \$26,571.59.)	958	1,475,978 13
Policies terminated otherwise, being not-taken policies of		, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
this year, as well as those of previous years, returned		
by agents	223	293,040 00
Gross policies in force at date of statement (including bonus profits, \$996,055.78.)	9,994	16,413,042 80
Number of insured lives at beginning of year	8,165	
Number of new insurers during the year	1,215	
Number of deaths during the year among insured Number of insured whose policies have been terminated	77	
during the year otherwise than by death	819	
Number of insured lives at date of statement	8,484	
G 1 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	,	

Subscribed and sworn to, 26th January, 1878, by

A. G. RAMSAY

President

R. HILLS,

Secretary.

(Received 28th Jan., 1878.)

THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE CONPANY OF CANADA.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1877.

President—SIR HUGH ALLAN.

Secretary—Archibald McGoun.

Agent—EDWARD STARK. | Principal Office—Montreal.

Incorporated 30th June, 1864; commenced life business in Canada, August, 1868.

CAPITAL.

(Included in Fire Department Statement.)

ASSETS AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Amount of loans made in cash to policy-holders	on the C	ompany's		
policies assigned as collaterals			\$2,838	
Premium notes, loans or liens on policies in force	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••••	2,412	77
Stocks and bonds held by the Company, viz. :-				
	Par value.	Market value.		
Corporation 6 per cent bonds with the Government	15,000 00 2,600 00 12,000 00	\$57,400 00 15,600 00 3,085 33 12,480 00 9,240 00		
Total par and market value		\$97,805 33		
Carried out at market value			97,805	33
Cash in banks			11,401	
Agents' ledger balances			1,059	44
		-		
Total	•••••		\$115,517	31
OTHER ASSETS.				
Gross premiums due and uncollected on policies in force Gross deferred premiums on same	*****	23,656 37		
Total outstanding and deferred premiums Deduct cost of collection at 10 per cent		\$5,022 96 502 29		
Net outstanding and deferred premiums	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		4,520	67
Total assets, life department	••••••		\$120,037	98
		=		=
LIABILITIES.				
*Amount computed to cover the net reserve on all Claims for death losses adjusted but not due	outstandi	ng policies	\$105,767 2,000	34 00
Total liability, life department			\$107,767	34

^{*} Computed on Institute H. M. Table at 42 per cent. interest.

CITIZENS'—Continued.

INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

INCOME DURING THE YEAR.		
Net cash received for premiums	\$35,176 5,378	
Total Income—life department	\$40,555	68
EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.		
Cash paid for death claims	\$8,500	00
(Of this amount \$5.500 accrued in 1876.)		
Cash paid for surrendered policies. Premium notes, loans or liens used in purchase of surrendered policies. The same by lapse. Cash bonus applied in payment of premiums.	1,198 127 984 104	30 07
Cash paid tor commissions \$1,632 80 " salaries 3,399 38 " auditors 25 00 " directors 280 30 " medical fees 303 75		
Miscellaneous payments, viz:		
Postage 112 16 Cab hire 29 01 Printing and advertising 434 40 Stationery 85 85 Gas 32 55 Travelling expenses 351 70 Law charges 31 50 Bank Agency 18 73 Sundries 27 85		
	7,563	79
Total expenditure—life department	\$18,477	93
PREMIUM NOTE ACCOUNT.		
Premium notes loans or liens on hand at the commencement of year do received during the year	\$3,332 2,258	
Total	\$5,591	11
Deductions during the year:		
Amount of notes, loans or liens used in purchase of surrendered		
Amount of notes, loans or liens used in purchase of surrendered policies	\$127	
Amount of notes, loans or liens used in purchase of surrendered policies	61	87
Amount of notes, loans or liens used in purchase of surrendered policies	61 151	87 15
Amount of notes, loans or liens used in purchase of surrendered policies	61 151 340	87 15 - 32
Amount of notes, loans or liens used in purchase of surrendered policies	61 151	87 15 - 32

CITIZENS'—Concluded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of new policies reported during the year as taken in Canada 43 Amount of said policies Number of policies become claims in Canada during the year 4 Amount of said claims Number of policies in force in Canada at date	5,000 00
Total	\$1,042,787 00
Number and amount of policies terminated during the year in Can	ada:
No	. Amount.
1. By death	#0,000
(For which paid-up policies have been granted to amount	
of \$4,470.) Difference of amounts carried out	24,530 00 100,500 00
Total 90	161,565 00
Policies issued during the year	\$1,117,614 00 80,000 00 161,565 00 1,042,787 00
Number of insured lives at beginning of year	:
Number of insured lives at date of statement. 697	

Subscribed and sworn to 15th March, 1878, by

HUGH ALLAN,

President.

ARCH. McGOUN,

Secretary.

(Received 16th March, 1878.)

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

Secretary—S. STANLEY BROWN. | Principal Office—London, England.

Incorporated 28th September, 1861.

Agent in Canada—Fred. Cole. | Head Office in Canada—Montreal.

(Commenced business in Canada, 11th Septémber, 1863.)

CAPITAL.

Amount of capital authorized and subscribed. £ Amount paid up in cash	2,500,000 stg 250,000 "
INCOME.	
Gross amount of premiums received in cash during the year on life policies in Canada	\$23,035 30
of premiums in Canada	1,472 22
Total net premium income	\$24,507 52
EXPENDITURE.	
Amount paid on account of death claims. Amount paid to annuitants. Amount paid for dividends or bonuses to policy-holders. Amount paid for surrendered policies.	285 76 627 00
Total net amount paid to policy-holders in Canada	\$8.496 59
ASSETS IN CANADA.	
(Specially Life Department.)	
Dominion stock in deposit with Receiver General	\$100,343 00 5,007 39

(For other assets see Fire Department.)

LIABILITIES IN CANADA, LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Amount of claims on policies in Canada unsettled but not resisted	\$1,946	67
*Amount computed to cover the net reserve or re-insurance value on		
outstanding policies in Canada	120,527	86

Total liability to policy-holders in Canada, Life Department \$122,474 53

Total assets in Canada, Life Department...... \$105,350 39

^{*}Reserve based on H. M Table of Mortality and 42 p. c. interest.

COMMERCIAL UNION-Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of new policies reported during the year, as taken in Canada, 25 Amount of said policies	\$ 59,373 36
Amount of said claims	6,326 66
Number of policies in force in Canada at date	0,020 00
Amount of said policies	803,365 28
,	
Number and amount of policies terminated during the year in Canada, v	iz:
(1.) By death	6,326 66
(For which cash value has been paid, \$283.83.)	8,760 00
(3.) Lapse	24,333 34
	· ·
Total 20	\$39,420 00
Policies in force at beginning of year 344	\$783,898 59
" issued during the year 25	59,373 36
" terminated as above	39,420 00
" transferred to London, England 1	486 67
" in force at date of statement	803,365 28
In force at date of statement	803,300 28
Number of insured lives at beginning of year	,
Number of new insurers during the year. 24	
Number of deaths during the year amongst insured	
Number of insured whose policies have been terminated during the	
year otherwise than by death	
Number of insured lives at date of statement	
Subscribed and sworn to, 12th March, 1878, by	
FRED	. COLE.
11111	

(Received 13th March, 1878.)

GENERAL BUSINESS STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

(Abstracted from Report of Directors, London, England, 26th February, 1878.)

LIFE BRANCH.

The number of policies issued during the year was 497, assuring the sum of £399,961, and the new premiums amounted to £15,198.

The year's transactions resulted in the addition of £50,260 to the Life Fund,

which stood, on the 31st December, at £561,238.

COMMERCIAL UNION—Continued.

REVENUE ACCOUNT OF THE LIFE DEPARTMENT, FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

Dr.

To amount of life assurance fund at the beginning of the year	£510,978	17	8
New premiums £15,198 19 Rénewal premiums 96,692 3	10		
Deduct re-assurances	3		
	97,178	7	0
Consideration for annuities	23,909		10 10
Fines	. 73	0	6
	£633,096	15	10
Cr.			
By claims under policies after deduction of sums re-assured	£48,668	18	2
Surrenders			
Annuities			
Commission			7
Expenses of management	9,088		8
securities		10	11
Bad debts		14	
Amount of life assurance fund at the end of the year	. 561,238	1	9
The second secon	£633,096	15	10

BALANCE SHEET OF THE LIFE DEPARTMENT, 31st DECEMBER, 1877.

Dr.

To assurance	fund	• • • • • • • • • • • •		£561,238	1	9
Claims admitt	ed but not paid		•••••	7.867	2	0
Re-assurance	premiums due, bi	ut not pai	d	1,811	7	0
Surrenders					16	7
Annuities	"	"		38	17	7
Commission	"	64		2,719	10	3
Bills payable				321	10	0
					14	7

£574,307 19 9

COMMERCIAL UNION—Concluded.

Cr.

By mortgages on property within the United Kingdom	£259,669 15,899	14 9	10 7
Investments—			
Indian and Colonial Government securities. United States Government securities. Foreign Government securities.	57,340 14,492 19,628	10 16	8
Indian railway guaranteed stock	5,877 74,942		
Railway and other stocks and shares (preference and ordinary).	56,662		
Parliamentary debenture bonds	14,660		7
Freehold ground rents	14,689		
Life policy purchased	988		0
Branch and agency balances	15,166		9 1
Outstanding premiumsinterest	9,788 1,754		$\frac{1}{2}$
Cash—On deposit	1,104	10	ت
Bills receivable	10,849 1,896		7 2
a de la companya de	£574,307 	19	0

Forwarded by Mr. FRED. Cole, 2nd May, 1878.

THE CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

President—Hon. Wm. P. Howland, C.B. | Managing Director and Agent— J. K. Macdonald.

Head Office-Temple Chambers, Toronto.

Organized or incorporated April 14th, 1871; Commenced business in Canada, October 31st, 1871.

CAPITAL.

Amount of capital authorized and subscribed for	\$500,000 00
Amount paid up in cash	50,000 00

(For List of Stockholders see Appendix.)

ASSETS AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Amount secured by way of first liens	loan on real	estate by bond or	mortgage,	\$199.348 32
Amount of loans secured collaterals, viz:—	by bonds, s	tocks, or other	marketable	

50 shares Canada Landed Credit Company \$50 each 5 '' Bank of Montreal stock 200 '' 76 '' Building and Loan Association. 25 '' *Government Savings Bank stock (owned)	\$3,375 00 1,620.00 2,242 00 \$3,500 00	\$2,500 00 850 00 1,900 00 3,497 50
-	\$10,737 00	\$8,747 50

8,747 50

Stocks, bonds and debentures owned by the Company, viz:

	Par value.	Market value.	Cost.
City of Toronto debentures	74,000 00	73,445 00	71,080 CO
County of Middlesex "	4,400 00	4,466 00	4,180 00
City of Hamilton "	2,400 00	2,088 00	1,810 60
Town of Belleville "	5,000 00	5,000 00	4,975 00
Township of Wood and Medora	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,	,
debentures	550 00	566 50	542 00
St. James Cemetery, Toronto de-			
bentures	4,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00
Township of Muskoka debentures	1,200 00	1,200 00	1,200 00
County of Haliburton "	2,000 00	1,800 00	1,800 00
Village of Yorkville "	6,682 00	6,682 00	6,682 00
Mount Forest "	2,500 00	2,125 00	2,100 00
((((1,500 00	1,275 00	1,255 05
Forest Village "	800 00	800 00	800 00
Whitby "	2,100 00	1,932 00	1,850 52
Arthur Village "	2,500 00	2,250 00	2,248 00
Muskoka School "	400 00	400 00	400 00
Township of Pickering "	2,000 00	1,850 00	1,760 63
Total par, market and cost value.	\$112,032 00	\$109,879 50	\$106,683 20

^{*} This item should be transferred to that next following.

		===
CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION—Continued.		
Cash in Banks, viz: Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto		
Bank of New Brunswick, St. John		
Bills receivable	12,331 294	
Agents' ledger balances and sundry items	940	
Total	\$329,333	32
OTHER ASSETS. \$507 00		
" accrued	0 ==0	0.1
Due from other companies for losses or claims on the Company's policies re-insured	6,773 610	
Gross premiums due and uncollected on policies in force		
Total outstanding and deferred premiums		
Net outstanding and deferred premiums. Furniture	28,892 1,051	
Total assets		
Total admitted assets	369,856	94
LIABILITIES.		-
*Amount computed to cover the net present value of all policies in force. \$258,526 07 Deduct net value of policies re-insured in other companies		
Net re-insurance reserve	$$250,601 \\ 2,026$	
Annuity funds. Claims for death losses adjusted but not due	4,917 4,032	00
Amount of dividends to stockholders due January 2nd, 1878	2,000	
Sundry liabilities, viz:— \$1,115 30 Rent. 505 00 Salaries. 500 00 Doctors' accounts. 1,105 67 Premiums paid in advance 382 95 Deposit on account of Wood and Medora debentures. 55 00		
To credit of a surrendered policy	3,804	45
Total liabilities	\$267,381	67
Surplus on policy-holders' account	\$99,278 102,475	
do on basis of admitted assets	50,000	
Surplus above all liabilities and capital	\$49,278 52,475	97 27

^{*}Reserve at $4\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. based on table Institute of Actuaries, G.B. 151

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION—Continued.

INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

* Cash on hand and in banks, 1st January, 1877	\$11,793	17
† Cash received for premiums	132,609	69
Premiums paid by surrendered policies	382	95
Cash received for annuities	5,048	00
Total	\$149,833	81
Deduct premiums paid to other companies for re-insurances	2,717	
‡ Total premium income	\$147,116	53.
Amount received for interest or dividends on stock, &c	20,854	
Repayment of loans \$20,752 34		
Sundry sources		
	22,856	97
§ Total income	\$ 190,828	04
EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.		
Cash paid for death claims		
Deduct received from other companies for re-insured death claims		
Net amount paid for death claims	\$18,876	73
Cash paid to annuitants	300	00
Cash paid for surrendered policies	9,511	43
** Investments and cash on hand and in banks:—Debentures, \$8,514.20;		
Mortgages, \$75,146; Loans on stock, \$1,500; Loans on policies,		
\$872.19; Bills receivable. \$294.89; Sundry advances, \$752.43;		
Furniture, \$50.50; Cash in banks, \$12,331.74; Cash on hand, \$80.94.	00 5 19	00
\$80.94	99,542 15,184	
	15,104	40
Cash paid to stockholders for interest or dividends, viz:—		
One year's dividend on stock at 8 per cent., to December 31st, 1876		
2,000	7,000	00
Paid for commission, salaries, and other expenses of officials and for		
taxes, &c	40,394	
Return premium on cancelled policy	17	78
† † Total cash expenditure	\$190,828	04

‡ Deducting the items not admitted (viz.: \$11,793.17 and \$6,058.03), this item should be :-Total

t Deducting the items not admitted (viz.: \$11,135.17 and \$6,058.05), this item should be :—Items premium income...\$129,265.33.

|| These items are not admitted as income.

| Deducting the items not admitted, this should be :—Total income...\$151,099.06.

| This item includes the \$6,058.03 allowed as surrender-values for policies exchanged for paid-up policies. Not admitted as expenditure.

*None of these items are admissible as expenditure except the item for Furniture...\$50.50.

† Deducting items not admitted, this should be:-Total cash expenditure...\$85,277.62.

^{*} This item does not form part of income.

† This item includes the \$6,058.03 mentioned in the following item as "Premiums paid for surrendered policies," being the surrender-value of policies exchanged for paid-up policies and treated as premiums received. Not admitted by the Department.

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION—Concluded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of new policies reported during the year as taken in Canada 1,076 Amount of said policies
Amount of said claims
Net amount of claims
Amount of bonus additions
Canada
Number and amount of policies terminated during the year in Canada:
No. Amount. 1. By death
3. By surrender, \$81,500.00. (For which paid up policies have been granted to amount of \$13,958.)
Difference of amounts carried out
Total
Policies in force at beginning of year
Policies terminated as above
additions, \$8,353.81
Colonia de de como de 041 A 21 1950 les

Subscribed and sworn to, 8th April, 1878, by

W. P. HOWLAND,

President.

J. K. MACDONALD,

Managing Director.

(Received 10th April, 1878.)

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

STATEMENT	FOR THE	YEAR	ENDING 31st	DECEMBER.	1877.

President-James Goodwin.

Secretary-JACOB L. GREENE.

Principal Office-Hartford, Conn., U.S.

Agent in Canada—Robert Wood.

Head Office in Canada—Montreal.

Organized or Incorporated 15th June, 1846; Commenced business 15th December, 1846; Licensed in Canada 1st August, 1868.

(No capital—being a purely Mutual Company.)

ASSETS IN CANADA.

LIABILITIES IN CANADA.

Total net liabilities to policy-holders in Canada......\$1,287,289 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of new policies reported during the year as taken in Canada 93

Amount of said policies \$236,100 00

Number of policies become claims in Canada during the year 19

Amount of said claims 41,489 00

Number of policies in force in Canada at date 2080

Amount of said policies 5,068,778 00

†Subscribed and sworn to, 20th May, 1878, by

ROBERT WOOD.

(Received 25th May, 1878.)

*Estimated on basis of actuaries or combined experience table—interest at 4 per cent.
† The Company gives no information as to the amounts of policies surrendered or lapsed, but assuming the amount returned as in force at the end of 1876 to be correct, the following would be the statement:

No.	Amount.
Policies in force at beginning of year2319	\$5,191,085 00
" issued during the year 93	236,100 00
"terminated by death 19	44,489 00
terminated otherwise 313	313,918 00
in force at 31st December, 18772080	5,068,778 00

645,704 58

THE EDINBURGH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1877,

President—Sir G. G. Montgomery, Bart, M.P. | Secretary—D. Maclagan, Esq., F.R.S.E.

Principal Office—Edinburgh, Scotland. Organized, A.D. 1823.

Agent in Canada—David Higgins.

Head Office in Canada—Toronto.

Commenced business in Canada, June, A.D., 1857.

CAPITAL.

Amount of joint stock capital authorized and subscribed	
for	433,333 33 365,000 00
Amount of premiums received in cash during the year on life policies in Canada.	\$24,173 32
Amount paid during the year on death claims in Canada. Amount paid to annuitants. Amount paid for surrendered policies. Amount paid for dividends or bonuses to policy-holders.	\$30,660 02 250 23 807 62 721 00
Total net amount paid to policy-holders in Canada	\$32,438 87
ASSETS IN CANADA.	
Dominion stock in deposit with Receiver General. \$1 Mortgages on real estate in Canada. \$2 Cash in banks and in hand in Canada.	150,515 00 14,194 67 2,526 57
Total assets in Canada \$1	167,236 24
LIABILITIES IN CANADA.	
Amount of claims on policies in Canada unsettled but not resisted (accrued in previous years)	\$3,650 00
†Amount estimated to cover due net reserve or re-insurance value on all outstanding policies in Canada	
Difference carried out	130,086 29
Total net liabilities to policy-holders in Canada \$1	33,736 29
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Number of policies in force in Canada at date	26,766 68

^{*}Of this £75,000 now appearing as "paid-up" £25,000 was added out of profits to the sum of £50,000 originally paid up.

Amount of said policies.....

EDIN BURGH HIFE—Continued.			
Number and amount of policies terminated during the year in Can-	ada :-	_	
	No.	Amour	at.
(1.) By death	$\frac{2}{2}$	26,766 16,060	
For which paid up policies have been granted to amount of \$306.60			
Difference of amounts carried out(4.) By lapse			
Total	11	\$86,940	09
Delicion in Comment has included a	000	#F92.404	C =
Policies in force at beginning of year	262		
transferred from 116ad Office, Edinburgh	11	1,460	
" terminated as above transferred to Head Office, Edinburgh	11	86,940 7,300	
" in force at date of statement	251	645,704	
		043,104	00
Number of insured lives at beginning of year	262		
" transferred from Head Office, Edinburgh	1		
" of deaths during the year among assured of insured, whose policies have been terminated during the	2		
year otherwise than by death	9		
" transferred to Head Office, Edinburgh	1		
" of insured lives at date of statement	251		
Subscribed and sworn to, 20th February, 1878, by			

DAVID HIGGINS,

Chief Agent.

(Received 21st February, 1878.)

GENERAL BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR 31ST MARCH, 1877.

(Abstracted from Directors' Report, Edinburgh, 3rd July, 1877.

1. NEW BUSINESS.

1.243 policies were issued for assurances, amounting in all to	£683,002
The new premiums connected with these assurances (including £5,265 by single payments) amounted to	26,360
Annuities were purchased at prices amounting in all to	12,360

2. CLAIMS.

The claims for the year amounted (after deducting re-assurances) to.... (This sum was less by £7,439 than the amount of the previous year's claims, and was considerably within the expectation.) 97,103

EDINBURGH LIFE-Continued.

3. INCOME AND FUNDS.

3. INCOME AND FUNDS.			
The net income for the year was		18,9	73
est and dividends on investments.			
The assurance and annuity fund was increased by		80,7	
And at the close of the year it amounted to	1,3	45,3	42
REVENUE ACCOUNT—FIRST SCHEDULE—FOR THE YEAR ENDING 318	ST MARCH, 1	877.	
Amount of funds at the beginning of the year	£1,371,429	2	5
Preriums £176,279 9 5 Less re-assurance premiums 18,436 0 8	157 049	U	0
O 11 11 (11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 -	157,843		9
Consideration for annuities granted	12,360		4
Interest and dividends	61,061	9	9
Other receipts— Fees for assignments and transfers	68	10	0
	£1,602,763	4	3
Claims under policies (after deduction of sums re-assured) £96,674 18 6			
£ndowments 428 2 0	COF 102	0	C
	£97,103	. 0	0
Surrennders— Cash values of policies			
Values applied in purchase of paid-up policies 2 702 6 6			
Cash values of bonus 468 17 7	0.010		
	9,810		
Annuities	15,849		9
Commission	8,077		10
Expenses of management	14,220		3
Dividends to shareholders	7,500	0	0
Other payments— Income tax	444		10
	4-1-1	8	10
1877. March 31—			
Amount of funds at the end of the year as per second schedule	1,449,757	16	6
	£1,602,763	4_	3
BALANCE SHEET—SECOND SCHEDULE—AT 31ST MARCH,	1877.		
Liabilities.			
Shareholders' capital paid up	£75,000	0	0
Assurance and annuity fund			9
Other funds—	-,010,011		
Shareholders' reserve dividend fund	29,415	5	9
Total funds as per first schedule	£1,449,757	16	6
*Claims admitted, but not yet paid	34,325	13	1
*Other sums owing by the Company—			
Expenses of management not yet paid	1,362	13	10
Premiums paid in advance	134		7
Premiums paid in advance	38	11	5
	£1,485,629	6	5

^{*}These items are included in the corresponding items in the first schedule. 157

EDINBURGH LIFE—Concluded.

ASSETS.

Mortgages on property within the United Kingdom	£976,451 767 73,635	6	7 0 5
Investments:—			
In Colonial Government securities (Canada Dominion Stock). Railways and other debentures and debenture stocks Railway shares—(preference) House property in Edinburgh, London, Dublin, Manchester and Toronto—(freehold and leasehold). Company's own shares (purchased) Ground Annuals and Feu-Duties Life interests Reversions Loans on assignment of county rates, etc Loans upon personal security (with life policies) Agents' balances (since paid) Outstanding premiums do interest due and unpaid at date	2,363 17,689 66,304 39,937 25,944 2,674 591	10 18 9 10 12 11 18 4 6 4 15 7	9 9 4
do do accrued but not yet receivable	15,088	6	8
Cash in Banks— £12,000 0 0 On deposit	22,305	3	2
Other assets—	22,000		9
Policy stamps on hand	57	2	6
	£1,485,629	6	5

5,535,990 00

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

President—HENRY B. HYDE. | Secretary—Samuel Barrowe.

Principal Office, 120 Broadway, New York.

Agent in Canada—RICHARD W, GALE. | Head Office in Canada—Montreal.

Organized or Incorporated 26th July, 1859; Commenced business in Canada, about Oct., 1868.

CAPITAL.

Amount of capital authorized, subscribed for and paid up in cash	\$100,000 00
Total premiums received during the year on life policies in Canada	191,722 31
Amount paid during the year on claims in Canada, viz:— On account of death claims	
Net amount paid on account of claims	\$44,500 00
(Of this amount \$3,000 accrued in previous years.) Amount paid for surrendered policies	
Total net amount paid to policy-holders in Canada	\$62,002 39
ASSETS IN CANADA.	,
Dominion stock in deposit with Receiver General	\$100,000 00
LIABILITIES IN CANADA.	
Amount of claims on policies in Canada unsettled but not resisted Amount of claims in Canada resisted	
Amount of claims on policies in Canada unsettled but not resisted *Amount of claims in Canada resisted	20,000 00
Amount of claims on policies in Canada unsettled but not resisted *Amount of claims in Canada resisted	20,000 00 \$396,621 00
Amount of claims on policies in Canada unsettled but not resisted *Amount of claims in Canada resisted	20,000 00 \$396,621 00
Amount of claims on policies in Canada unsettled but not resisted *Amount of claims in Canada resisted	20,000 00 \$396,621 00
Amount of claims on policies in Canada unsettled but not resisted *Amount of claims in Canada resisted	20,000 00 \$396,621 00
Amount of claims on policies in Canada unsettled but not resisted *Amount of claims in Canada resisted	\$396,621 00 436,291 00
Amount of claims on policies in Canada unsettled but not resisted *Amount of claims in Canada resisted	20,000 00 \$396,621 00

Amount of said policies.....

^{*}Reserve based on the American Experience Table 42 per cent.

25,768 40

1,389,274 47. 1,745,106 37 7,000 00

1,618,479 38

6,859,756 14

EQUITABLE LIFE—Continued.

Number and amount of policies terminated during the year in Canada	a :
1. By death	2 \$80,170 00
	1 1,000 00
	1 5,000 00
	40,175 00
(For which cash value has been paid, \$2,561.69.)	40,110 00
5. By surrender \$77,000.00.	
(For which paid-up policies have been granted to amount	
of \$10,485.00.)	
Difference of amounts carried out	66,515 00
6. By Lapse 35	
	20,110 00
Total 40	2 \$912,300 00
TOtal ::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	•
Policies in force at beginning of year 230	0 *\$5.511.375 00
Policies issued during the year	0 936,915 00
Policies terminated as above	
Policies in force at date of statement	8 5,535,990 00
Number of insu: ed lives	0,000,000
Subscribed and sworn to 13th March, 1878, by	
D	
	WGALE
	W. GALE.
(Received 16th March, 1878.)	W. GALE.
	S RETURNED TO
(Received 16th March, 1878.) General Business for the year ending 31st December, 1877, A	S RETURNED TO
(Received 16th March, 1878.) General Business for the year ending 31st December, 1877, a the Superintendent of Insurance, State of New You income during the year 1877.	S RETURNED TO
(Received 16th March, 1878.) GENERAL BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877, A THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE, STATE OF NEW YO INCOME DURING THE YEAR 1877. Total premium income	s returned to rk. 7,066,650 4 9
(Received 16th March, 1878.) GENERAL BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877, A THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE, STATE OF NEW YO INCOME DURING THE YEAR 1877. Total premium income Received for interest or dividends	7,066,650 49 1,551,639 82
(Received 16th March, 1878.) GENERAL BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877, A THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE, STATE OF NEW YO INCOME DURING THE YEAR 1877. Total premium income	7,066,650 49 1,551,639 82
(Received 16th March, 1878.) GENERAL BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877, A THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE, STATE OF NEW YO INCOME DURING THE YEAR 1877. Total premium income Received for interest or dividends	7,066,650 49 1,551,639 82 302,737 80 8,921,028 11
(Received 16th March, 1878.) GENERAL BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877, A THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE, STATE OF NEW YO INCOME DURING THE YEAR 1877. Total premium income Received for interest or dividends Received for rents, &c Total income	7,066,650 49 1,551,639 82 302,737 80
(Received 16th March, 1878.) GENERAL BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877, A THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE, STATE OF NEW YO INCOME DURING THE YEAR 1877. Total premium income	7,066,650 49 1,551,639 82 302,737 80 8,921,028 11

Total disbursements.....

Cash paid to annuitants.....

General expenses.

^{*}Returned last year as \$5,079,900.00.

EQUITABLE LIFE—Concluded.

ASSETS.

Cost value of real estate—less incumbrances	\$6,286,744	94
Loans on bond and mortgage (first liens) on real estate	13,723,218	44
Loans secured by pledge of bonds, stocks, or other marketable col-		
laterals	1,953,206	
Cost value of bonds and stocks owned.	9,067,482	
Cash on hand and in banks	1,106,340	
Agents' balances	237,217	
Commuted commissions	103,751	74
Total net or ledger assets	\$32,477,991	87
1000 100 01 100 001	\$000,111,0001	
OTHER ASSETS.		
Interest due and accrued	\$315,026	48
Rents due and accrued	76,448	
Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums		
Premium on gold in hand		43
Total assets	\$33,398,999	20
		==
LIABILITIES.		
Net re-insurance reserve	\$26,563,291	00
Total unsettled claims	525,540	
Unpaid dividends or surplus or other description of profit due policy-	· ·	
holders	79,476	
Other liability	162,347	00
Total liabilities	997 990 654	00
10tai ilabilitiles	\$21,5.0,034	
Number of new policies issued during the year 5,790		
Amount of said policies	\$15,207,668	00
Number of policies terminated during the year 8,596	#10,201,000	30
Total amount terminated	32,942,067	00
Total amount terminated	, , , , , ,	
Net amount of said policies	160,821,416	00

1,781 59

THE GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 41ST DECEMBER, 1877.

President—PLINY FREEMAN.

Secretary—Jas. M. Freeman.

Principal Office-345 and 347 Broadway, New York.

Agent in Canada-J. D. Wells.

Head Office in Canada— 114 St. Francis Xavier, St. Montreal.

4,541 15

Organized or Incorporated June, 1864; Commenced Business in Canada June, 1873.

CAPITAL.

of premiums in Canada

Total net amount paid to policy-holders in Canada.. \$2,202 65

ASSETS IN CANADA.

U.S. 10.40 bonds in deposit with Receiver General \$100,000 00 Cash in hand and in banks in Canada 1,268 56 Balance due by Agents, in transit, etc. 3,345 62

LIABILITIES IN CANADA.

Other liabilities in Canada.....

Total liabilities in Canada.....\$20,517 19

162

^{*}Reserve based on American experience $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Estimate proportioned to total reserve same ages.

GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE-Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of new policies reported during the year as taken in Canada	867	1,201,400 4,864 1,564,820	00
Number and amount of policies terminated during the year in C			
 By death By surrender (For which cash value has been paid \$194.) By surrender, \$1,186. 	No. 6 2	Amount. \$4,864 1,500	
(For which paid-up policies have been granted to amount of \$1,186.) 4. Lapse	204	397,600	00
Total		\$403,964	-
Policies in force at beginning of year	$\begin{array}{c} 747 \\ 212 \end{array}$	\$767,384 1,201,400 403,964 1,564,820	00
Number of insured lives at beginning of year	332 747 6 206 867		
Subscribed and sworn to, 27th March, 1878, by (Received 28th March, 1878.)	D. WI	ELLS.	

GENERAL BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

(As returned to the Superintendent of Insurance for the State of New York.)

INCOME DURING THE YEAR, 1877.

Total premium income	\$599,774	98
Cash received for interest and dividends	173,384	
Cash received for discount on claims paid in advance	2,144	91
Cash received for rents	31,188	79
Cash received for profits on stocks and bonds actually sold	9,321	41
Cash and notes other than premiums received from other companies for		
re-insurance	93,506	90
Total income	\$000 221	60

GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE—Concluded.		
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR, 1877.		
Total amount paid for losses and matured endowments	157.603	
Premium notes, loans or liens used in purchase of surrendered policies and voided by lapse	10 615	95
Cash dividends paid to policy-holders	18,645 39,575	
Cash paid to stockholders for interest and dividends	14,528	
General expenses	334,531	
Total disbursements	\$1,018,263	57
ASSETS.		
Real estate, less encumbrances cost	\$1,015,342	50
Loans on bond and mortgage, (first liens) on real estate	1,254,237	09
Loans made in cash to policy-holders on the Company's policies assigned	,	
as collaterals Premium notes, loans or liens on policies in force	37,879 29,389	
Cost value of stocks or bonds owned	1.453.418	49
Cash on hand and in banks	20,381	
Agents balances and bills receivable	20,910	
Due for re-insurance	30,755	
Sundry		
Total net or ledger assets	\$4,030,422	02
OTHER ASSETS.		
Interest due and accrued		
Rents due and accrued	8,295	
Market value of real estate over cost. Market value of stocks and bonds over cost	36,731 49,786	
Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums	118,334	
Due from other companies for losses	5,000	00
Supplies	1,235	00
Total assets	\$4,314,820	41
Including items not admitted	\$111,249	57
LIABILITIES.		
	\$9 609 9 55	70
Net re-insurance reserve		
Unpaid dividends or surplus, or other description of profits due policy-	,	
holders	21,242	
Other liability	61,416	54
Total liabilities	33,920,571	36
RISKS AND PREMIUMS.		
Number of new policies issued during the year 2,783		
Amount of said policies	\$4,025,6	15
Total number of policies terminated during the year 3,515	F 993 0	20
Amount terminated	7,236,0	33
Net amount in force	18,053,7	16
164		

164

THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 5TH APRIL, 1877.

Manager-John Fraser.

Secretary-Robert Raine.

Principal Office—Edinburgh.

Agent in Canada—RICHARD BULL,

Head Office in Canada—Montreal.

Organized or Incorporated, 1838; Commenced business in Canada, Sept., 1857.

CAPITAL.

Amount of capital authorized and subscribed for\$1	,946,666	66
	425,833	

Amount paid during the year on account of death claims in Canada.... \$73,662 29

Total net amount paid to policy-holders in Canada... \$83,716 31

*ASSETS IN CANADA.

Dominion stock in deposit with Receiver General		00
Real estate in Canada owned	44,541	31
Cash in hand and in banks in Canada	793	09
Agents' balances	4,165	86

LIABILITIES IN CANADA.

Amount of claims on policies in Canada unsettled but not resisted...... \$23,471 93 (Of this sum \$1,216.67 accrued in preceding year.)

Total net liability to policy-holders in Canada...... \$469,725 51

they have no means of forming any estimate of this reserve.

^{*}The investments here returned are, of course, those only held in connection with the Association's Canadian Branch. The Association have other and considerable Canadian investments not in connection with their Canadian Branch.

†Estimated by this Department at 15 per cent. on the amount insured, the Company stating that

LIFE ASSOCIATION—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of new policies reported during the year as taken in	00		
Canada.	89	100.000	00
Amount of said policies	2	182,986	66
Number of policies become claims in Canada during the year	27	00.000	
Amount of said claims	4 0 20	69,698	42
Number of policies in force in Canada at date	1,953		
Amount of said policies		3,820,858	01
Number and amount of policies terminated during the year in Ca	nada:		
	No.	Amount.	
1. By death	27	70,566	66
2. By expiry	2	2,433	
3. By surrender	51	94,105	
(For which cash value has been paid \$10,054.02.)		01,100	
4. By surrender \$13,680.20.			
For which paid-up policies have been granted to amount			
of \$1,093.46.			
Difference of amounts carried out		12,586	74
5. By Lapse	102	173,228	
0. DJ 2p.som	102	1,0,220	-

Total	182	\$352,920	83

Policies in force at beginning of year2,046	\$3,990,792	18
Policies issued during the year	182,986	66
Policies terminated as above 182		83
Policies in force at date of statement		01

Number of insured lives. No return.

Subscribed and sworn to, 23rd March, 1878, by

RICHARD BULL.

(Received 25th March, 1878.)

GENERAL BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 5TH APRIL, 1877.

(Abstracted from Directors' Report, 30th October, 1877.)

The new Assurance transacted during the past year has again exceeded those of any former year, the amount being upwards of a million pounds sterling. The premium receipts have proportionately increased, while the expenses have been on the usual moderate scale; and a sum of upwards of £100,000 has been added to the funds, after payment of above £40,000 in cash bonuses to the policy-holders and deduction of all outstanding liabilities.

LIFE ASSOCIATION—Continued.

LIFE ASSOCIATION—Continued.		
During the year ending 5th April, 1877:		
New life assurances were proposed to the number of 2,916 for	£1,367,059	stg
Those declined or not proceeded with were 752 "	364,197	"
And those transacted	1,002,862	"
The annual premiums on these transactions were	32,888	"
New life annuities were purchased forper annum	1,560	46
The revenue of the year was	419,780 191,880	66
At the end of the year (5th April, 1877):	101,000	
23,260 policies were in force for (less re-assurances)	9,782,783	46
462 life annuities were in force for per annum	19,855	44
The total claims paid under life policies were	2,246,366	66
The total cash bonuses allocated to policy-holders were		"
The assets in hand, as per the balance sheet, were		66
The funds, after deduction of all unpaid liabilities and exclusive of the values of re-assurances, amounted to		66
of the values of re-assurances, amounted to	1,982,004	
REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 5TH APRIL,	1877.	
Amount of funds at the beginning of the year	£1,880,171	0 11
Premiums (less re-assurances) £317,670 2 7		
Consideration for annuities granted 16,066 19 6 Interest and dividends 86,042 17 8		
interest and dividends		
	419,779 1	9
	£2 200 051	0 0
	£2,299,951	0 8
Claims under policies (after deduction of sums re-assured)	\$191,880	4 3
Claims under policies payable on the survivance of the lives	,	0 0
Surrenders	11,077 1	
Annuities	17,985 1	
Commission	14,933 1	
Expenses of management	$29,679 \\ 10,625 1$	2 4 9 1
	10,025 1	<i>3</i> 1
Other payments:		
Cash bonuses to existing policy-holders	,	0 9
Income-tax	621 1	
Amount of funds at the end of the year	1,982,004	0 9
	£2,299,951	0 8
,		
BALANCE SHEET ON THE 5TH APRIL, 1877.		
Liabilities.		
Shareholders' capital, paid up	£87,500	0 0
Assurance and annuity fund	1,894,504	0 9
Total funds as per first schedule	£1,982,004	0 9
Claims admitted, but not due	72,924 1	4 5
Claims admitted, but not dué	432 1	
5		7 11
	22,000,001	

LIFE ASSOCIATION—Concluded.

Assets.

Mortgages on property within the United Kingdom	£915,947 0 220,137	13 0 1	0 0 2
Investments:			
In British Government securities	681	18	4
Indian and Colonial Government securities	143,022	1	5
Foreign Government securities	30,099	4	9
Railway and other debentures and debenture stocks	183,417	19	1
Railway rent charge, guaranteed, and preference stocks	180,635	9	8
House property	106,337	17	8
Annuities purchased	25,702	3	2
Stock of the Association purchased under their Act of Parlia-			
ment, 16 and 17 Vict., c. 224 (£10 16s. 10d. per share).	35,174	0	0
Loans on personal security	16,529	10	6
Loans on statutory public rates	18,605	3	2
Loans on railway preference and guaranteed stocks, bank and other			
stocks	15,597	12	14
Office furniture and stamps	1,342	6	10
Agents' balances	978		
Agents' balances Outstanding premiums (since accounted for)	104,408	4	2
Outstanding interest	257	10	0
Interest accrued, but not yet payable	25,918	3	6
Cash:			
On deposit in banks			
	30,569	0	11
	£2,055 361	7	11

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

President—Joseph Hubback, Esq. | Secretary—John M. Dove, Esq.

Principal Office—Liverpool, London.

Agent in Canada—G. F. C. Smith. | Head Office in Canada—Montreal.

Organized 21st May, 1836; Commenced business in Canada, 4th June, 1851.

CAPITAL.

(See Fire Statement.)

The state of the s	
Amount of premiums received in cash during the year on life policies in Canada.	\$9,409 21
Amount paid during the year on account of death claims in Canada Amount paid to annuitants	\$5,720 07 250 00 111 70
Total net amount paid to policy holders in Canada	\$6,081 77
(For Assets in Canada see Fire Statement.)	
LIABILITIES IN CANADA.	
*Amount computed to cover the net reserve on all outstanding policies in Canada	\$31,309 35
Total net liability to policy holders in Canada	\$31,309 35
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Number of new policies reported during the year as taken in Canada 8	
Amount of said policies	\$17,573 34
Number of policies become claims in Canada during the year 1	F 100 01
Amount of said claims	5,720 07
Amount of said policies	293,469 29
Number and amount of policies terminated during the year in Canada:	
No.	Amount.
(1) By death 1	5,720 07
(2) By surrender 2	2,000 00
(For which cash value has been \$111.70.)	24,400 00
(3) By lapse20	
23	32,120 07
and the second s	

^{*} Reserve at 4½ per cent. based on Institute of Actuaries H M Table, computed by the Department.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE-Continued.

Policies in force at beginning of year232	*308,016	02
Policies issued during the year 8	17,573	34
Policies terminated as above	32,120	07
Policies in force at date of statement	293,469	29

Number of insured lives at beginning of year	
Number of deaths during the year among insured 1	
Number of insured whose policies have been terminated during the year otherwise than by death	
Number of insured lives at date of statement	

Subscribed and sworn to, 30th March, 1878, by

G. F. C. SMITH.

(Received 1st April, 1878,)

GENERAL BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

(Abstracted from Director's Report, Liverpool, 19th February, 1878,)

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

During the year the company has received 760 proposals to insure			
	£491,822	0	0
556 policies have been issued for	354,144	0	0
117 proposals have been declined for	75,778	0	0
103 proposals are not yet completed for	61,900	0	0

The premiums upon the new insurances during the year amount to £11,341, and the total premium income to £250,790. One hundred and twenty annuity bonds have been issued for a consideration of £62,842, granting annuities amounting to £5,992. The holders of 82 annuity bonds have died during the year, relieving the company of the annual payment of £3,852. The funds of the life department have been increased by £87.895, and now amount to £2,825,966.

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

Life Assurance Account.—Liverpool and London and Globe Fund.

Amount of life assurance fund at beginning of year Premiums, after deduction of re-assurance premiums Interest and dividends	208,203	5	3			
and all delivers and all the second and all the sec				£2,182,849	3	(

Globe Fund.

Amount of life assurance fund at beginning of year	27.137 12 3

467,736 10 1

£2,650,585 13 1

^{*}Returned in last statement as \$308,321 00.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE-Concluded.

LIVERIOOE AND LONDON AND GLOBE—conce	aucu.
Liverpool and London and Globe Fund.	
Claims under life policies, including those admitted but not paid (after deducting sums re-assured)	£189,904 6 2 13,815 2 0 9,059 0 3
Medical fees	12,192 3 10 1,957,878 10 9
Claims under life policies, including those admitted but not paid (after deducting sums re-assured)	48,822 17 0 1,198 14 0 926 0 1 1,856 17 7 415,432 1 5 £2,650,585 13 1
	designation of the control of the co
Annuity Account.—Liverpool and London and Globe Fu	ınd.
Amount of fund at beginning of year. Consideration for annuities granted Interest and dividends	£410,831 5 6 62,842 9 6 18,915 0 0
Globe Fund.	
Amount of fund at beginning of year	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	£513,577 6 1
Liverpool and London and Globe Fund.	
Annuities paid Commission Expenses of management Amount of funds at end of year, as in balance sheet	£55,560 12 1 555 12 1 1,639 12 2 434,832 18 8
Globe Fund.	
Annuities paid Expenses of management. Amount of funds at end of year, as in balance sheet	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
	£513,577 6 1

For Assets and Liabilities see General Business Fire Statements.

Forwarded by G. F. C. Smith, 1st April, 1878.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

President—Col. Kingston, C.B., M.P. | Secretary—William Palin Cliretiugh
Principal Office—London, England.

Agent in Canada—William Robertson. | Head Office in Canada—Montreal.

Organized or incorporated under Joint Stock Companies' Acts 7 and 8 Vic., chap. 110 and 20 and 21 chap. 80, 4th August, 1862.

Commenced business in Canada 1863.

CAPITAL.

Amount of joint stock capital authorized and subscribed for£100,000 0 0 Amount paid up in cash	
£12,275 16 5	
Contraction	
Gross amount of premiums received in cash during the year on life policies	
in Canada	
Total net premium income	\$40.971.97
Total net premium income	\$40,871 27
Amount paid during the year on account of death claims in Canada \$15,683 66 Deduct amount received from other licensed companies in Canada on ac-	
count of claims re-insured	
Net amount paid on account of claims	\$ 13,183 66
(Of this amount \$3,020 accrued in previous year.) Amount paid for surrendered policies	1,955 77
Total net amount paid to policy-holders in Canada	\$15,139 43
ASSETS IN CANADA.	
Dominion stock in deposit with Receiver-General	\$100,000 00
Mortgages on real estate in Canada Cash in hand and in banks in Canada.	
Total assets in Canada	\$142.545.76
Total association of the second secon	
LIABILITIES IN CANADA.	
Amount of claims on policies in Canada unsettled but not resisted (not due) *Amount computed to cover the net reserve on all outstanding policies in Canada	\$ 520 00
Deduct loans on policies 868 00	
Difference carried out	35,680 11
Total net liabilities to policy-holders in Canada	\$ 36,200 11

^{*} Based on Carlisle Table.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE-Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of new policies reported during the year as taken in Canada Amount of said policies	455 7	\$811,750 00
Net amount of claims. Number of policies in force in Canada at date. Amount of said policies	958	10,633 66
Net amount in force 31st December, 1877		1,643,257 50
Number and amount of policies terminated during the year in Ca		
	No.	Amount.
1. By death	7	13,183 66
2. By expiry	• 1	1,000 00
3. By surrender	12	20,700 00
4. By surrender \$7,250. (For which paid-up policies have been granted to amount of \$1000).		
Difference of amounts carried out	93	$\begin{array}{ccc} 6,250 & 00 \\ 139,420 & 00 \end{array}$
	113	180,553 66
Policies in force at beginning of year	616	*1,117,061 16
Policies issued during the year	455	811,750 00
Policies terminated as above	113	180,553 66
Gross policies in force at date of statement	958	1,748,257 50
Subscribed and sworn to, 26th March, 1878, by		

(Received 27th March, 1878.)

WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

GENERAL BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1877.

(Extracted from Directors' Report, London, Eng., 13th May, 1878.)

There were issued 1,275 policies for £427,095, yielding a new premium income of £13,130 7s. 10d.

The new assurances during the past five years have amounted to £1,590,599, producing a new premium income of £49,888 5s. 5d., or an average of £311,120 in sums assured, and very nearly £10,000 in new premiums.

The total premium income is now £60,914 13s. 5d., and after reduction of re-assurance premiums the net amount is £55,846 9s. 5d.

^{*} Returned last year as \$1,076,562 50.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE—Continued.

The statistics show that the average age of the lives assured under the whole of the Company's policies is only 38, and the average amount of each policy, £380.

The accounts on the annexed page are in accordance with the Insurance Companies' Act. After payment of all outgoings, and 6 per cent. to the proprietors on the original amount paid up, the funds now stand at £151,786 6s. 5d.

THE VALUATION.

The calculations, as before, have been based on the Carlisle table, and the low rate of interest of 3 per cent. only assumed for the entire business, with the exception of the Canada portion, for which 4 per cent. has been taken, in terms of the arrangements under which the Company's business is now conducted in that Dominion. The value of the whole of the loading, added to the pure or net premiums is £140,147 6s., and which amount has been reserved for future profits and expenses. After this severe test, the result, as per the following statement, is a surplus of £6,575 14s. 10d., which is smaller than anticipated, in consequence of the recent rather high mortality.

LIABILITIES.

Value of £1,977,216 assured by 5,244 policies	6,575	14	10
	£926,002		
ASSETS.			
Value of £61,055 12s. 9d. premiums Less value of loading for future profits and expenses	£912,354 140,147		
Value of re-assurances	772,207 14,284 139,510	7	2
	£926,002	9	6

By the provisions of the deed of settlement one-fifth of the surplus belongs to the proprietors' fund, which it is proposed to increase by placing the amount to credit of capital account, making £17s. per share paid up. Upon this increased amount interest will be paid at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from the 1st of January last, equivalent to $6\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. upon the original amount paid up. Out of the remainder it is proposed to pay a reversionary bonus at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum in respect of participating policies becoming claims before the next period of division.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

January 1st, 1877.

Amount of funds the beginning of the year......£139,983 3 6
December 31st, 1877.

Premiums-

New, under 1,275 policies, assuring £427,095	£13,130 47,784	7 5	10 7	
Less re-assurance premiums	60,914 5,068			

55.846 9 **5**

. LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE—Continue	d.		
Consideration for annuities granted	Nil. 5,963	8	4
Other receipts—			
Registration of assignments and other fees	5 9	6	9
	£201,852	8	0
December 31, 1877.			
Claims under policies (after deduction of sums re-assured), paid and admitted, with bonus additions. Surrenders. Annuities. Commission. Expenses of management. Medical officers and fees. Policy stamps.	£29,280 1,699 Nil. 4,621 12,322 1,087	7 4 9 15	3 1 3 9 11 9
Income-tax	67		9
Dividends to Shareholders, being 6 per cent. on the original amount of capital paid up	600	0	0
Bonuses paid in cash to policy-holders			
Amount of funds at the end of the year, as per second schedule	210 151,786		5
	£201,852	8	0
BALANCE SHEET ON THE 31st DECEMBER, 1877.	£201,852	8	0
BALANCE SHEET ON THE 31st december, 1877. $oldsymbol{L}iabilities.$	£201,852	8	0
	£201,852 £10,000 2,275 139,510 Nil.	0 16	. 0 5 0
Liabilities. Shareholders capital paid up. Proprietors' share of profits. Assurance fund.	£10,000 2,275 139,510	0 16	. 0
Liabilities. Shareholders capital paid up. Proprietors' share of profits. Assurance fund. Annuity fund. Total funds (as per first schedule).	£10,000 2,275 139,510 Nil.	0 16 10	. 0 5 0
Liabilities. Shareholders capital paid up. Proprietors' share of profits. Assurance fund. Annuity fund. Total funds (as per first schedule). Claims admitted, but not paid.	£10,000 2,275 139,510 Nil.	0 16 10	. 0 5 0
Liabilities. Shareholders capital paid up. Proprietors' share of profits. Assurance fund. Annuity fund. Total funds (as per first schedule). Claims admitted, but not paid. Other sums owing by the Company— Interest to Shareholders. £301 8 9	£10,000 2,275 139,510 Nil.	0 16 10	. 0 5 0
Liabilities. Shareholders capital paid up. Proprietors' share of profits. Assurance fund. Annuity fund. Total funds (as per first schedule). Claims admitted, but not paid. Other sums owing by the Company— Interest to Shareholders. £301 8 9	£10,000 2,275 139,510 Nil. 151,786 5,895	0 16 10 6 0	5 0
Liabilities. Shareholders capital paid up. Proprietors' share of profits. Assurance fund. Annuity fund. Total funds (as per first schedule). Claims admitted, but not paid. Other sums owing by the Company— Interest to Shareholders. Sundry accounts. £301 8 9 53 17 7	£10,000 2,275 139,510 Nil. 151,786 5,895	0 16 10 6 0	5 0
Liabilities. Shareholders capital paid up. Proprietors' share of profits. Assurance fund. Annuity fund. Total funds (as per first schedule). Claims admitted, but not paid. Other sums owing by the Company— Interest to Shareholders. £301 8 9	£10,000 2,275 139,510 Nil. 151,786 5,895	0 16 10 6 0	5 0

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE—Concluded.

Investments—			
Colonial Government securities	41,457	19	0
Railway and other debentures and debenture stocks	10,106		0
Indian railway stocks	15,633	1	0
Railway shares (preference and ordinary)	15,090	0	8
House property	261	11	0
House property	2,369	19	9
Loans upon personal security in connection with life policies	7,204	15	9
*Branch offices' and Agents' balances	1,639	2	9
*December premiums on which the days of grace are current	12,310	13	8
Outstanding half-yearly and quarterly premiums	11,065	0	9
Outstanding interest	1,446	4	2
Cash in hand, and on current account	5,414		1
Cash on deposit—London, Melbourne, and Calcutta	11,550		0
Bills receivable	315		4
Other assets—			
Furniture and fittings at head office and branches£1,185 11 2 Less 10 per cent. for depreciation			
	1,067	0	0
*Sundry amounts due at date of balance	129		10
Policy stamps in hand	27	9	6
	£158,036	12	9

^{*} These have, with few exceptions, been since paid.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

President-Joseph F. Knapp. | Secretary-John R. Hegeman,

Principal Office-New York City.

Agent in Canada—'Thomas A. Temple. | Head Office in Canada—St. John, N.B. Commenced business in Canada, November 1872.

CAPITAL.

Amount of capital authorized, subscribed for and paid up in cash	\$200,000 00
Premiums received in cash and in notes, loans or liens on life policies in	
Canada	44,151 43
Net amount paid on account of death claims in Canada	11.500 00

ASSETS IN CANADA.

United States	bonds in deposit	with Receiver	General		\$100,000 00
				=	

LIABILITIES IN CANADA.

Amount of claims on poncies in Canada unsettled but not resisted.	\$1,000 00
*Amount computed to cover the net reserve on all outstanding policies \$81,5 *Reserve at 41 per cent. based on American experience table.	78 00

Deduct amount of deferred and outstanding premiums less cost	
collection at 10 per cent	\$10,522
TO 3 4 31 1 1 11 1	

 The state of the s		_
	·	\$24,251 14

Difference carried	out	*,**,*,*,*,*,*,*,*,*,*,*,*,*,*,*,*,*,*,*		57,326 8	b
Tota	I net liability to	policy-holders in	Canada	\$58,326 8	38
1000	if the madfirey to	poncy-notuces in	Canada	\$1,0,020	U

MISCELLANEOUS.			
Number of new policies reported during the year as taken in	100		
Canada	160		
Amount of said policies		178,000	00
Number of policies become claims in Canada during the year,	6	2.0,000	
	0	10 500	an
Amount of said claims		12,500	UU
Number of policies in force in Canada at date	672		
Amount of said policies		1,477,000	00
armound of Balla Policiosis		1,111,000	00

Number and amount of policies terminated during the year in Canada:-

1. By death		
Total	185	392,000 00
licias in force at hacinning of year	697	*1 691 000 00

Policies in force at beginning of year	697	*1,691,000 00)
Policies issued during the year	160	178,000 00)
Policies terminated as above			
Delicies in fence at date of statement		1 477 000 00	

No return as to the number of insured lives.

Subscribed and sworn to, 11th March, 1878, by

THOMAS A. TEMPLE.

Amount.

(Received 16th March, 1878.)

^{*} Returned last year as \$1,695,000.

METROPOLITAN LIFE-Continued.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,

Albany, N.Y., Feb. 18th, 1878.

The Superintendent having caused an examination of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York City to be made, and which is now completed,

submits the following as the result of the same:

To the present management of the Company the policy-holders are indebted for the solvent condition of their corporation. No effort has been spared by the President and Vice-President to protect the interest of the policy-holders, and every step taken by these officials has been to render the security of the insured beyond question.

The titles to each piece of property owned by and mortgaged to the Company, have been examined by the authorities commissioned by the Department to perform this service, and reported upon to the Superintendent, while appraisers have carefully examined as to the value of these properties, and in no instance has a flaw in the title, or deficiency in value, been found.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the Company's investments, exhibiting as they do careful and painstaking management, such as to render the future prosperity

of the Company entirely secure.

All items of uncollected premiums and premium notes and liens have been

examined in detail, and seriatim lists of same are filed in the Department.

The following is a statement of the Company's condition on December 31st, 1877.

ASSETS.

Real estateBonds and mortgages.	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	\$293,000 707,200	
Stocks and bonds owned, viz.:-				
	Par Value.	Market Value.		
United States bonds	59,000 00 25,000 00 83,000 00 25,000 00	\$193,730 00 67,615 00 25,375 00 92,960 00 28,000 00 44,000 00		
			451,680	00
	\$415,000 00	\$451,680 00		
Collateral loans on				
Brooklyn Park bonds		\$68,440 00	66,463 $14,221$	
Premium notes, loans and liens on policie	8		311,509	
Accrued interest on all securities		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	18,067	
Accrued rents			1,504	
Net collected and deferred Premiums			223,935	31
Total admitted asse	ets	\$	2,087,582	47

Items not admitted:

Agents' balances	\$35,533	
Com. Comms	10,663	69
Furniture and fixtures	7,224	61

\$53,421 70

METROPOLITAN LIFE—Concluded.

LIABILITIES.

Net premium reserve \$1,630,548 00 Unpaid losses, matured endowments, &c. 73,843 00 Unpaid dividends due policy-holders 471 00 Liens, deferred and unpaid premiums, in excess of liabilities 57,472 00 Premiums paid in advance 22,138 26 Amount of all other items of liability 11,350 00		
Amount of an other feems of magnify	1,795,822	26
Surplus on basis of admitted assets	291,760	21
Capital stock \$200,000 00		
Surplus on basis of total assets	345,181	91

JOHN F. SMYTH,

Superintendent.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1877.

President-James Turner.

Manager-DAVID BURKE.

Head Office-Hamilton, Ontario.

Organized or Incorporated 1872; Commenced business in Canada, 1872.

CAPITAL.

This Company has no "Capital stock" or "Guarantee Capital" but has a guarantee fund, subscribers to which will be found in Appendix.

ASSETS.

Amount of loans made in cash to policy-helders on the Company's policies assigned as collaterals	\$ 218	21
Premium notes, loans or liens on policies in force	1,916	
Stocks, bonds or debentures held by the company, viz:-		
Par Market value, value-		
City of Hamilton Waterworks bonds		
County of Hastings "		
County of Wellington "		
Township of Munto " 500 00 495 00 City of Hamilton " 20,000 00 19,810 00		
Total par and market value		
	0 = 1 OOF	
Carried out at market value Cash at head office	\$71,885 3,386	
Cash in Bank of Hamilton	1,900	
Agents' ledger balances	2,456	
Preliminary and suspense accounts	5,126	33
Total	\$86,889	14
OTHER ASSETS.		
Interest accrued	\$1,041	03
Gross premiums due and uncollected on policies in force		
Total outstanding and deferred premiums \$19,491 68		
Deduct cost of collection at 10 per cent		
Net outstanding and deferred premiums	\$17,542	
Guarantee securities, bonds, as per schedule	32,000	
Office furniture .,	716	18
Gross assets	\$138,189	47
Deduct preliminary expense account		
	5,126	33
Total assets	\$133,063	14

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION—Continued.

LIABILITIES.

* Amount computed to cover the net present value of all policies in force	\$ 94,111 0	
Claims for death losses adjusted but not due. Due on account of loans	150 0 13,105 9	00
Total liabilities	107,366 9	8
Surplus on policy holders' account.	25,696 1	6
Guarantee capital paid up in cash. do do bonds	18,000 0 32,000 0	00
Total	\$50,000 0	0
INCOME DURING THE YEAR.		
Cash received for premiums Premium notes, loans or liens taken in part payment of premiums Premiums paid by surrendered policies	\$37,893 4 1,438 0 21 0	0
Total Deduct premiums paid to other companies for re-insurances	\$39,352 4 28 0	
Total premium income	39,324 4 3,471 8	
Total income	42,796 3	0
EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.		
Cash paid for death claims		
Net amount paid for death claims Cash paid for surrendered policies Premium notes, loans or liens used in purchase of surrendered policies. The same by lapse	†11,032 90 1,856 00 352 10 766 36	5 0
Cash surrendered values (including reconverted additions) applied in payment of premiums	21 00 11,877 68 72 00	5
All other expenditure, viz:—		
Directors' fees, \$760.00; interest debits, \$1,263.05; interest on guarantee fund, \$1,260; physician's fees, \$1,085; profit and loss, \$500; postage, printing, stationery, rents, office and all other expenditure, \$2,180.18.	7,048 23	3
Total expenditure		_

^{*} Reserve at 5 per cent., Carlisle Table
† Of this amount \$8,032.90 accrued in previous years. Through error in information, only \$6,260
was reported in returns as claims outstanding 31st Dec., 1876.

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MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION—Concluded.

PREMIUM NOTE ACCOUNT.

PREMIUM NOTE ACCOUNT.	
Premium notes, loans or liens on hand at commencement of year do do do received during the year	\$1,902 41 1,725 11
Total	\$3,627 52
Deductions during the year, viz. :	
Amount of notes, loans or liens used in purchase of surrendered policies do do voided by lapse	352 10 766 36 374 18
Total deductions	1,492 64
Balance—Note assets at end of year	
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Number of new policies reported during the year as taken in Canada Amount of said policies	155,000 00
Amount of said claims	11,032 90
Amount of said policies	1,331,396 05
Number and amount of policies terminated during the year in Canada:—	
(1.) By death	Amount. 11,032 90 84,267 41
amount of \$15,802.65.) Difference of amounts carried out	72,697 35 400,804 26
Total420	
Policies in force at beginning of year. 1,295 do issued during the year. 251 do terminated. 420 do in force at date of statement. 1,126	350,097 41 568,801 92
Number of insured lives at beginning of year	
Subscribed and sworn to, 6th March, 1878, by JAMES TURNI	ER.

JAMES TURNER,

President.

DAVID BURKE,

Manager.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, U.S. OF A.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1877.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1877.	
President—Emerson W. Peet. Secretary—John M.	BUTLER.
Principal Office, Washington, D.C. Principal Branch Office,	Chicago, Ill.
Agent in Canada—H. T. Crawford, Head Office in Canada—	-Hamilton.
(Organized or Incorporated July 25th, 1868.)	
CAPITAL:	
Amount of capital authorized, subscribed for, and paid up in cash	\$1,000,000 00
Amount of premiums received in cash during the year on life policies in Canada	26,019 96
<u></u>	
Amount paid during the year on account of death claims in Canada Amount paid for surrendered policies	\$9,808 00 2 ,396 56
Total net amount paid to policy-holders in Canada	\$12,204 56
ASSETS IN CANADA.	
U. S. 10-40 bonds in deposit with Receiver General	\$1 00,000 00
LIABILITIES IN CANADA.	
Amount of claims on policies in Canada unsettled but not resisted	7,200 00
Amount of claims on policies in Canada unsettled but not resisted Amount computed to cover the net reserve on all outstanding policies in Canada	7,200 00
Amount of claims on policies in Canada unsettled but not resisted	7,200 00
Amount of claims on policies in Canada unsettled but not resisted Amount computed to cover the net reserve on all outstanding policies in Canada	7,200 00
Amount of claims on policies in Canada unsettled but not resisted	7,200 00 109,580 00
Amount of claims on policies in Canada unsettled but not resisted	109,580 00
Amount of claims on policies in Canada unsettled but not resisted	109,580 00
Amount of claims on policies in Canada unsettled but not resisted	109,580 00
Amount of claims on policies in Canada unsettled but not resisted	109,580 00
Amount of claims on policies in Canada unsettled but not resisted	109,580 00
Amount of claims on policies in Canada unsettled but not resisted	109,580 00 \$116,780 00
Amount of claims on policies in Canada unsettled but not resisted	\$116,780 00 \$116,780 00 \$45,000 00

NATIONAL LIFE-Continued.

1. By death	No. 10 14	Amount. \$14,008 00 29,600 00
of \$15,420. Difference of amounts carried out	90	59,080 00 129,833 00 \$232,521 00
Policies in force at beginning of year " issued during the year " terminated as above. Gross policies in force at date of statement Number of insured lives. No return.		\$1,108,260 00 45,000 00 232,521 00 920,739 00

Subscribed and sworn to 28th March, 1878, by

H. T. CRAWFORD.

(Received 30th March, 1878.)

GENERAL BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

INCOME DURING YEAR 1877.

Total premium income	\$731,554 36
Cash received for interest and dividends	182,049 36
do do discount on claims paid in advance	102 05
do do rents	
do do profits on stocks, bonds, or gold sold	
m . 1 ·	0040 100 90
Total income	\$940,189 26
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1877.	
Total amount paid for losses and matured endowments	\$208,544 05
Total amount paid for losses and matured endowments	1,164 00
Cash paid for surrendered policies	77,873 47
Cash paid for surrendered policies Premium notes, loans cr liens used in purchase of surrendered policies	ics
and voided by lapse	6,314 95
Surrender values of policies exchanged to paid-up policies	
Cash paid Stockholders for interest or dividends	
General expenses	219,971 06
General expenses	
Total expenditure	\$779,940 45

NATIONAL LIFE-Concluded.

ASSETS.

Cost value of real estate (less encumbrances) held by the Company\$ 588,580 18 Loans on bond or mortgage (first liens) on real estate	3
Total net or ledger assets\$3,833,378 15	
OTHER ASSETS.	
Interest due and accrued. \$90,810 99 Rents due and accrued. 3,174 18 Market value of stocks and bonds over cost. 3,254 25 Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums. 92,844 57	3.
Total assets\$4,023,362 94 Including items not admitted	
LIABILITIES.	
Net re-insurance reserve. \$2,540,342 30 Premium obligations in excess of the net value of their policies. 240 79 Total unsettled claims. 95,710 00 Present value of policies lapsed and liable to restoration. 8,799 73 Net present value of premiums paid in advance. 67,696 08	r A
Total liabilities	.0
RISKS AND PREMIUMS.	
Number of new policies issued during the year. 1,802 Amount of said policies. \$3,311,274 00 Number of policies terminated during the year. 2,439 Amount terminated. 5,593,741 00 Number of policies in force at date. 9,706 Total net amount in force. 19,334,534 00	,

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 187	7.	
President—Morris Franklin. Principal Office—346 & 348 Bro	adway, N	.Y.
Agent in Canada— Head Office in Canada—Me	ontreal.	
(Organized or Incorporated, 1841; Commenced business in Canada ab	out 1868.))
A purely Mutual Company.—No Capital.		
Amount of premiums received during the year on life policies in Canada	\$176,905	23
Amount paid during the year on claims in Canada, viz:		
On account of death claims		
Net amount paid on account of claims	\$83,045	
Amount paid to annuitants	400 531	
Amount paid for dividends or bonuses to policy-holders	14,266	
Total net amount paid to policy-holders in Canada	\$98,242	71
ASSETS IN CANADA.		
U.S. bonds—6's of 1881—in deposit with Receiver General	\$100,000	00
****		-
LIABILITIES IN CANADA.		
Amount of claims on policies in Canada, unsettled but not resisted	\$16,185 2,000	
Amount of claims in Canada resisted	,	
MISCELLANEOUS.	_	
Number of new policies reported during the year as taken in Canada, 10 Amount of said policies		00
Number of policies become claims in Canada during the year 22	87,189	
Amount of said claims		
Amount of said policies	4,893,480	00
Number and amount of policies terminated during the year in Canada:		
No.	Amount.	
(1) By death	\$77,189	
(2) By maturity 1 (3) By surrender and lapse 225	$10,000 \\ 542,586$	00
Total		
10(41,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	W020,110	=

NEW YORK LIFE-Concluded.

Policies in force at beginning of the year	*5,155,650	00
Policies issued during the year 165		
Policies terminated		00
Policies in force at date of statement	4,893,480	00

Number of insured lives-No return.

Subscribed and sworn to, 26th April, 1878, by

P.C. WARREN.

(Received 27th April, 1878.)

^{*}Returned last year as \$4,920,000 00..

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

STATEMENT	FOR	THE	YEAR	ENDING	30mH	NOVEMBER	1877
STATEMENT	FUR	THE	LLAR	ENDING	OUTH	TAO A EMPER'	TO!!

President—His Grace the Duke of Roxburgh | Secretary—Thos. McMurtrie.

Principal Office—Edinburgh, Scotland.

Agent in Canada—Macdougall & Davidson | Head Office in Canada—Montreal.

Organized or incorporated 1809; Commenced business in Canada, 1862.

CAPITAL.

See Fire Statement.

Amount of premiums received in cash during the year on life policies in Canada	\$28,890	07
Amount paid during the year on account of death claims in Canada	\$15,225	31
(Of this amount \$2,186.31 belonged to previous years.) Amount paid for surrendered policies	1,319 990	

Total net amount paid or policy-holders in Canada.... \$17,535 83

(For Assets in Canada see Fire Statement.)

LIABILITIES IN CANADA.

*Amount computed to cover the net reserve on all outstanding policies	
in Canada	\$264,214 00

Total net liabilities to policy-holders in Canada \$264,214 00

17

54,879 99

MISCELLANEOUS.

Amount of said policies	\$27,920	00
Number of policies become claims in Canada during the year		
Amount of said claims	13,039	00,
Number of policies in force in Canada at date	912,754	26
Number and amount of policies terminated during the year in Canada: (1.) By death	\$ 11,933	33.
(Not including \$1,105.67 bonus) (2.) By surrender	17,000	00.
(For which cash value has been paid, \$1,319.80) (3.) By lapse	25,946	66

^{*} This valuation was made at the Home office on the H M Institute Table at 4½ per cent interest on an amount insured of £194,049 or \$944,371.80 and of bonus additions £22,390 15s. 10d. or \$108,968.52. This amount insured (exclusive of bonus-additions) exceeds that returned by the Canadian Agents, as per their books, by \$31,617.54.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE—Continued.

* Policies	in force at beginning of year	364	939,714	25
"	issued during the year	8	27,920	00
"	terminated as above	17	54,879	99
	in force at date of statement			26

Number of insured lives at beginning of year	364
Transfer of Indiana to Seguing of Journal	001
Number of new insurers during the year	8
Number of deaths during the year among insured	8
Number of insured whose policies have been terminated during the	
year, otherwise than by death	9
Number of insured lives at date of statement	

Subscribed and sworn to, 25th March, 1878, by

THOS. DAVIDSON.

(Received, 27th March, 1878.)

GENERAL BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

(Abstracted from Directors' Report, Edinburgh, 5th April, 1878.)

LIFE BUSINESS.

During the year 1877 there have been issued 1,026 policies, assuring £1,003,580,

the new premiums on which amount to £32,049 10s. 5d.

The claims which occurred during the year, including 10 endowments, were 280 in number, arising under 341 policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these, amount, with bonus additions, to the sum of £299,863 10s. 6d.

ANNUITY BUSINESS.

In the Annuity Department 65 bonds have been issued, securing the sum of £2,331 2s. 1d. yearly, and for which the Company has received the sum of £26,330 3s 7.

During the year, 46 annuities have fallen in, relieving the Company of the sum

£2,480 10s. yearly.

As will be seen from the state of affairs annexed, the Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,711,876 11s 7d., being £105,446 17s 10d. above what it was on 31st December, 1876. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament set aside to meet the claims under that department of the Company's business.

^{*} Returned last year is \$859 385.24, which did not include policies transferred from the "United Kingdom" Company on its amalgamation with the N.B & M. Co.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE-Concluded.

2102022	
ANNUITY DEPARTMENT.	ANNUITY DEPARTMENT.
Annuity fund, £294,875 17 1	Loans on heritable securities and public rates
£294,875 17 1	294,875 17 1
LIFE DEPARTMENT.	LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Life assurance fund	Loans on policies within surrender value
	Less sundry accounts due, viz.:— Claims on policies out- standing

2,711,876 11 7

1,392,254 00

THE NORTH-WESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1877.

President-H. L. PALMER.

Secretary-WILLARD MERRILL

Principal Office-Milwaukee, Wis., U.S.

Agent in Canada—M. W. MILLS.

Head Office in Canada—Toronto, Ont.

Organized or Incorporated March, 1857; Business commenced November, 1858; Commenced business in Canada, November 1871.

A PURELY MUTUAL COMPANY-NO CAPITAL STOCK.

Amount of premiums received in cash during the year on life policies in Canada		25
Amount of notes, loans or liens taken during the year in payment of	Ψ10,100	20
premiums in Canada.		56

Total net premium income	\$43,396 81
Amount paid during the year on claims in Canada, viz:— On account of death claims	
Net amount paid on account of claims Amount paid for surrendered policies. Amount paid for dividends or bonuses to policy-holders.	\$19,662 00 972 09 6,342 69
Total net amount paid to policy-holders in Canada	\$26,976 78
ASSETS IN CANADA.	
United States registered bonds held by the Receiver General	\$100,000 00
LIABILITIES IN CANADA.	
Amount of claims on policies in Canada unsettled but not resisted *Amount estimated to cover the net reserve on all outstanding policies in Canada	\$2,400 00
Difference carried out	\$84,000 00
Total net liability to policy-holders in Canada—Estimated.	\$86,400 00
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Number of new policies reported during the year as taken in Canada 190 Amount of said policies. Number of policies become claims in Canada during the year	\$276,000 00 20,062 00
Number of policies in force in Canada at date 900	

^{*}Estimate based on Actuaries Table-4 per cent.

Amount of said policies.....

66

NORTH-WESTERN MUTUAL LIFE—Concluded.

Number and amount of policies terminated during the year in Can	ada:		
·	No.	Amount	t.
(1.) By death	13	\$19,062	00
(2.) " maturity	1	1,000	
(2.) " maturity (3.) " surrender	13	14,059	
(For which cash value has been paid, \$972.09.)		,	
(4.) " surrender, \$5,000.			
For which paid-up policies have been granted to amount of \$973.00.			
Difference of amounts carried out		4.027	00
(5.) " lapse	88	106,000	00
(0)			
Total	115	144,148	00
			_
Policies in force at beginning of year, including new policies not			
reported			
" issued during the year, including new policies not reported	224	289,000	00

terminated otherwise, probably removals and changes..... in force at date of statement, including new policies not

reported....

No account of number of lives insured.

Subscribed and sworn to, 21st May, 1878, by

terminated as above.....

M. W. MILLS.

.... 900 1,392,254 00

115

144,148 00

7,380 00

(Received 23rd May, 1878.)

PHŒNIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

President-AARON C. GOODMAN.

Secretary—John M. Holcombe.

Principal Office-Hartford, Conn.

Agent in Canada—Angus R. Bethune.

Head Office in Canada—Montreal

Organized or Incorporated, May, 1851; Commenced business in Canada, December, 1866.

CAPITAL.

Amount of capital authorized, subscribed for, and paid up in cash \$100,000 00
Gross amount of premiums received in cash during the year on life policies in Canada
Total net premium income
Amount paid during the year on account of death claims in Canada 43,633 00 Amount paid for dividends or bonuses to policy-holders
Total net amount paid to policy-holders in Canada \$66,152 46
ASSETS IN CANADA.
U.S. bonds in deposit with Receiver General \$130,000 00
LIABILITIES IN CANADA.
Amount of claims on policies in Canada unsettled but not resisted
MISCELLANEOUS.
*Number of new policies reported during the year as taken in
Canada
*Amount of said policies
Number of policies become claims in Canada during the year 35 Amount of said claims
Number of policies in force in Canada at date3,128
Amount of said policies
Number and amount of policies terminated during the year in Canada:
(1.) By death
No return of other terminations.
Policies in force at beginning of year
do terminated
do in force at date of statement3,128 3,034,561 00

Subscribed and sworn to, 4th April, 1878, by

ANGUS R. BETHUNE.

(Received 5th April, 1878.)

Number of insured lives-No return.

^{*}These include all policies issued-we have no means of telling the actual number less paid-ups. (Company's Note.) 193

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Retired from active business in Canada.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1877.

Principal Office-London, Ergland.

Agent in Canada—John Taylor.

Secretary-T. GROOM CORLEY

Head Office in Canada—Montreal.

CAPITAL .- No Return.

Amount of premiums received during the year on life policies in Canada	\$805 31
Amount paid during the year on claims in Canada	None 179 71
Total net amount paid to policy holders in Canada	\$179 71
ASSETS IN CANADA.	
Canada 5 per cent. debentures \$15,707 00 Dominion Stock 10,200 00	
Total in deposit with Receiver-General Canadian Government securities in hands of Trustees. Cash in hand and in banks in Canada.	\$25,907 00 833 67 2,896 62
Total assets in Canada.	\$29,637 29
LIABILITIES IN CANADA.	
Amount of claims in Canada unsettled but not resisted	4,000 00 3,460 80
MISCELLANEOUS.	
The Company has done no new business during the year. Number of policies become claims in Canada during the year	4,460 80 19,325 02
Number and amount of policies terminated during the year in Canada:	_
(1.) By death	Amount. 4,460 80 13,000 00
Total 13	17,460 80
Policies in force at beginning of year	36,785 80 17,460 80 19,325 00

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT LIFE—Continued,		
	23	
" deaths during the year among insured	2	
" insured whose policies have been terminated during the year otherwise than by death	11	
	10	
Subscribed and sworn to, 17th July, 1878, by	TI A TUT OT	
(Received 18th July, 1878.)	TAYLOI	٤.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
GENERAL BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER	, 1877.	
(Abstracted from Director's Report, London, April 30th, 18	78.)	
REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st,	1877.	
(England, India and Canada.)		
Amount of funds at beginning of year	£ 195,326	s. d
Premiums on life assurances		19 11
Interest on investments	2,851	3 3
Interest on policy-holders' investments	4,724	3 8
Capital paid up	1,164 52	
Exchange		
Sundry receipts not specified above	156	4
	£246.483	16 1
Claims and an adiabat	£246,483	
Claims under policies £14,719 3 Surrenders of positive notes 3,499 19	3	
Life commission	£18,219 1,222	
Share commission	56	
Expenses of management— Advertising		
Advertising	2,513 $1,024$	
Coals and gas		
Directors' tees and trustees' allowances		
	2,835	0 5
Expenses and allowances of district managers and agents	2,835 1,061	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 5 \\ 16 & 10 \end{array}$
General charges	2,835 1,061 828	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 5 \\ 16 & 10 \\ 10 & 7 \end{array}$
General charges	2,835 1,061 828	0 5 16 10 10 7 3 8
General charges Petty cash Law expenses Medical fees	2,835 1,061 828 373 565 636	0 5 16 10 10 7 3 8 18 9 6 1
General charges Petty cash Law expenses Medical fees Postages, parcels, and telegrams	2,835 1,061 828 373 565 636 166	0 5 16 10 10 7 3 8 18 9 6 1 11 8
General charges Petty cash Law expenses Medical fees Postages, parcels, and telegrams Policy stamps	2,835 1,061 828 373 565 636 166 30	0 5 16 10 10 7 3 8 18 9 6 1 11 8 0 0
General charges Petty cash Law expenses Medical fees Postages, parcels, and telegrams Policy stamps Printing and stationery	2,835 1,061 828 373 565 636 166 30 768	0 5 16 10 10 7 3 8 18 9 6 1 11 8 0 0 7 7
General charges Petty cash Law expenses Medical fees Postages, parcels, and telegrams Policy stamps Printing and stationery Rent and taxes. Salaries	2,835 1,061 828 373 565 636 166 30 768 1,491 5,364	0 5 16 10 10 7 3 8 18 9 6 1 11 8 0 0 7 7 7 3 2 11
General charges Petty cash Law expenses Medical fees Postages, parcels, and telegrams Policy stamps Printing and stationery Rent and taxes Salaries Travelling expenses	2,835 1,061 828 373 565 636 166 30 768 1,491 5,364 440	0 5 16 10 10 7 3 8 18 9 6 1 11 8 0 0 7 7 7 3 2 11 0 0 0
General charges Petty cash Law expenses Medical fees Postages, parcels, and telegrams Policy stamps Printing and stationery Rent and taxes. Salaries Travelling expenses. Suspense account	2,835 1,061 828 373 565 636 166 30 768 1,491 5,364 440	0 5 16 10 10 7 3 8 18 9 6 1 11 8 0 0 7 7 7 3 2 11
General charges Petty cash Law expenses Medical fees Postages, parcels, and telegrams Policy stamps Printing and stationery Rent and taxes. Salaries. Travelling expenses. Suspense account. Amount written off furniture Annuity to Mrs. Baylis	2,835 1,061 828 373 565 636 166 30 768 1,491 5,364 440 9	0 5 16 10 7 3 8 18 9 6 1 11 8 0 0 7 7 7 3 2 11 0 0 9 5 3 0 17 11
General charges Petty cash Law expenses Medical fees Postages, parcels, and telegrams Policy stamps Printing and stationery Rent and taxes Salaries Travelling expenses Suspense account Amount written off furniture	2,835 1,061 828 373 565 636 166 30 768 1,491 5,364 440 9	0 5 16 10 10 7 3 8 18 9 6 1 11 8 0 0 7 7 7 3 2 11 0 6 9 5 3 0

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT LIFE—Continued.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER, 1877.

LIABILITIES.

Shareholders' capital paid up	254,087	10	0
Life assurance fund	128.170	4	
Suspense account (India)	2	4	
Claims admitted but not paid		2	6
Unclaimed interest due to shareholders	597	17	1
Annuity, due but not paid	166	17	11
	£387,150		5
ASSETS.	-		
Mortgages on property within the United Kingdom	3,957	8. 6	<i>d</i> . 8
British Government securities—			
3 per cent. consols for guarantee fund			
Indian Government securities—	110,787	1	
Capital account £4,070 0 0 Life assurance fund 57,234 8 8			
Life assurance fund 57,234 8 8	61 204	0	0
Canadian Government securities—	61,304	0	8
Licence deposit			
Life assurance fund	6,614	17	10
Foreign Government securities—	0,014	•	10
United States 5-20 bonds	2,152	10	0
	•		
Railway debenture stock— London and North-Western.	9.400	117	e
Loans upon personal security	$\frac{2,498}{7,678}$		6 6
Loans on positive notes	9,056		4
Office furniture	2,766		6
Outstanding interest and dividends on investments	1,045		10
Cash in hand and on current account	4,278	5	3
Cash in hands of trustees	1,091	17	11
	£213,232	1	6
Deficit (preliminary expenses, &c.)	173,918	14	11
	£387,150	16	5
		10.	
Policyholders' Revenue Account for the Year ending 31st D	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Funds at beginning of year	£ 107,738	s. ()	d. 7
Premiums received.	42,055		
Interest on investments	4,724		
			_
ä	£154,518	3	11
		_	

Claims admitted, but not paid
Loading on premiums
Claims under policies. 14,719 3 4 Surrender of positive notes. 3,499 19 3 Life assurance fund. 128,170 4 5 POLICYHOLDERS' BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1877. LIABILITIES. £ s. d. £132,296 6 11 ASSETS. £ s. d.
Surrender of positive notes
Life assurance fund. 128,170 4 5
£154,518 3 11
Policyholders' Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1877. Liabilities. £ s. d. 128,170 4 5 Claims admitted, but not paid. Assets.
LIABILITIES. £ s. d. 128,170 4 5 Claims admitted, but not paid. ASSETS. LIABILITIES. £ s. d. £132,296 6 11
LIABILITIES. £ s. d. 128,170 4 5 Claims admitted, but not paid. ASSETS. LIABILITIES. £ s. d. £132,296 6 11
Life assurance fund
Life assurance fund
Claims admitted, but not paid
ASSETS. £. 8. d.
ASSETS. £. s. d.
ASSETS.
£. s. d.
£. s. d.
PT91 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Three per cent. reduced annuities
Indian Government securities 57,234 8 8
Canadian Government securities
Loans on positive notes
Cash in hands of trustees
131,154 19 11
Cash at bankers
£132.296 6 11

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEM	MBER, 1877.
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President-BERNARD HALL.

Manager-J. Moncrieff Wilson.

Principal Office, Liverpool.

Chief Agents in Canada—
Forbes & Mudge.

Head Office in Canada-

191 St James Street, Montreal.

(For Capital—See Fire Statement.)

Amount of premiums received in cash during the year on life policies in Canada	\$11,306 66
Amount paid during the year on account of death claims in Canada Amount paid for surrendered policies	\$2,742 83 1,482 37
Total net amount paid to policy-holders in Canada	\$4,225 20
(For Assets in Canada see Fire Statement.)	
LIABILITIES IN CANADA.	
Amount of claims on policies unsettled, but not resisted *Amount computed to cover the net reserve on all outstanding policies in Canada	\$13,966 11
Difference of amounts carried out	55,379 47
Total net liability to policy-holders in Canada	\$69,345 58
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Number of new policies reported during the year as taken in Canada Amount of said policies	\$41,5 00 00
Amount of said claims	16,708 94
Number of policies in force in Canada at date	366,914 40
Number and amount of policies terminated during the year in Canada:-	-
(1) By death	Amount. \$16,708 94 10,866 67 28,850 00
Total 23	\$56,425 61

^{*}Reserve at 3 per cent. based upon Carlisle table.

THE QUEEN—Continued.

Policies in force at beginning of year Policies issued during the year Policies terminated Policies in force at date of statement	16	41,500	00
	23	56,425	61
Number of insured lives at beginning of year. Number of new insurers during the year. Number of deaths during the year among insured. Number of insured whose policies have been terminated during the year otherwise than by death. Number of insured lives at date of statement.	13 7 16		

Subscribed and sworn to, 4th March, 1878, by

A. McK. FORBES.

£252 609 6 A

(Received 5th March, 1878.)

GENERAL BUSINESS FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

(Abstracted from Directors' Report, Liverpool, Eng., 23rd May, 1878.)

LIFE BRANCH.

This branch progresses satisfactorily. During the year 585 proposals were received for assurances, amounting to £279,693, of which 54 proposals for £28,605 were declined, 91 proposals for £58,183 were not carried out, and 440 policies were completed and issued for £192,905—yielding in new premiums, £6,453. At the close of 1876, the life fund stood at £252,609 6s. 4d., out of which was paid for cash bonuses and surrenders £3,933 18s. 7d., leaving £248,675 7s. 9d.; while there has been added £27,530 14s. 11d., making the fund now stand at £276,206 2s. 8d., which sum is equivalent to 66.5 per cent. of the entire net premiums received on every policy in force.

REVENUE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1878.

Life Assurance Fund.

Amount of life insurance fund at the beginning of the year

Transmit of the insurance fund at the beginning of the year	2202,000	U	-
Premiums, after deduction of re-assurance premiums	52,383	8	2
Interest	11,900		
	22,000		
	6916 909	2	10
	£316,893		
Claims and 1:01: (-0. 1.1.4: 0			
Claims under life policies (after deduction of sums re-assured)	£29,165		
Surrenders	2,646	13	9
Commission	3,194	5	0
Expenses of management	4,245		
Other payments, viz.:—	-,		
	1,287	Λ	10
Cash bonus to policy-holders	, -		
Income tax	148		
Amount of life insurance fund at the end of the year	276,206	2	8
-			
	£316,893	3	10
	20.0,000	0	10

^{*} Returned last year as \$371,550 42, error arising from an omission of paid-up policies, and of two policies transferred from Head Office to Canadian branch.

THE QUEEN-Concluded.

Annuity Fund.

£8,491	4	4
711	14	0
441	6	6
£9.644		10
20,011	-	10
£1,038	4	3
10	2	11
8	9	9
8,587	7	11
£9,644	4	10
	£1,038 10 8	8,587 7

(For Balance Sheet see Fire Statement.)

THE RELIANCE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 31st, 1878.

President—T. Oxley Parker, Esq. | Secretary—Edward Butler, Esq.

Principal Office-71 King William St., London, England.

Agent in Canada—F. STANCLIFFE

Head office in Canada— 196 St. James St., Montreal.

Organized or Incorporated, 1840.

Gross amount of premiums received in cash during the year on life policies in Canada \$26,775 94 Deduct amount paid for premiums on policies re-insured in other licensed Companies in Canada 128 54	
Total net premium income	\$26,647 40
Amount paid during the year on account of death claims in Canada Amount paid for surrendered policies	\$6,520 68 2,259 69
Total net amount paid to policy-holders in Canada	\$8,780 37
ASSETS IN CANADA.	
Dominion stock in deposit with Receiver General	100,000 00 2,371 18
Total assets in Canada	\$102,371 18
LIABILITIES IN CANADA.	
Amount of claims on policies in Canada unsettled but not resisted, (since paid) Amount estimated to cover net reserve on all outstanding policies in Canada—No return. Deduct loans on policies 644 20	1,863 22
Difference of amounts carried out.—No return.	
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Number of new policies reported during the year as taken in Canada 202 Amount of said policies. Number of policies become claims in Canada during the year	\$520,750 00
Amount of said policies. Number of policies in force in Canada at date. Amount of said policies. Amount of said policies re-insured in other licensed companies in Canada. 14,000 00	8,473 34

201

THE RELIANCE MUTUAL LIFE-Continued.

Number and amount of policies terminated during the year in Canada:-

Personal de la constanting due year in ou	much .	
 By death	No. 7 1 13	Amount. \$ 8,473 34 500 00 25,500 00
4. Bỳ lapse	58	74,460 00
Total	79	108,933 34
Policies in force at beginning of year	449	*642,809 26
Policies issued during the year	202	520.750 00
Policies terminated as above	79	108,933 34
Gross policies in force at date of statement	572	1,054,625 91

Subscribed and sworn to, 29th March, 1878, by

FREDERICK STANCLIFFE.

(Received 30th March, 1878.)

GENERAL BUSINESS STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

(Abstracted from the Directors' Report, London, 30th April, 1877.)

769 policies were issued, assuring £458,975, for which the sum of £13,549 11s. 9d. was received in annual premiums, and £1,145 10s. 11d. in single premiums. From these amounts £719 11s. 2d. was paid for re-assurances.

The following statement shows the progress made in the acquisition of new

business during the last five years:-

Year.	Sums Assured.	Annual Premiums.	Total Premium Income after deducting amount paid for re-assurance.
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1873	267,478	7,822 3 6	68,129 13 8
1874	266,135	8,613 13 11	70,593 15 4
1875	314,338	9,868 9 4	74,177 14 7
1876	355,648	10,767 8 7	79,113 13 6
1877	458,975	13,549 11 9	85,399 16 4

The interest received on investments was at the rate of £4 12s. per cent., and amounted to £20,034 13s. 8d. The total income of year was £105,472 10s.

There have been 94 deaths. The resulting claims, with bonus additions, amounted to £44,784 10s., reduced by £3,962 15s. 11d. re-assured. The deaths and claims were within the expectation.

After the discharge of all liabilities, and making provision for claims not at maturity, and after rating all the society's assets at their present value, the accumulated fund has been increased by £29,093 2s. 7d., and amounted at the end of the year to £448,422 12s. 3d.

^{*}Refurned last year as \$669,305. The mistake arose through acceptance of receipts for some \$27,000 being in the hands of agents for collections, which sum was counted in the amount at risk, but was afterwards found to be not taken up.

THE RELIANCE MUTUAL LIFE—Concluded.			
REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER	, 1877.		
Amount of funds at beginning of year£419,329 9 8 Less loan guarantee fund	£417,701	9	10
Premiums-Less amount paid in respect of re-assurances (£4,542	2411,101	4	10
14s. 2d.)	85,399	16	4
Interest and dividends	20,034	13	8
Assignment fees	38	0	9
	£523,173	12	10
Claims under policies, less sums re-assured£42,359 8 Claims endowment policies 200 0	8		
Claims endowment policies 200 0 Bonus additions 1,440 13	Ď		0
	£44,000	1	8
Annuities	4,573		
Surrendered policies. £44 7 Bonus in cash. £55 18	0	1	10
Bonus reduced premiums	700	5	4
Commission			9
Difference in relative values of life interests and reversions since 1872.	1,765		0
Depreciation in values of stock and other securities	3,802		3
Expanses of management			
General expenses	7,520	0	4
Branch offices and agency extension	5,650		8
Law expensesPolicy stamps	156 167	3	5 6
Income tax		3	9
Amount of funds at end of year, as per second schedule		12	3
• / •			10
	£523,173	14	10
BALANCE SHEET ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.			
$\it Liabilities.$			
Assurance fund, as per first schedule	£448,422	12	3
Claims not at maturity	7,924	14	0
	£456,347	6	3
Assets.	920.050	10	e
Mortgages on property within the United Kingdom	230,979 54,037		6 4
Loans on policies of full value	35,227	7	9
Outstanding interest accrued	8,113		0
Reversionary interests and annuities	51,767	14	11.
Investments—	21,270	7.4	e
Indian, Colonial, and British Government securities			6
Foreign Government securities		5	9
London & St. Katherine's dock stock	2,282	1	0
Agents' balances	4,245		6
Current premiums	16,831	10	4
Cash on current account at bankers		18	8
Cash in office	100		
	£456,347	6	3

\$20,612 94

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

	STATEMENT	FOR	THE	YEAR	ENDING	31sт	DECEMBER,	1877.	
Chairman-	-R. Brockly	BAN	ζ.		1		Manager—J	No. H.	McLAREN.

Principal Office—Liverpool, England.

Agent in Canada—H. L. ROUTH & TATLEY. | Head Office in Canada—Montreal.

(Organized or Incorporated 31st May, 1845; Commenced business in Canada, 1848.)

(For Capital see Fire Statement.)

Amount of premiums received in cash during the year on life policies in Canada \$29,394 97

Amount paid during the year on account of death claims in Canada....

Total net amount paid to policy-holders in Canada.... \$21,398 89

(For Assets in Canada see Fire Statement.)

LIABILITIES IN CANADA.

Total net liabilities to policy-holders in Canada...... \$121,840 61

MISCELLANEOUS.

(3) By surrender \$11,700 00.

(For which paid-up policies have been granted to amount of \$3,765.00.)

^{*} Estimated by the Department, the company having made no return of this item.

THE ROYAL—Concluded.

	THE ROTAL—Concluded.		
F	Policies in force at beginning of year	14 43,900 00 19 71,005 89	
NIN	Number of insured lives at beginning of year. Number of new insurers during the year. Number of deaths during the year among insured. Number of insured whose policies have terminated during the year otherwise than by death. Number of insured lives at date of statement.	14 11 8	
	Subscribed and sworn to, 6th March, 1878, by Received 7th March, 1878.)	M. TATLEY.	
	GENERAL BUSINESS OF THE LIFE DEPARTMENT OF THE ROY COMPANY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1877		
I	Assets of the Company appertaining to the Life Department Liabilities, excluding premium reserve	£2,197,731 7 6 44,358 1 10 2,057,722 0 0	•
	Amount of capital stock of the company	2,000,000 0 0 289,545 0 0)
.]	annuities, £17,698 18 5. Number of new policies reported as taken during the year in all countries	261,197 17 3	
	Amount of said policies	490 808 17 8	2

JOHN H. McLAREN, Manager and Secretary.

45

490,808 17 8

147,418 0

22,398 4

24.655 9 6

8,061,420

1,948 11 8

A. 1879

Liverpool, England, 17th April, 1878.

Amount of said policies.....

Annuities—number of bonds.....

Amount payable yearly under the same.....

Number of policies become claims during the year in all countries..... Amount of said policies.....

Amount of policies in force at date in all countries.....

Annuities—amount payable yearly.....

Expenses of management, agencies, commissions. &c......

205

^{*}It has hitherto been the practice of the Company to make an official valuation of its Life Assurance liabilities at the ends of periods of five years. The last of such valuations was made as for 31st December, 1874. The tables of mortality adopted as the bases of the calculations were the table of the Institute of Actuaries, known as H M (5), for life assurance policies, and that of the Equitable experience, by Griffith Davies, for annuity contracts, and the Carlisle Table for children's endowments. The rate of interest assumed was 3 per cent. per annum. At the date referred to the entire liability under existing Life Assurance and annuity engagements was found to be £1,647,239 8s 6d. The increased liability since that date has been carefully estimated, and the amount of £2,057,722 inserted in the above statement, is fully adequate to cover the liabilities of the Life Assurance and annuity departments of the Company, under contracts in force on 30th June. 1877. Juue, 1877.

THE SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

SLATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st	DECEMBER.	1877
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President—His Grace the Duke of Roxburgh. | Secretary—Thomas Marr.

Principal Office—Glasgow.

Agent in Canada—G. W. Ford. | Head Office in Canada—Montreal.

Founded at Glasgow 1st January, 1826; Commenced business in Canada, 1846.

A PURELY MUTUAL COMPANY.

Amount of premiums received in cash during the year on life policies in Canada	22.155	0.1
Amount paid on account of death claims	35,332	00.
Total net amount paid to policy holders in Canada		_

ASSETS IN CANADA.

Dominion stock in deposit with Receiver General \$1	150,000	00
Cash on hand and in banks in Canada	1,408	07

LIABILITIES IN CANADA.

Amount of claims on policies in Canada unsettled but not resisted	
Amount estimated to cover the net reserve on all outstanding policies	
in Canada	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of new policies reported during the year as taken in Canada. 12		
Amount of said policies	\$36,852	83
Number of policies become claims in Canada during the year 5		
	28,762	00
Number of policies in force in Canada at date	,,,	
Amount of said policies	697.572	73

Number and amount of policies terminated during the year in Canada:

(1) By death	. 5	\$28,762 00
(2) "Surrender		
(For which cash value has been paid \$155.73		
(3) " lapse	. 13	15,257 00

Total	. ~	2 0	\$47,912 33
	_		

Policies in force at beginning of year	277	*708,632	23
Policies issued during the year	12	36,852	83
Policies terminated		47,912	33

THE SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE—Continued.

Number of insured lives at beginning of year	277
Number of new insurers during the year	12
Number of deaths during the year among insured	5
Number of insured whose policies have terminated during the year	
otherwise than by death	15
Number of insured lives at date of statement	269

Subscribed and sworn to, 28th March, 1878, by

GEO. WM. FORD.

(Received 30th March, 1878.)

GENERAL BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1877.

(Abstracted from Directors' Report, Glasgow, 2nd May, 1878.)

764 policies were issued and taken up, assuring the capital sum of £347,597 10s.; the new premiums on which—including £540 16s. 11d. of single payments—amounted to £11,0%4 14s. 7d. In addition to this, the sum of £2,803 15s. 11d. was received for annuities granted during the year.

The number of deaths in 1877 was 186, and the consequent claims, including bonus additions, and after deducting re-assurances, amounted to £132,395 0s. 11d. This mortality is lower than that of 1876, and is considerably under that provided

for in the Society's calculations.

The total capital sums assured in force on the books, at 31st December last, amounted to £6,748,237 6s. 1d.; the number of policies being 13,793. The accumulated and invested funds amounted to £2,008,026; and the annual income to £273,952 2s. 1d.

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

Amount of funds at the beginning of the year, as per last published			
report	£1 846 502	0	7
Premiums (after deduction of re-assurances)	178,940	17	5
Fremiums (after deduction of re-assurances)			
Consideration for annuities granted	2,803	15	11
Interest and dividends £83,623 2 6			
Rents of property 5,386 8 7	00.000		
	89,009	11	1
Office fees	78	10	0.
	_		_
	£2,117,334	5	0.
	22,111,554	J	U
Claims under policies (after deduction of sums re-assured):—			
By death			
manage annual states us	139,744	19	11
Surrenders	9,595		
Ranucae maid in each			
Bonuses paid in cash	0 100		
Annuities	6,123		
Commissions	5,635	5	3
Expenses of management, including rents of offices belonging to and			
occupied by the Society	15,125	19	10
Income-tax	1,010		
Net amount of funds at the end of the year, as per second schedule	1,939,357	7	3
			-
	£2 117 224	5	0

THE SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE—Concluded.

BALANCE SHEET ON THE 31st DECEMBER, 1877.

Liabilities.

Assurance and annuities fund	£1,839,357	7	3
Guarantee fund	100,000	0	0
Net funds (as per schedule)	£1,939,3 5 7	7	3
Claims under policies admitted or intimated, but not paid (after			
deduction of sums re-assured)	64,876		1
Premiums and interest prepaid	616		10
Annuities due			6
Outstanding accounts	2,846	11	4
Assets.			
Mortgages:			
On property in the United Kingdom	£804.588	15	4
On property out of the United Kingdom	0	0	0
Loans:			
On the Society's policies	121,470	15	11
On life rents	16,937		6
On reversions	2,000	0	0
Under-drainage and public health Acts	6,386	0	10
On personal security		U	0
Investments:			
British Government securities	984	7	0
Canadian Government securities			5
Debentures of corporate bodies	74,000	0	0
Railway shares (preference and guaranteed)			4
House property	122,534		
Landed estate	3,490		5
Glasgow Corporation water annuities	27,471		0
Ground rents and feu-duties	296,059	10	6
Life interests	,	1	.9
Reversions		-	6
Policy stamps	37	4	
Outstanding premiums	27,560		9
Outstanding interest, and interest accrued, but not yet payable	21,427		
Cash in bank, including £35,000 on deposit	42,277	1	5
Bills on hand	2,345	18	2
	£2,008,026	0	0

THE SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

STATEMENT	FOR	THE	YEAR	ENDING	31sт	DECEMBER,	1877.
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Manager-James Watson.

Secretary - James S. Morton.

Principal Office—Edinburgh.

Incorporated 1848; Retired from active business in Canada.

Amount of premiums received in cash during the year on life polici	es in
Canada	

\$6,937 38

Amount paid on claims in Canada	None. 867 74
Amount paid for surrendered policies	001 14

Total net amount paid to policy-holders in Canada.... 867 74

ASSETS IN CANADA.

Dominion stock in deposit with Receiver-General	. \$100,346 68
Mortgages on real estate in Canada	. 6,000 00

LIABILITIES IN CANADA.

(Reserve on outstanding policies in Canada—no return. No other liabilities.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of policies				
Number of policies i	n force in Canada a	it date	133	3
Amount of said police	cies		*****	\$269,54
r				w

42 04

Number and	amount of policies	terminated duris	ng the year	in Canada	:
(1.) By	surrender	•••••			5

Policies in force at beginning of year. 138 Policies terminated as above. 5	}
---	---

Policies in force at date of statement

Number of insured lives at beginning of year 1	28
Number of new insurers during the yearNo	one
Number of deaths during the year among insuredNo	one
Number of insurers whose policies have been terminated during	
the wear otherwise than by death	5

insured lives at date of statement...... 123

Subscribed and sworn to, 14th January, 1878, by

JAMES CROIL.

£3,238,283 18

SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION—Continued.

GENERAL BUSINESS FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

(Abstracted from Director's Report, Edinburgh, 27th March, 1878.)

The new assurances effected in the year 1877 were 1891, for £1,081,812 17s., of which a sum of £7,500 was covered by re-assurance in other offices. The proposals declined were 226, for £131,005. The new premiums amounted to £35,276 19s. 10d., of which £4,684 12s. by single payment, and a further sum of £5,748 17s. 3d. was received as the price of 24 annuities for the yearly sum of £622 14s. 2d.

The total premiums received in the year were £332,062 8s. 3d., or, after deducting premiums paid for re-assurance, £330,045 15s. 1d. The total receipts of the year,

including interest, were £462,835 17s. 2d.

Up to the close of the year there had been issued in all 33,597 policies, assuring £16,599,281 5s. 8d., besides annuities. The subsisting assurances were 23,471, for £12,070,636 4s. 8d.

The deaths in the year were 254, involving 312 policies. The claims, including £13,413 10s. of bonus additions, amounted to £159,423 6s., being slightly under the

amount of last year.

The realized fund, which at the close of the previous year was £2,876,091 13s. 6d., amounted at 31st December, 1877, to £3,101,898 19s. 6d., being an increase of £225,807 6s. in the year.

January 1, 1877.	£	s.	d.
Amount of funds at beginning of the year. Premiums (less paid for re-insurances)	324,296 5,748 129,898 221	17 17 16	
Increase in value of an investment		10	11
	£3,238,283	18	6
Claims under policies, after deduction of sums re-assure l	£159,423 3,149 8,676 10,067 1,420 8,145	19 8 13 3	5
branches, directors, medical fees, printing, advertising, taxes, and all other charges	27,247 3,020,153		3 6

SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION—Concluded.

BALANCE SHEET AS ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

LIABILITIES.	£	8.	d.
Amount of funds as per first schedule :— Life assurance fund	3,020,1 5 3 81,74 5		
	£3,101,898	19	6
ASSETS.			
Mortgages on property within the United Kingdom	1,200	0	0
Investments:— Colonial Government securities (Canada) Railway and other debentures Debenture (£50,864 9s. 2d.) and preference (£259,273 2s. 2d.)	20,619 7 9,000		4 0
stocks Loans on municipal rates. Value of business premises in Edinburgh and branches, and pro-	310,137 100,580		4 0
perty (yielding rental) held in connection therewith Reversions	102,585 9,778 32,380 23,938	11 17	
Outstanding premiums in course of collection at head office and agencies. Outstanding interest. Office furniture, &c., at head office and branches. In bank, at head office and branches.	49,926 4,216 1,860 9,736	9 6 0	2 11 0 4
Cash and stamps on hand	303 £3,101,898	13	10

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST JANUARY, 1878.

Chairman—John Webster, of Edgehill.

Secretary—Charles Gordon.

Manager-Thomas Tuille Wardrop.

Principal Office—93 Union Street, Aberdeen.

Agent in Canada—George Wm. Ford.

Head Office in Canada—223 St. James St., Montreal.

Established December, 1825; Incorporated May, 1852.

Commenced business in Canada, March, 1859. Ceased to do new business in Canada, January, 1875.

CAPITAL.		
Amount of capital authorized and subscribed for	\$4,866,666 292,000	
		=
Gross amount of premiums received in cash during the year on life policies in Canada		
premiums in Canada		
Total		
Total net premium income	\$40,229	02
Amount paid during the year on account of death claims in Canada (Of this amount \$33,197.32 are for claims accruing in the year ending 31st January, 1877.)	\$45,123	06
Amount paid for surrendered policies. Amount paid for dividends or bonuses to policy-holders	7,297 4,302	
Total net amount paid to policy-holders in Canada	\$56,723	16
ASSETS IN CANADA.		
Dominion stock—par value \$112,343 68 Canada debentures do 38,446 66		
Total in deposit with Receiver General		34
Montreal Waterworks bonds for £4,931: 10s. 0d. stg		
Cash on hand	$\frac{30}{4,782}$	
Total assets in Canada	\$179,602	77
LIABILITIES IN CANADA.		
Amount of claims on policies in Canada unsettled but not resisted	\$6,690	35

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Company has done no new business during the year. Number of policies become claims in Canada during the year..... Amount of said claims.....

\$18,616 10

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL—Continued.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL—Continued.
Number of policies in force in Canada at date
Net amount in force 31st January, 1878
Number of amount of policies terminated during the year in Canada:— (1) By death
of \$3,995.16.) Difference of amounts carried out. (4) By lapse
Policies in force at beginning of year
Number of insured lives at beginning of year
Subscribed and sworn to, 8th June. 1878, by

(Received 10th June, 1878.)

GENERAL BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST JANUARY, 1878.

(Abstracted from Directors' Report, Aberdeen, 30th April, 1878.)

Life Department.—Eight hundred policies have been issued, assuring £311,715,

GEO. WM. FORD.

and yielding in annual premiums £9,845 4s. 10d.

The life claims paid, including those admitted and announced, but not yet matured, and in some cases not yet proved, amount to £65,378 1s. 9d. This includes the sum of £987 10s. under endowment policies which, during the year have arrived at maturity.

Annuity Department.—The sum of £2,334 10s. 4d. has been received, and for

which annuities have been granted, representing £218 15s. 10d.

Funds.—The total assets of the Company amount to £1,170,381 13s. 5d. being an increase of £52,074 8s. over last year.

^{*} Returned last year as \$1,241,744.72.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL—Continued.

Income for the year, which includes interest, is £214,550 5s. 4d.—an increase of £10.944 15s. 11d.

Investments.—The value of the stocks and debentures, taken at the market price of the day (31st January, 1878), shows a very large surplus (upwards of £40,000) above the value at which these securities stand in the books and balance sheet.

Profit and Loss.—The balance at the credit of this account, after paying the half-year's dividend of £4,500 in November last, and including the profit of £8,465 7s. 6d. on the fire branch (less 25 per cent. of the year's income reserved to meet risks yet to run) amounts to £17,759 12s. 6d. This sum the directors propose to deal with as follows:—

Ionows .—			
Reduction in cost of Company's buildings	£1,000	0	0
Dividend for the last half-year, 15 per cent	4,500	0	0
General reserve fund	5,000	0	0
Leaving a balance to be carried forward of	7,259	12	6
	£17,759	12	6

REVENUE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST JANUARY, 1878.

Life Assurance Account.

1. Participation Branch. Jan. 31st, 1877. Amount of fund at the beginning of the year	1. Participation Branch. Claims under policies, after deduction of sums re-assured
2. Non-Participation Branch. Jan. 31st, 1877. Amount of this fund at the beginning of the year	### 2. Non-Participation Branch ### 8. d. Claims under policies after deduction of sums re-assured. ### 6,649 16 10 Surrenders of policies ### 72 12 8 Commission ### 764 11 1 Expenses of management ### 2,200 18 0 Other payments— Expenses applicable to investigation of last year ### 136 15 0 Jan. 31st, 1878. Amount of this fund at the end of the year, as per schedule 4 ### 136,736 14 7
### ### ##############################	Annuity Fund. Annuity Fund. £ s. d. Profit and loss account, by order of last annual meeting

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL—Continued.

Profit and Loss Account.

Jan. 31, 1877.	£ s. d.	Jan. 31st, 1877.	£. s. d.
Balanceof last year's account Investigation surplus on annuity	38,807 7 6	To credit of general reserve fund To dividend and bonus, May	5,000 0 0 12,000 0 0
branch	1,657 18 2	To reduction in cost of company's	,
Jan. 31, 1878 Interest and dividends		To credit of participation life fund	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
not carried to other accounts £7,823 17 1		To credit of non-participation life fund	5,132 11 9
Profit on fire account 8,465 7 7	16,289 4 8	Bad debts-agents	138 6 1 207 18 9
Other receipts—	10,200 4 0	To half-year's dividend, November	4,500 0 0
Transfer fees £83 0 0 Bad debt recovered 6 1 1		Loss on exchange	95 8 6 913 10 0
	89 1 1	Jan. 31, 1878. Balance on this account, as per	
		schedule 4	17,759 12
	£51,843 11 5		£51,843 11 5

BALANCE SHEET ON THE 31st JANUARY, 1878.

LIABILITIES.

	£	8.	d.
Shareholders capital	60,000	0	0
General reserve fund, 31st Jan., 1877			
Transferred to credit of participation life fund, by order of last			
annual meeting 40,000 0 0			
	5,000	0	0
Participation life fund			
Non participation life fund 837,334 17 7 136,736 14 7	00-4		_
	974,071		
Annuity fund	38,691	0	•
	49,007		
Balance of trust fund in the hands of the Company	504		
General profit and loss, as per schedule III	17,759	12	6
			_
	£1,145,03	1 10	4
Claims under life policies admitted but not yet paid £22,736 11 0 Outstanding fire claims 1,776 7 4 Unclaimed dividends 670 8 7 Annuities outstanding 163 16 2			
	25,347	3	1
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
	£1,170,381	13	5

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL—Concluded.

ASSETS.

Mortgages on property within the United Kingdom	£ 201,044		d. 3
Mortgages on property without the United Kingdom	Nil.		
Loans on the Company's policies, within their surrender value	53,430	6	3
Investments—			
Indian Government securities £47,630 16 7			
Canadian do			
New South Wales do 15,000 0 0			
New Zealand do			
Queensland do 9,105 0 0			
	146,918	15	8 -
Railways (English and Scottish) and other debentures			
do desentate stocks	170,648	11	10
do preference stocks£162,469 3 0			
do guaranteed and leased lines 124,563 15 7	287,032	10	7
House property—Company's buildings in Aberdeen and Dublin	11,782		11
Reversions	10,685		5
Feu duties and ground rents £40,635 17 0	20,000		
Loans secured on public rates, under Act of Parliament			
Dank of Scotland Stock	55,414	16	2
Deposits with chartered banks for fixed periods, varying from	00,222		
one to three years	122,000	0	0
Half-credit premiums due on life policies	6,241	5	6
Loans on the Company's policies, with personal security	540	11	0 .
Branches, agents, and insurance companies (principally premiums		-	_
due in January, and since accounted for)	50,094		2
Outstanding premiums due in Aberdeen (since accounted for)	960	1	6
Interest on investments accrued but not yet payable	11,802	13	O
Cash on current account, at head office and branches			
Cash in hand	41 609	- 8	11
Stamps in hand	41,693 .	9	11 8
Statips in natural	. 50		
	£1,170,381	13	5

THE STADACONA FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

President-J. B. RENAUD.

Secretary—Crawford Lindsay.

Principal Office-Quebec.

(Incorporated, 26th May, 1874; Commenced business, 18th Sept., 1875.)

CALITAL.

(See Fire Statement and List of Stockholders.)

LIFE DEPARTMENT-ASSETS.

Stocks and bonds held by company:— Par Value, Market Value	
La Banque du Peuple stock	.e.
Carried out at market value	£4,993 17
Bonds held by the Receiver-General, viz. : \$9,128 00 City of Toronto par value \$9,128 00 '' Ottawa do 12,000 00 '' Kingston do 20,000 00 Town of Belleville do 18,000 00	
Total par value	59,198 00 3,127 60
Total	\$67,318 77
OTHER ASSETS.	
Interest due	
Total	\$1,552 35
Net outstanding premiums	367 25
Total assets	\$69,238 37
LIABILITIES.	
*Net insurance reserve	\$3,211 72
Total liabilities	\$3,211 72
INCOME.	
Net cash received for premiums. Received for interest or dividends.	\$3,581 49 3,688 75
Total income	\$7,270 24

^{*} Reserve at 4½ per cent. Institute H. M. Table.

STADACONA FIRE AND LIFE-Concluded.

EXPENDITURE.

DATE BIDDITORD.	
Salaries and other expenses of officials, viz.:— Salaries for 2 years, \$2,150; commissions, 1877, \$400; medical referee, \$240; medical fees, \$162	\$2,952 00
Taxes, licenses, tees or fines	190 00
Rent for 2 years	400 00
Fuel and light for 2 years	100 00
Sundry expenses	122 95
Total expenditure	\$3,764 95
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Number of new policies reported during the year as taken in Canada 41 Amount of said policies. Number of policies become claims in Canada during the yearNone.	\$59,200 00
Number of policies in force in Canada at date	133,950 00
Number and amount of policies terminated during the year in Canada:	
(1) By expiry	\$5,000 00 124,300 00
Total	129,300 00
Policies in force at beginning of year 138	*204,050 00
Policies issued during the year	59,200 00
Policies terminated 84	
Policies in force at date of statement 95	133,950 00
Number of insured lives at beginning of year	
Subscribed and sworn to, 28th January, 1878, by	

J. B. RENAUD,

President.

CRAWFORD LINDSAY,
Secretary.

(Received 31st January, 1878.)

^{*} Returned last year as \$185,050.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 15TH NOVEMBER, 1877. Manager-Spencer C. Thompson. Secretary-D. CLUNIE GREGOR. Principal Office-Edinburgh. Agent in Canada—W. M. RAMSAY. Head Office in Canada—Montreal. Organized or Incorporated, 1825; Commenced business in Canada, 1847. CAPITAL. Amount of capital authorized and subscribed for £500,000 stg... \$2,433,333 33 Gross amount of premiums received in cash during the year on life poli-prem ums in Canada...... 442 37 136,599 50 Deduct amount paid for premiums on policies re-insured in other licensed companies in Canada..... 1.127 02 Amount paid during the year on claims in Canada, viz.:— On account of death claims..... \$103,440 66 bonuses 13,767 77 117,208 43 (Of this amount \$59,754.95 accrued in previous year.) Amount paid for surrendered policies..... 5.155 82 Amount paid for dividends or bonuses to policy-holders..... 6.154 34 Total net amount paid to policy-holders in Canada... \$128,518 59 ASSETS IN CANADA. Bonds in deposit with Receiver General:— Montreal waterworks bonds-par...... \$38,000 00 do warehousing do 73,000 00 do 34,000 00 do corporation harbour oh do 8,000 00 \$153,000 00 Total..... Other Canadian investments, viz.:-Municipal debentures..... 340,757 65 Mortgages on real estate in Canada..... 244,166 66 Real estate in Canada owned..... 83,000 00 Cash in hand and in banks in Canada..... 13,872 80 LIABILITIES IN CANADA. Amount of claims on policies in Canada unsettled but not resisted, including bonuses..... \$32,322 43 Amount estimated to cover the net reserve on all outstanding policies companies in Canada..... \$4,440 00 Deduct amount of deferred and outstanding premiums, less 53,115 78 54,950 49 32,263 70

> Difference carried out..... 575,779 03

144,769 97

Total net liabilities to policy-holders in Canada..... \$608,101 46

Debts under half credit system

STANDARD LIFE-Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLIANEOUS.
Number of new policies reported during the year as taken in Canada
Amount of said policies
Number of policies in force in Canada at date
Amount of said policies re-insured in other licensed companies in Canada \$29,600 00
Net amount of policies in force in Canada at 15th November, 1877 4,774,060 28
Number and amount of policies terminated during the year in Canada: (1.) By death
of \$8,116.38.) Difference of amounts carried out
Total
Policies in force at beginning of year. 2,539*4,786,873 28 Policies issued during the year. 99 292,233 33 Policies terminated. 235 508,763 28 Policies in force at date of statement. 2,403 4,803,660 28
Number of insured lives at beginning of year
Subscribed and sworn to, 28th March, 1878, by (Received April 1st, 1878.) W. M. RAMSAY.

^{*}Bonuses were not included in this item.

GENERAL BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 15TH NOVEMBER, 1877.

(Abstracted fram the Directors' Report, Edinburgh, 23rd April, 1873.)

Amount proposed for assurance during the year 1877 (2,300 proposals).....£1,746,841 2 10

STANDARD LIFE—Continued.

STANDARD LIFE—Continued.
Amount of assurances accepted during the year 1877 (1,872 policies) £1,334,879 8 11
Annual premiums on new policies during the year 1877 £42,220 1 10
Claims by death during the year 1877, exclusive of bonus additions
Amount of assurances accepted during the last five years£6,327,788 10 3
Subsisting assurances at 15th November, 1877 (of which £1,457,709 1s. 10d. is re-assured with other offices) £18,902,853 12 0
Revenue, upwards of three quarters of a million sterling per annum. Invested Funds, upwards of five millions and a quarter sterling.
REVENUE ACCOUNT OF THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, FOR THE XEAR FROM 15TH NOV., 1876 TO 15TH NOV., 1877.
(Prepared in accordance with "The Life Assurance Companies' Act," 33 and 34 Victoria, cap. 61.)
Amount of funds at the beginning of the year, 16th November, 1876 £4,905,537 3 11 Premiums (after deduction of re-assurance premiums). 575,222 6 0 Consideration for annuities granted 25,685 3 8 Interest and dividends. 212,465 11 10
$\pm 5,718,910$ 5 5
Claims under life policies, including bonus additions (after deduction of sums re-assured) £487,922 11 9 Surrenders. 31,605 16 7 Annuities. 33,768 5 6 Commission 23,210 1 0 Expenses of management. 55,974 4 10 Dividends and bonus to sharcholders. 35,000 0 0 Income tax. 2,419 16 8 Amount of funds at the end of the year, as per second schedule. 5,049,609 9 1
£5,718,910 5 5
BALANCE SHEET OF THE STANDARD LAFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, ON THE 15TH NOVEMBER, 1877.
Shareholders' capital paid up
Total funds, as per first schedule $\pounds 5,049,609$ 9 1 Claims under policies admitted but not matured
£5,316,718 9 5

STANDARD LIFE-Concluded.

ASSETS.

ASSETS.			
	£	8.	d.
Mortgages on property within the United Kingdom	4,028,434	9	2
do do out of the United Kingdom	78,118	6	9
Loans on the Company's policies, within their surrender value	245,493		0.
Investments—	210,100		v
	00 840	10	
British Government securities	39,510		6
Indian and Colonial Government securities	237,524	10	8
Railway and other debentures and debenture stocks	48,534	12	4
Railway preference stocks	1,800		0
Hausa property Preshold f129 892 18 10	1,000	U	v
House property—Freehold			
	163,517	1	7
Stocks of Scottish chartered banks	35,571	e	8
Stocks of Scottish chartered banks	/ -		
Landed estate and feu-duties	16,746		0
Reversions	27,083	17	10
Loans upon personal security with policies of assurance, repayable			
by instalments	87,098	19	8
Agents' balances in course of collection (since accounted for)	150,659		1
	,		8
Outstanding premiums and proportions of premiums	61,810		0
Interest accrued, but not due	33,835		
Interest due, but not paid	1,254	1	8
Cash in bank—on current accounts £19,176 8 9 on deposit			
" on deposit 40,354 14 7			
The second secon	59,531	3	4
Deed and receipt stamps on hand	195	13	1
			_
	£5,316,718	9	5
			_

JAMES HAY, Manager.

SPENCER C. THOMSON,

Manager and Actuary.

COLIN J. MACKENZIE, Director. JAMES HOPE, Director.

EDINBURGH, 16th April, 1878.

THE STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.					
STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st December, 1877.					
Chairman—Mr. Alderman McArthur, M.P. Secretary—Wm. Wilberf	ORCE BAYNES.				
Principal Office-32 Moorgate Street, London, England.					
Agent in Canada—Abram Wm. Lauder. Head Office in Canada	uda—Toronto.				
Organized or Incorporated 1843; Commenced business in Canada, 6t	h Nov., 1868.				
CAPITAL.					
Amount of capital authorized or subscribed for, £100,000 stg	\$486,666 67 24,333 33				
Amount of premiums received in cash during the year on life policies in Canada	\$18,194 08				
Amount paid during the year on claims in Canada, viz.:— On account of death claims					
Net amount paid on account of claims	\$2,651 11 379 29				
Total net amount paid to policy-holders in Canada	\$3,031 40				
ASSETS IN CANADA.					
Dominion stock in deposit with Receiver General	\$100,343 76 428,023 62				
Total assets in Canada	\$528,367 38				
LIABILITIES IN CANADA.					
Amount of claims on policies in Canada unsettled but not resisted Net reserve on all outstanding risks in Canada	\$1,216 67 No Return.				
. MISCELLANEOUS.					
Number of new policies reported during the years taken in Canada 6 Amount of said policies	\$17,033 34				
Boaus on do	3,867 78				
Number of policies in force in Canada at date	520,830 67				

STAR LIFE-Continued.

Number and amount of policies terminated during the year in Canal (1) By death	4 1 2	\$2,651 11 1,216 67
Total	10	

* Subscribed and sworn to, 29th March, 1878. by

A. W. LAUDER.

(Received 30th March, 1878.)

^{*}The Company gives no information as to the amounts of policies surrendered or lapsed; but assuming the amount returned as in force at the end of 1876 to be correct, the following would be the statement :-

Policies in force at the beginning of the year	246	\$543,385 23
Policies issued during the year	6	17,033 34
Policies terminated by death and maturity	5	3,867 78
Policies terminated otherwise	5	22,554 56
Policies in force at date of statement	250	520,830 67

GENERAL BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

(Abstracted from Directors' Report, London, England, 4th March, 1878.)

NEW BUSINESS IN 1877.

During the year 2,520 proposals for new assurances were received, amounting to £829,454 3s. 4d.; of these 341 were declined or were not carried out at the close of the year, and 2,179 policies were issued for the assurance of £684,254 3s. 4.d. the annual premiums on which amount to £20,859 1s.

The amount, although less than the new business of 1876 (which was specially large from exceptional causes), shows a large increase over that of any other year in the history of the society, and in view of the continued great depression in the trade and commerce of the country, cannot be but considered satisfactory.

The sum of £4,584 2s. 6d. has been received for the purchase of 18 immediate annuities amounting to £530 4s. 11d.

MORTALITY.

The claims which have arisen during the year have amounted to £115,174 17s. 10d., including bonus additions of £9,724 14s. 5d. This sum is £26,857 8s. 6d. less than the amount reported last year. The number of lives which have fallen in is 241, as compared with 229 last year, and is within the average expected and provided for by the Society's tables.

The total amount of claims, including bonus additions, since the establishment

of the Society is, £1,491,520 2s. 8d.

ANNUAL INCOME AND INVESTMENTS.

In compliance with the requirements of the Life Assurance Companies Act, 33 and 34 Vict., cap. 61, the revenue accounts for the year, and the balance-sheet, showing the funds and position of the the Society, at its close, have been prepared, and are appended to this Report in the forms prescribed.

From these it will be seen that the income of the Society for the year has been £263,895 8s. 10d., derived from the following sources, viz:—Premiums on policies,

STAR LIFE—Continued.

£197,298 8s. 4d.; interest on invested funds, £62,012 17s. 10d.; purchase of annuities, £4,584 2s. 8d.; total, £263,895 8s. 10d.

By the addition of £101,195 12s. 6d. made during the year, the assurance and

annuity fund now amounts to £1,472,790 2s. 2d.

The average rate of interest realized on the investments of the society during the past year has been £4 12s. per cent.

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

Amount of funds at the heginning of the year	£ 1,376,594		d. 8
Less re-assurance do	$197,298 \\ 4,584 \\ 62,012$	2	8
	£1,640,489	18	6
Claims under policies			d.
Surrenders	$ \begin{array}{r} 115,174 \\ 4,932 \\ 242 \\ 3,320 \end{array} $	-	10 10 3 8
Commission. £14,886 4 5 Expenses of management. 1,801 10 0	15,229	19 14	9
Dividends to shareholders	$ \begin{array}{r} 15,001\\ 250\\ 6,862\\ 1,477,790 \end{array} $	0 9 2	0 7 2
	£1,640,489	18	6
·			

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1877.

LIABILITIES.				£	s.	d.
Shareholders' capital paid up	,000 ,790	$_2^0$	$_{2}^{0}$			
Total funds as per first schedule				1,477,790 25,093	2 4	2 0

£1,502,883 6 2

STAR LIFE—Concluded.

ASSETS.

Mortgages on property within the United Kingdom £	216,999	0	1
Mortgages on property out of the United Kingdom	87,950	0	0
Loans on the Company's policies (within their surrender value)	77,472	0	0
Investments:—			
British Government securities	34,940	10	0
	165,904	10	0
United States 5 per cent. funded loan	77,081		0
Railway guaranteed stock	24,940	0	0
Railway debenture stock	7,840	. 0	0
Railway preference stock	249,936	12	4
House property (office premises, 32 Moorgate Street)	3,883	1	3
Wesleyan Methodist Chapels (trustees of)	156,099	0	0
Other Methodist Chapels (trustees of)	6,650	0	0
Congregational Chapels (trustees of)	19,875	0	0
Baptist Chapels (trustees of)	31,341	10	0
	238,252	4	9
Agents' balances (premiums in course of collection)	38,461	10	0
Outstanding premiums (head office)	5,018	11	9
Half-credit premiums	24,981	8	8
Outstanding interest	1,188	17	0
Accrued interest (to 31st December, 1877)	22,486	4	2
Cash in hand and on current account	3,582	1.	2
Cash on deposit account	.8,000	0	0
-			
£1,	,502,883	6	2

THE SUN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR E	NDING 31st December, 1877.
President-THOMAS WORKMAN.	Managing Director-M. H. GAULT.
Secretary-R. MACAULAY.	Head Office—Montreal.
	55; Amended in 1870 and 1871;
Commenced business i	n Canada, June, 1871.
CAP	ITAL.
Amount of joint stock capital authorized	\$1,000,000 00
Amount subscribed for	500,000 00
Amount paid up in eash	62,500 00
(For List of Stockholders see Appendix.)	
ASSETS AS PER L	EDGER ACCOUNTS.
Amount secured by way of loan or real est	
liens The same, second liens	\$93,151 86 18,066 89
(Amount of loans as above on which inter one year previous to statement, \$18,00	rest has not been paid within
Stocks, bonds and debentures owned by the	
Montreal Loan and Mortgage Company Montreal Bank stock	Öost Price. Market Value. \$33,300 00 \$39,150 00 44,624 50 41,000 00 10,642 50 7,500 00 2,062 89 2,080 00 2,062 89 2,080 00 27,260 00 27,260 00 5,212 57 5,212 57
Total cost and market value	
Carried out at cost value	
Amount of loans made in cash to policy-hold	lers on the Company's policies
assigned as collaterals	1,327 97
	\$269,683 67
	· ·
Interest due	\$1,534 10
Total carried out Gross premiums due and uncollected on policies Gross deferred premiums on same	in force
Gross outstanding and deferred premiums Deduct cost of collection at 10 per cent	\$27,314 98 2,731 49
Net outstanding and deferred premiums Office furniture	708 80
	\$301,197 20
Total assets	\$300,297 31
Total assets	\$300,297 31

SUN MUTUAL LIFE-Continued.

LIABILITIES.

*Amount estimated to cover the net reserve on all outstanding policies in Canada. Claims for death losses— Due and unpaid and awaiting proper discharge	\$181,069	83
Total unsettled claims	5,5 00	00
Total liabilities—life department	\$186,569 7,560	
Total liabilities (exclusive of capital stock)	\$194,129	
Surplus as regards policy holders	\$106,167 62,500	
Surplus over all liabilities and capital stock	43,667	48.
INCOME DURING THE YEAR.		
Gross cash received for premiums		
Total premium income. Amount received for interest. Profit on sale of stocks.	\$88,292 16,755 1,990	00
Total income	\$107,037	
EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.		
Cash paid for death claims	\$13,800 2,760	
Total	6,500	00
Premiums refunded or written off	1,426	
Dividends paid to policy-holders and applied in payment of premiums. Paid for establishing agencies throughout the Maritime Provinces and	4,602	75
other points	2,886	
Commissions, salaries and other expenses of agents	3,5 33 18,9 16	
Taxes, licenses, fees, bill stamps and law expenses	1,585	
Director's fees, office salaries, rent, fuel, gas, &c	12,178	81
Office furniture	138 5,054	
Total expenditure	\$73 ,384	78

[•] Calculated from the valuation of previous year, on the basis of the American Table at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest.

SUN MUTUAL LIFE-Concluded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of new policies reported as taken in Canada during the year 900 Amount of said policies \$1,252,200 00 Number of policies become claims in Canada during the year 9
Number of policies in force in Canada at date
Amount of said policies
Net amount of policies in force at 31st December, 1877
Number and amount of policies terminated during the year in Canada:
(1) By death
(2) By expiry
(3) By surrender
(4) By surrender, \$140,250
(For which paid-up policies have been granted to amount of \$22,369 65)
Difference of amounts carried out
Total
Policies in fewer at hacinning of years
Policies in force at beginning of year
Policies terminated as above and by change to paid-up policies 448 680,390 00
Policies terminated by reduction
Gross policies in force at date of statement
Number of insured lives at beginning of year
Number of deaths during the year among insured
Number of insured lives at date of statement
0.1 0.1 1. 0.125 1.4000.1

Subscribed and sworn, to, 23rd March, 1878, by

M. H. GAULT,

Managing Director.

R. MACAULAY,

Secretary.

(Received 25th March, 1878.)

^{*}Returned last year as \$2,414,063 32...

THE TORONTO LIFE ASSURANCE AND TONTINE COMPANY.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877

President-William J. MacDonell. | Secretary-Arthur Harvey.

Head Office-Toronto.

Organized or Incorporated March 2nd, 1872; Commenced business in Canada, September 1st, 1872.

CAPITAL.

Amount of joint stock capital authorized and subscribed	\$100,000	00
Amount of joint stock capital paid up in cash	28,375	40

(For List of Stockholders, see Appendix.)

ASSETS AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Real estate (less emcumbrances) held by the Company	\$1,722	53
first liens. The same, second liens	12,424 2,900	51
Amount of loans as above on which interest has not been paid within	2,000	00
one year previous to statement, \$4,000. Amount of loans made in each to policy-holders on the Company's	40*	0.4
policies assigned as collaterals	485	91
Par value. Market value.		

Town of Belleville debentures Town of Stratford do City of Toronto do Village of Bracebridge do	 4,500 00 2,400 00	\$16,100 00 4,275 00 2,376 00 800 00

Total par and	market	value	 \$24,700	00	\$23,551	00
			 	=		

Carried out at market value	23,551	00
Cash in consolidated bank	2,693	00
Bills receivable.	120	31
Agents' ledger balances	2,379	61

Total	 	\$46,276 90

OTHER ASSETS.

Interest due	\$723 64 627 38	
Total carried out		1,351 02.
Gross deferred premiums on policies in force Deduct cost of collection at 10 per cent.	\$1,008 71 100 87	
_		

Net outstanding and deferred premiums	907 8	84
Unpaid calls on stock.	811 4	42

Total assets.	***************************************	\$49,347	18

TORONTO LIFE ASSURANCE AND TONTINE—Continued.

LIABILITIES.

*Net amount of re-insurance reserve	19,209 46
Total liabilities	\$19,209 46
Surplus on policy-holders account	\$30,137 72
INCOME.	
Cash received for premiums	6,120 22 2,340 14
Total income	\$8,460 36
EXPENDITURE.	
Total amount paid for death claims	\$2,000 00 1,298 00 2,199 44 2,070 37 \$7,567 81
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Number of new policies reported during the year as taken in Canada	\$52,500 00- 2,000 00 275,551 00
Number and amount of policies terminated during the year in Canada.	_
1. By death	Amount. \$ 2,000 00 5,000 00
(For which paid-up policies have been granted to amount of \$2,084.)	
Difference of amounts carried out	10,416 00 103,414 00
Total	\$120,830 00

^{*} Reserve at 5 per cent., based on Carlisle table. 231

TORONTO LIFE ASSURANCE AND TONTINE-Concluded.

Policies in force at beginning of year Policies issued during the year Policies terminated Policies in force at date of statement	298 44 101 241	\$243,881 00 52,500 00 120,830 00 275,551 00
Number of insured lives at beginning of year. Number of new insurers during the year. Number of deaths during the year among insured. Number of insured whose policies have been terminated during the year otherwise than by death. Number of insured lives at date of statement.	44 1 104	

Subscribed and sworn to, 4th February, 1878, by

W. J. MACDONELL,

President

A. HARVEY,

Secretary.

(Received 6th February, 1878.)

THE TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

STATEMENT FOR	THE YEAR	ENDING 31st	DECEMBER,	1877.
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President-James G. Batterson.

Secretary-Rodney Dennis.

Principal Office—Hartford, Conn., U.S.

Agent in Canada—Thomas Simpson.

Head Office in Canada— 199 St. James St., Montreal.

Organized or Incorporated, June 17th. 1863; Commenced business in Canada, July 1st, 1865.

CAPITAL.

Amount of capital authorized	\$1,000,000 600,000	00
Amount of premiums received in cash during the year on life policies		
in Canada	97,061	19
Amount paid during on account of death claims in Canada		
Total net amount paid to policy-holders in Canada		_
ASSETS IN CANADA.		_
United States bonds in deposit with Receiver-General	2,400	00
Total assets in Canada	\$153,911	39
LIABILITIES IN CANADA.		
Amount of claims on policies in Canada unsettled but not resisted	\$10,000	00
* Amount computed or estimated to cover the net reserve on all outstanding policies in Ganada		
Difference carried out	275,480	00
Total net liabilities to policy-holders in Canada	\$285,480	00

^{*} Reserve at 4½ per cent., Institute H.M. Tables.

15,974 78 72,000 00 514,749 80

TRAVELERS'-Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Number of new policies reported during the year as taken in Canada 43	1 .
Amount of said policies	\$6 91,540 00
Number of policies become claims in Canada during the year *2	9
Amount of said claims	*14,612 43
Number of policies in force in Canada at date 2,11	
Amount of said policies	3,130,487 00
Number and amount of policies terminated during the year in Canada:	
1. By death 1	13,292 00
	2,000 00
	13 21,967 00
(For which cash value has been paid \$670 00.)	
4. By surrender.	72 127,600 00
(For which paid up policies have been granted.)	
5. By lapse	91 457,508 00
Total	88 \$622.367.00
Policies in force at beginning of year 2071 Policies issued during the year 431 Policies terminated 388 Policies in force at date of statement 2114 Number of insured lives,—No return. Subscribed and sworn to, 27th March, 1878, by THOMAS	691,540 00 622,367 00 3,130,487 00
(Received 28th March, 1878.)	
GENERAL BUSINESS LIFE AND ACCIDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST I	DECEMBER, 1877
INCOME DURING THE YEAR, 1877.	
Total premium income	\$1 914 195 06
Cash received for interest and dividends.	271,621 81
do as discount on claims paid in advance	792 96
do for rents	
do for profits on bonds, stocks or gold sold	
•	,
Total income	\$1,493,565 37
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1877.	
Total amount paid for losses and matured endowments	\$461,582 63
Cash paid to annuitants	1,150 00
Cash maid for anymondered malicina	15 07 1 78

Total disbursements.....\$1,065,457 21

General expenses.....

^{*} Including 18 policies of amount \$1,320.43 for indemnity paid to insurants under life policies for total disability.

†Returned last year as \$2,988,825.

TRAVELERS'-Concluded.

ASSETS.

Cost value of real estate (less encumbrances). Loans on bond or mortgage (first lien) on real estate. Loans secured by pledge of bonds, stocks or other marketable collaterals. Cost value of stocks and bonds owned. Cash on hand and in banks. Agents' balances and bills receivable.	2,290,916 02 25,000 00 1,335,514 91 86,564 81
Deduct depreciation from cost of assets	\$4,205,976 17 94,484 74
Total net or ledger assets, less depreciation	34,111,491 43
OTHER ASSETS.	
Interest due and accrued	107,811 20 101,639 12
Total assets	
LIABILITIES.	
Net re-insurance reserve Total unsettled claims. Amount due on account of salaries, rent, &c	105,425 00
RISKS AND PREMIUMS.—(LIFE POLICIES.)	
Number of new policies issued during the year	3,782,621
Amount terminated	4,283,979
Number of policies in force at date	18,690,183

J. G. PATTERSON,

(Signed)

President.

RODNEY DENNIS,

Secretary.

THE UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

	NDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.						
President—John E. DeWitt,	Secretary—James P. Carpenter.						
Home Office - Augusta, Maine.	Director's Office—Boston, Mass.						
Agent in Canada—WILLIAM MULOCK.	Head Office in Canada—Toronto.						
Organized or Incorpo	rated July 17th, 1848.						
NO CA	PITAL.						
Total net premium income in Canada							
Amount paid during the year on claims in On account of death claims On account of matured and discounted endo	\$38,200 04						
Net amount paid on account of claims. Amount paid for surrendered policies. Amount paid for dividends or bonuses to policy-holders.							
Total net amount paid to	policy-holders in Canada \$81,892 24						
ASSETS II	N CANADA.						
U.S. bonds (6's of 1881), in deposit with I Mortgages on real estate in Canada	4,000 00						
Total assets in Canada	\$106,492 35						
LIABILITIES	IN CANADA.						
Amount of claims on policies in Canada u Amount of claims in Canada resisted Unpaid dividends	2,979 60						
*Amount estimated to cover the net reserve on al in Canada	iums, less 						
Difference carried out							

236

Total net liability to policy-holders in Canada....... \$423,228 91

^{*} Estimate based on American Experience Table of mortality, 4½ p.c. interest.

UNION MUTUAL LIFE-Concluded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of new policies reported during the year as taken in Canada 229 Amount of said policies. Number of policies become claims in Canada during the year	\$314,220 00 *41,829 60 3,254,686
Number and amount of policies terminated during the year in Canada:	
No.	Amount.
1. By death	38,850 00
2. By maturity and discounted 5	3,085 00
3. By surrender	177,458,00
4. By lapse 536	870,177 00
Total	
Policies in force at beginning of year2411	†\$3,960,236
Policies issued during the year, and restored and increased 353	570,020
Policies terminated as above	1.089.570
Policies not taken	
7.11.1.1.0	00000

Subscribed and sworn to, 29th March, 1878, by

JOHN E. DEWITT,

President.

3,254,636

J. P. CARPENTER,

Secretary.

(Received April 1st, 1878.)

No returns as to insured lives.

† Returned last year as \$4,105,086.

^{*} Two claims made, amounting to \$2,979.60, where the policies were not in force. The amount is included in liabilities pending settlement, but is not included in number and amount of policies terminated by death.

THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, CITY OF NEW YORK

STATEMENT	FOR	THE	YEAR	ENDING	31s T	DECEMBER,	1877.	
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President-James Buell.

Secretary-C. P. FRALEIGH.

Principal Office-New York City.

Agent in Canada-

Head Office in Canada—

Organized or incorporated February, 1850.

CAPITAL.

Amount of capital authorized\$1	,000,000	00
Amount subscribed for and paid up in cash	250,000	00
Scrip eapital	150,000	00

Amount of premiums received in cash during the year on life policies in Canada.

\$2,136 11

Amount paid during the year on claims in Canada	None.
Amount paid for surrendered policies	\$280 90
Amount paid for dividends or bonuses to policy-holders	131 40

Total net amount paid to policy-holders in Canada....

\$412

ASSETS IN CANADA.

TIME	Clantas	hands in	damanit	:41	Dagainan	General	0 HO 000	A
United	otates	ponus in	deposit	WILL	Receiver	General	\$70.000	
			1				6	

LIABILITIES IN CANADA.

Amount computed to cover the net reserve on all outstanding policies in	
Canada	\$8,888 00
Premiums, less cost of collection at 10 per cent	422 00

Difference carried	out	\$8,466	00
20111010110000000		W	

Total net liability to policy-h	olders in Canada	\$8,466 00
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MISCELLANEOUS.

The Company has done no new business during the year.
Number of policies become claims in Canada during the year None
Number of policies in force in Canada at date
Amount of said policles

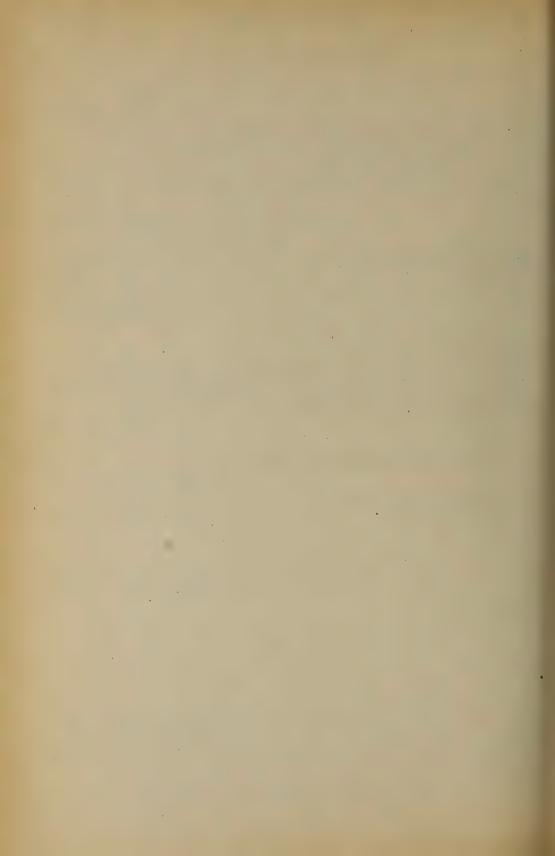
\$107,170 00

UNITED STATES LIFE—Concluded.		
Number and amount of policies terminated during the year in Can	ada:	
	No.	Amount.
(1) By surrender	2	\$6,000 00
(For which cash value has been paid \$280.90.)		
(2) By surrender \$15,000.		•
(For which paid-up policies have been granted to amount of \$3,330.)		
Difference of amount carried out		11,670 00
(3) By lapse	16	46,000 00
m + 1		# 02 050 00
Total	18	\$63,670 00
Delicies in fence at havinning of years	40	#160 040 00
Policies in force at beginning of year	49	10,000,00
Policies terminated		63,670 00
Policies in force at date of statement		107,170 00
2 offology in 10100 at date of satisfication		
Number of insured lives at beginning of year	19	
Number whose policies have been restored		
Number of deaths during the year among insured. Number of insured whose policies have been terminated during	None	
the year otherwise than by death	18	
Number of insured lives at date of statement	10	

Subscribed and sworn to, 17th April, 1878, by

GEO. H. BURFORD.

(Received 20th April, 1878.)



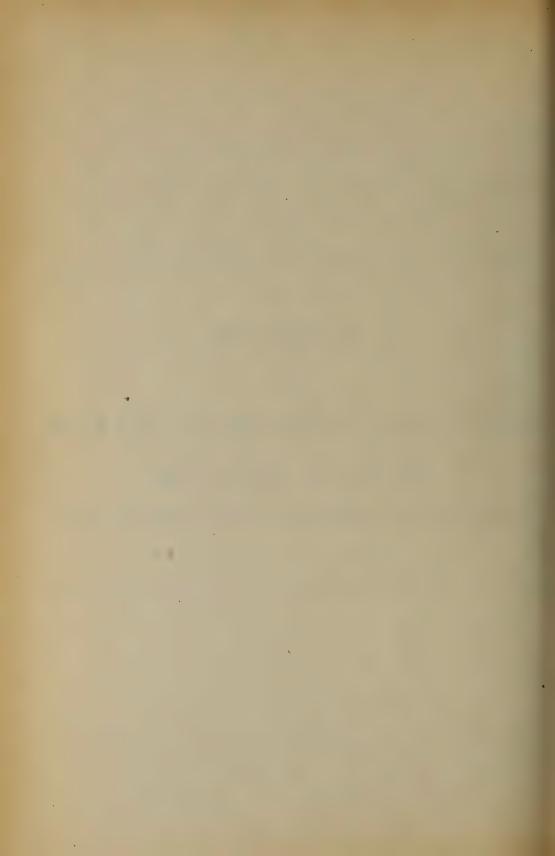
STATEMENTS

MADE BY

ACCIDENT, GUARANTEE, PLATE-GLASS AND STEAM BOILER

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONSOLIDATED INSURANCE ACT, 1877



LIST OF COMPANIES

DULY LICENSED FOR THE TRANSACTION OF ACCIDENT, GUAR-ANTEE AND STEAM BOILER INSURANCE BUSINESS IN THE DOMINION, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1877.

ACCIDENT.

The Accident Insurance Company of Canada.
The Citizens' Insurance Company of Canada.
The Sun Mutual Life Insurance Company of Montreal.
The Toronto Life Assurance and Tontine Company.
The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

GUARANTEE.

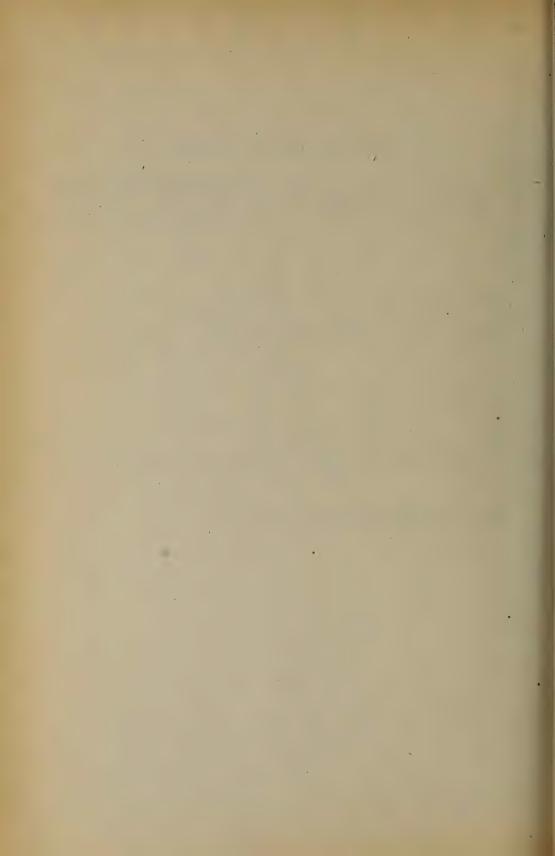
The Canada Guarantee Company (Montreal).

PLATE-GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Metropolitan Plate-Glass Insurance Company of New York. Head Office in Canada, Montreal. (No License, but permission granted.)

STEAM BOILER INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The Canadian Steam Users' Insurance Association. The London Mutual Boiler Insurance Company.



30,205 70

STATEMENT OF THE ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA, TO 31st DECEMBER, 1877.

(For List of Stockholders, see Appendix.)

Number of policies issued and renewed during year Amount of insurance thereon.	3661 \$5,232,650 00
Total revenue—premiums and interest	32,040 11
Capital subscribed	136,100 00
Capital paid up	26,920 00
Number of policies become claims in year	126
Amount paid for claims	6,915 16
Amount of claims in abeyance	150 00
Claims disputed	None.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Receipts.

Premiums and interest	\$32,040 1 1,000 0			
Balance from last year	\$33,040 1 39,417	00 .	\$72,457	11

Expenditure.

working expenses	\$11,330 81
Commissions	6,883 04
Preliminary expense account	1,094 26
Losses	6,915 16
Dividend	2,044 55
Directors fees	1,076 33
Profit and loss account	861 55

ASSETS.

Stocks and bonds held by the Company:

·	Par value.	Market value.		
Montreal harbor bonds, 6 per cent	\$8,000 00			
Montreal harbor bonds, 65 per cent	10,000 00	10,300 00		
*Montreal warehousing bonds *Dominion stock	9,733 33 266 67			
Dominion Stock	200 01	200 01		
Total par and market value	\$28,000 00	\$28,420 00		
Commical and at moral 4 1			000 400	00
Carried out at market value			\$28,420	
Cash on hand and in bank			6,322	68
Agents' balances reported in hand			4.003	36
Bills receivable			1,564	30
Preliminary expense account (books, stationery and	d acents e	quinments	-,	
on hand)	a agones c	quipinomo	2,188	52
A comed interest	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	************	172	
Accrued interest		**********	172	99
Total assets		_	\$42,671	41
Total assets			P14,011	41

^{*}In deposit with Receiver General.

ACCIDENT—Concluded.

LIABILITIES.

The current liabilities (exclusive of paid up capital) including claims in course of settlement, directors fees, commission on agents'	`	
balances, rent, &c., amount to. Dividend for year ending 31st December, 1877, payable 18th January,	\$2,016	67
1878	2,153	60
Total liabilities	\$4,170	27
Surplus in hand as regards policy-holders over and above uncalled capital	\$38,501	14
Against this there has to be temporarily reserved—		
Estimated proportion of premiums on hand unearned. \$6,000 00 Also paid up capital 26,920 00	\$32,920	00
Net surplus as regards stockholders (over and above all liabilities and reserves, and after payment of 8 per cent. dividend for the year) to credit of profit and loss account	\$5,581	14

EDWARD RAWLINGS,

Manager and Secretary.

Montreal, 28th February, 1878.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1877.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

ALOUAD MATE DISTINATION OF	
No.	Amount.
Number and amount of policies reported as taken during the year, new and renewed	\$722,500 00
	695,500 00
Number and amount of claims made during the year	1,557 43
Claims resisted or outstandingNone.	2,001 10
INCOME.	
Cash received for premiums	\$4,162 95
Cash received for rents, &c	786 64
Middle of Consumer	* 4.040.*0
Total cash income	\$4,949 59
EXPENDITURE.	
Cash paid for losses accrued in 1876	
Total	\$1,737 43
Commissions, &c	871 49
Miscellaneous payments, viz:-	
Postages \$23.30: Bank commissions, \$1.63: Government stamps, \$4.98:	
Postages, \$23.30; Bank commissions, \$1.63; Government stamps, \$4.98; printing and advertising. \$45; medical fees, \$30; law charges.	
Postages, \$23.30; Bank commissions, \$1.63; Government stamps, \$4.98; printing and advertising, \$45; medical fees, \$30; law charges, \$203	307 91
printing and advertising, \$45; medical fees, \$30; law charges, \$203	
printing and advertising, \$45; medical fees, \$30; law charges,	

(For Assets and Liabilities, see Fire Return.)

Subscribed and sworn to 15th March, 1878, by

HUGH ALLAN,

President.

ARCH. McGOUN,

Secretary.

(Received 16th March, 1878.)

STATEMENT OF THE SUN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MONTREAL.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

(For Assets see Life Statement.)

LIABILITIES.

Unearned premiums	\$2,560 5,000	
Total	\$7,560	00
INCOME.		
Cash received for premiums during the year		
Net cash received for premiums. Premiums in Agents' hands.	\$8,059 1,447	
Total income	\$9,507	07
DISBURSEMENTS.	1	
Claims paid during the year	\$1,998	86
NEW BUSINESS.		
Amount of policies reported as taken during the year	\$1,746,200 7,576	00 10
Number of policies issued during the year	1,870,500 8,214	

Subscribed and sworn to, 23rd March, 1878, by

R. MACAULAY,

Secretary.

(Received 25th March, 1878.)

STATEMENT OF THE TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN., U.S.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT—CANADIAN BUSINESS.

Total premiums received during the year on policies in Canada	\$30,676	35
Amount paid during the year on claims in Canada (Of this amount \$3,300 accrued in previous years.)	14,785	73
Number of new policies reported during the year as taken in Canada		
Amount of said policies	\$4,897,250	00
Number of policies become claims in Canada during the year 312 Amount of said claims	11,485	73
Amount of said policies	4,162,662	00
TICKET DEPARTMENT—CANADIAN BUSINESS.		
TICKET DEPARTMENT—CANADIAN BUSINESS. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	1,755	10
	1,755 120	
Total premiums received during the year in Canada Amount paid during the year on claims in Canada Number of new policies reported during the year as taken in Canada 3,592	120	00
Total premiums received during the year in Canada Amount paid during the year on claims in Canada	120	00

THOMAS SIMPSON.

(Received 28th March, 1878.)

GENERAL BUSINESS-ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

Policies in force at beginning of the year 34,309	\$96,992,200
New policies issued	102,535,083
Terminated	113,585,575
Net in force at end of year	90,941,708

JAMES G. BATTERSON,

President,

RODNEY DENNIS,

Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE CANADA GUARANTEE COMPANY OF CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1877.

(For List of Stockholders see Appendix.)

BUSINESS.

Number of policies issued during year 778		
	1,706,550	00
Total amount of policies in force	4,710,400	
Total annual revenue, premiums and interest	48,774	59
Number of claims during the year 20		
Amount thereof	34,393	
Claims under consideration, estimated	10,000	00
(Since ascertained to be excessive.)		

FINANCIAL.

Receipts and Disbursements.

Cash received: -

Premiums of the year Interest Claims recovered Capital account	4,263 5	9		
Total cash received Balance from last year	60,527 8	2	\$ 121,563	91
Cash expended:—			\$121,005	41
Losses paid	\$24,393 9	7		
directors' fees, &c	15,017 00 1,293 80			
Total cash expended during the year		-	40,704	89

Balance, being the assets of the Company.....

\$80,858 32

ASSETS.

Stocks and bonds held by the Company, viz:-

		iarket value.
Montreal Corporation bonds	\$500 00	\$507 50
Montreal harbor bonds, 6 p. c		14,210 00
do do 64 p. c	5,000 00	5,150 00
*Montreal Corporation 6 p.c. school bonds		5,000 00
*Montreal warehousing bonds	9,733 33	9,733 33
*Montreal harbor bonds, 62 p. c	8,000 00	8,240 00
*Montreal City bonds	17,000 00	17,255 00
*Victoria, B.C., water-works bonds	10,000 00	10,000 00
*Dominion stock	266 67	266 67
Total par and market value	\$69,500 00	\$70,362 50
Carried out at market value		

Carried out at market value	\$70,362	50
Cash on hand and in bank	6,174	16.
Agents' balances	1,577	20
Office furniture	1,249	24
Accrued interest	522	55
Bills receivable	1,835	17

^{*}In deposit with Receiver-General.

CANADA GUARANTEE—Concluded.

LIABILITIES-EXCLUSIVE OF PAID-UP CAPITAL.

Reserve of unearned premiums Claims under consideration Directors' tees, agents' commissions, &c Dividends, 6 months, payable 18th Jan., 1878	\$12,000 10,000 1,274 1,852	00 39
Total liabilities	\$25,126	71
Balance Deduct capital paid-up (liability to shareholders)	\$56,594 33,780	
Net surplus (over and above all liabilities and reserves) to credit of profit and loss.		11
The resources of the Company are:—		
Assets as above	$$80,858 \\ 86,520 \\ 120,400$	00
Total resources for the security of insured	\$287,778	32

The stock of the Company is not transferable without the approval of the Directors.

Nature of business strictly confined to guarantee.

This is the only Company licensed by the Dominion Government to transact guarantee business, which has made the special Government deposit required—\$50,000.

EDWARD RAWLINGS.

Manager.

Montreal, 20th February, 1878.

(Received 21st February, 1878.)

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th DECEMBER, 1877.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

No.	Amount.
Number and amount of policies reported as taken during the	DO EO1 500 00
year new and renewed	22,501,500 00
Number and amount of policies in force at 31st December, 1877. 1129	2,416,950 00
Amount of claims made during the year	59,037 82
Claims adjusted but not due. \$ 7,653 39 Claims unadjusted. 15,484 93	
Claims contested	
Total amount of unsettled claims	53,048 61
INCOME.	
Cash received for premiums	\$22,754 51
Cash received for interest	42 65
Cash received for rents, &c	1,179 96 469 73
Recovered on account of claims	409 75
Total cash income	\$24,446 85
EXPENDITURE.	
Cash paid for losses accrued in 1876	-
Total	\$6,882 41
Commission, \$649.99; salaries, \$3,924.94; directors' and auditors' fees,	
\$854.70	5,429 63
Rent and taxes	
Government stamps	
Total rent aud taxes	1,698 77
- No. 11	
Miscellaneous payments, viz.:—	
Postage, \$212 70; Bank commission, \$11.23; telegrams, \$28.93; express, \$3.90; cabs, \$21.99; stationery, \$104,38; printing, advertising,	
&c., \$865.10; travelling expenses, \$190.10; gas, \$67.25; law charges, \$737.43; sundries, \$101.92; expenses re-losses, \$216.42	2,561735
onarges, \$151.45, sunuries, \$101.52, expenses 16-108868, \$210.42	
Total cash expenditure	\$16,572 16

· (For Assets and Liabilities, see Fire Statement.)

Subscribed and sworn to, 15th March, 1878, by

HUGH ALLAN,

President.

ARCH. McGOUN,

Secretary.

(Received 16th March, 1878.)

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN PLATE-GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1877.

Amount of capital stock—and paid-up	\$100,000	00
Resources -		_
U. S. 4½ per cent. bonds—market value Cash in bank and on hand Premiums in course of collection Glass on hand—market value. Office and storehouse implements. Interest accrued.	100,576 8,745 4,701 6,221 450 643	33 45 05 20
Total resources	\$121,338	36
Liabilities—		_
Bills unpaid.	\$34	15
Subscribed and sworn to by		

HENRY HARTEAU,

President.

THOS, S. THORP,

Secretary.

New York, 13th May, 1878.

(Received 15th May, 1878.)

THE LONDON MUTUAL BOILER INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT OF T		Business from December, 1877.	MAY	2 _{ND} ,	1877,	то 2	29тн
Number of policies Amount at risk (from buildings, boil	rom damage by lers, machinery	explosion of boand stock in the	ilers) co e Provin	vering of	47		
Company has Amount of premiu Number of boilers	hitherto been rums received inspected and u	estricted	on of the	Com-		125 ,5 90 1 ,5 0.	
Amount paid for	Inspector's w	ages, travelling	expense	s and	70	1,72	7 25

WILLIAM ROWLAND,

General Agent in Canada.

Toronto, 29th December, 1877.

DOMINION ACTS PASSED DURING THE SESSION OF 1878, HAVING REFERENCE TO INSURANCE.



41 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 21.

An Act to make provision for the winding up of insolvent incorporated Fire or Marine Insurance Companies.

[Assented to 10th May, 1878.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for the Preamble winding up of insolvent incorporated Fire or Marine Insurance Companies: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:-

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in "The Insolvent Insolvent Act Act of 1875" the provisions of the said Act shall apply to apply to Isro-how to apply to Isro-how to apply to Issurance Companies incorporated by the Par-Insurance liament of Canada, or, either before or after the Union, by Companies. the Legislature of any of the Provinces of which Canada is composed, subject to the modifications contained in the one hundred and forty-seventh section of the said Act and to the following additional modifications, which apply to the case of such companies only.

- 2. The Judge or Prothonotary of the Superior or County Interpreta-Court, in the County, Province or District in which the tion. company has its chief place of business, shall be the judge having primary jurisdiction.
- 3. No application for a writ of attachment and no assign- when appliment of the estate shall be made until after the company cation for writ of has, whether before or since the passing of this Act, become attachment

may be made.

or assignment insolvent by failure to pay any undisputed claim arising or loss insured against, for the space of sixty days after being due and payable, or, if disputed, after final judgment and tender of a valid legal discharge, and, in either case, if the company be licensed under the Acts respecting Insurance, after notice served on the Minister of Finance, as provided by the sixteenth section of an Act respecting Insurance, passed in the thirty-eighth year of Her Majesty's reign, and chaptered twenty.

Notice to Minister of Finance.

Adjournment of proceedings by judge.

4. The judge may adjourn proceedings upon any application for a writ of attachment for a time not exceeding six months from the time at which the company became insolvent, and, if the company became insolvent before the passing of this Act, then for a time not exceeding six months from the passing hereof.

Preliminary enquiry may be ordered.

5. The judge may order that the preliminary enquiry authorized by the first sub-section of the said one hundred and forty-seventh section shall be made by a person or persons other than an official assignee, to be by him named on the application of the parties, and the person or persons so named shall have all the rights and discharge all the duties appertaining to the official assignee in connection with such enquiry; and the judge may extend the time for report upon such enquiry to a period not exceeding thirty days from the date of the order for enquiry.

Time for report.

Business to cease on insolvency.

6. Nothing herein or in the said Insolvent Act contained shall be held to authorize the making of any policy or contract of insurance after the issue of a writ of attachment or the making of an assignment.

An insurance company may be receiver.

7. An incorporated Fire or Marine Insurance Company may be appointed a receiver or creditors' assignee, and in case of such appointment may act through one or more of its principal officers to be approved by the judge.

Publication of notices to creditors.

8. After the first notice to creditors, publication in the Canada Gazette and in two newspapers issued at or nearest the place where the head office is situate, of notice of any proceeding of which, under the Insolvent Act, creditors should be notified, shall be deemed sufficient notice to holders of policies or contracts for insurance in respect of which no notice of loss has been received.

Order of court in

9. Nothing shall be done under the fifteenth sub-section of certain cases, the said one hundred and forty-seventh section save upon order of the court or judge.

- 10. The appeal provided for by the one hundred and Appeal. twenty.eighth section of "The Insolvent Act of 1875" shall extend to all orders, judgment or decisions of the judge.
- 11. The assignee shall have the powers vested in a Duties of receiver under the provisions of the said one hundred and assignee. forty-seventh section, and the judge may charge the assignee with the duties which under the said Act he can impose on a receiver.
- 12. Holders of policies or contracts for insurance on which Claims of no loss has accrued, shall be entitled to claim as creditors for policy hold-any loss which may accrue during the continuance of the risk cases of loss within six months after the issue of the writ of attachment after insolor the making of the assignment; and, in case no such loss accrues, or in case (whether or not any such loss accrues) they have, after the issue of the writ of attachment, or the making of the assignment, re-insured without the consent of the company, then for a part of the premium paid proportionate to the period of their policies or contracts respectively unexpired at the end of the said term of six months; and such claims shall rank with judgments obtained and claims accrued in the distribution of the assets: Provided always, that when- Proviso: if ever the company, or the holder of the policy or contract of policy be cancelled. insurance, exercises any right which it or he may have to cancel the policy or contract, the holder of the policy or contract shall be entitled to claim as a creditor for the sum which, under the terms of the policy or contract is due to him upon such cancellation.

13. Notwithstanding the provisions of the said Act Application respecting insurance, any deposit held by the Receiver by assignee General for policy holders, shall, in cases arising after the deposited fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and with the Government. seventy-eight, be applied and distributed by the Assignee, under this Act, among the persons entitled to claim thereon under the said Act respecting insurance, and for that purpose the assignee, court and judge, respectively, shall have all the powers conferred on the assignee and Court, respectively, prescribed by the said Act respecting insurance: Provided always, that notwithstanding any- Proviso: a thing contained in the said Act, the holders of policies or to policy contracts for insurance in Canada shall be entitled to claim Canada. against the said deposit under the said Act and this section, for any loss which may accrue during the continuance of the risk within six months after the issue of the writ of attachment or the making of the assignment; and, in case no such loss accrues, for a part of the premium paid proportionate to the period of their policies or contracts respectively, unexpired at the end of the said term of six months: Provided

11-17

Proviso: if policy be cancelled.

Proviso:

Proviso: as to assignee appointed April, 1878.

however, that whenever the company or the holder of a policy or contract of insurance in Canada exercises any right which it or he may have to cancel the policy or contract, the holder of the policy or contract shall be entitled to claim against the said deposit for the sum which, under the terms of the policy or contract, is due to him upon such cancellation: Provided further, that all such claims as aforesaid shall rank on the deposit with judgments obtained and claims accrued in respect of policies in Canada: Provided further, that in any case in which an assignee may have been under Act of appointed under the said Act, after the fifth day of April, 1875, after 5th one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, such assignee shall, from and after the passing of this Act, cease to act, and shall, on the appointment of an assignee, under this Act, transfer to him all papers and documents in his possession relating to the assignment.

Statement of creditors to be prepared by the assignee.

And of collocation.

Proviso: for contestation.

14. The assignee shall, without the filing of any claim, notice or evidence, or the taking of any action by any such person as is in the twelfth or thirteenth section referred to, make a statement of all the persons appearing by the books and records and the reports of the officers of the company, tobe creditors or claimants under either or both of the said sections, and of the amounts due to each such person thereunder, and every such person shall be collocated and rank as and be entitled to the rights of a creditor or claimant for such amount, without filing any claim, notice or evidence, or taking any action: Provided always, that any such collocation may be contested by any party interested, and that any person not collocated, or dissatisfied with the amount for which he is collocated, may file his claim in the manner provided by the Insolvent Act.

Re-insurance may be arranged for, under resolution of creditors.

15 The assignee may, in pursuance of any resolution which has been passed for the purpose at a meeting of creditors (at which meeting every creditor, in respect of an unearned premium, may vote, although his claim may be less than one hundred dollars), and which resolution has been approved by the court or judge, arrange with any incorporated insurance company certified by the Superintendent of Insurance to be in good standing, for the re-insurance by such company of the outstanding risks of the insolvent company, and for the assumption by such company of the whole or any part of the other liabilities of the insolvent company; and in case of such arrangement the assignee may pay or transfer to such company such of the assets of the insolvent company as may be agreed on as the consideration for such assumption, and in such case the arrangement for re-insuance shall be in lieu of the claim for unearned premium: Provided always, that any remaining assets of the insolvent

Proviso: as to remaining assets.

company shall be retained by the assignee as a security to the creditors for the payment of their claims, and shall, if necessary, be so applied, and shall not be returned to the company save on the order of the court or judge after the satisfaction of such claims.

16. If the company be licensed under the Acts respecting Report to Insurance, it shall be the duty of the receiver and assignee to Superintendent of Insurance once in every six Insurance. months, or oftener as the Superintendent may require, on the condition of the affairs of the company, with such further particulars as the Superintendent may require.

Also,-

An Act to amend and consolidate, as amended, the several Acts relating to the Quebec Fire Assurance Company.

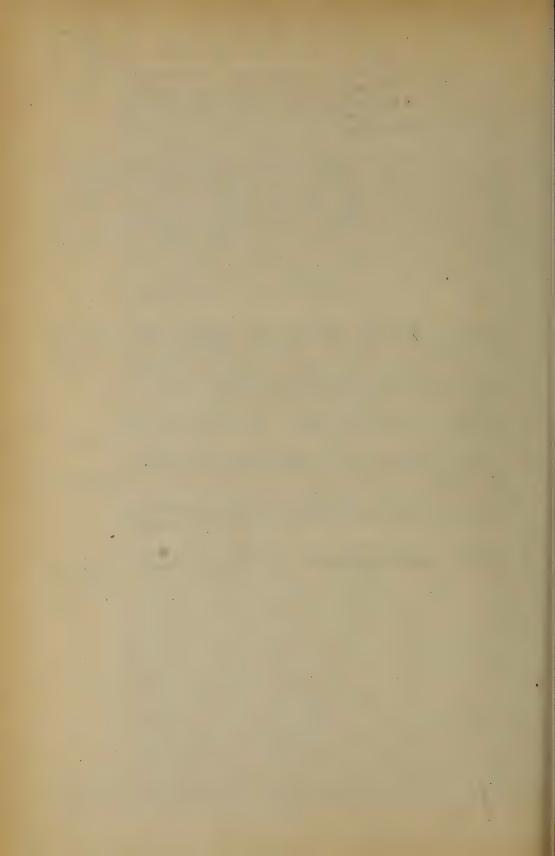
An Act to authorize the National Insurance Company to reduce its Capital Stock, and for other purposes.

An Act to incorporate the Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Association.

An Act to grant relief to the Canada Agricultural Insurance Company.

An Act to authorize the Stadacona Fire and Life Insurance Company to reduce its Capital Stock, and for other purposes.

An Act to grant certain powers to the Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association of Canada, and to change its name.



APPENDIX.

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS.

THE PERSON OF THE PERSON

ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA. LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		\$ ets,	\$ ets.
Alexander, Wm	Toronto.	500 00	100 00
Brydges, Chas. Jas	Montreal	1,000 00	200 00
Burns, Adam	Halifax	200 00	40 00
Blaikie, Jas. L	Toronto	2,000 00	400 00
Campbell, Robt		5,000 00	1,000 00
Craig, D J		1,000 00 5,000 00	200 00 1,000 00
Davidson, Thos	do	2,500 00	500 00
Dunn, T. H.	Quebec	500 00	100 00
Domville, James	St. John, N.B	500 00	100 00
Elliott, Jas	Montreal	500 00	100 00
Elmsley, R	Toronto	2,000 00	200 00
Ferrier, Hop. Jas		15,000 00	3,000 00
Gibb, Beniah, Estate		1,000 00	200 00
Garneau, Pierre.	do	12,000 00	2,400 00 100 00
Galbraith, D	Toronto	2,000 00	400 00
Girdwood, G. P., in trust		1,000 00	200 00
Hatton, J. C	do	1,000 00	200 00
Jones, W. J. M	do	1,000 00	200 00
Kenny, Thos. E		200 00	40 00
Lewis, F. J	Peterboro'	500 00	100 00
MacDougall, D. L. Mackenzie, Thos.	Saral	5,000 00 1,000 00	1,000 00 200 00
Mackay, Edward	Montreal	5,000 00	1,000 00
McMurrich, Hon. John	Toronto	2,000 00	400 00
McInnis, Donald	Hamilton	400 00	80 00
Molson, Jno	Montreal	5,000 00	1,000 00
Molsen, J. W	do	500 00	100 00
Morton, G. K	St. Thomas	1,000 00	200 00
Moore, Saml	Quebec	1,000 00	200 00
Moore, Wm	Toronto	1,000 00	200 00 200 00
Morrow, J. B	Halifax	200 00	40 00
Nicholson, J. W	St. John, N.B.	500 00	100 00
Kankin, Jno	Montreal	5,000 00	1,000 00
Rawlings, Ed	do	5,500 00	1,100 00
Rose, Jas		5,000 00	1,000 00
Reekie, R. J.	do	5,000 00	1,000 00
Ross, Jos. G	Montreel	5,000 00	1,000 00
Ross Jas	Ouehee	2,000 00	1,000 00
Richardson, Dr. Jas. H.	Toronto	1,000 00	200 00
Ross, Jas	Hamilton	400 00	80 00
Middeli & Evans	Montreal	2,000 00	400 00
Robertson, Jas		1,000 00	200 00
Rendall, G Mortimer		1,000 00	200 00
Simpson, WmSimpson, Dr. Thos.	do	1,000 00	200 00
Stuart Ernest	do	1,000 00 1	200 00
Stuart, Ernest Scott, Hy Sanford, W. E Smith Don A	Quebec	500 00	100 00
Sanford, W. E	Hamilton	100 00	20 00
Smith, Don. A	Montreal	1,000 00	200 00
Stairs, Hon. W. J.	Halifax	200 00	40 00
Tiffin, Thos	Montreal	5,000 00	1,000 00
Thomas, F. W	Ouebee	2,000 00	400 00
Torrance, G. H.	Quebec.	1,000 00	100 00 100 00
Turner, James	Hamilton	400 00	80 00
	Quebec	1,000 00	200 00
	Montreal	5,000 00	1,000 00
	m	0100.100	
	Total,	\$136,100	\$26,920

ANCHOR MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Name.	Address.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
			Casii.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	onto	8,400 00	840 00
	onto.	1,700 00 2,600 00	170 00
	treal	8,400 00	260 00 840 00
Briggs, Thomas Kin	gston	8,400 00	840 90
	lington Square	8,400 00 8,400 00	840 00 840 00°
	onto	5,000 00	500 00
Cartwright, Jas. S Nap	anee	4,200 00	420 00
	erboro'	4,200 00 3,400 00	420 00 340 00
	onto	8,400 00	840 00
Copp, Clark & Co	0	4,200 00	420 00
Cramp, Thomas	onto	5,000 00 5,000 00	500 00 500 00
	0	9,300 00	930 00
Downey, John	0	8,400 00	840 00
De Wolf, Thos. L Hali Downey, R. & Bro	18X	5,000 00 1,200 00	500 00 120 00
Dundas, J. RLine	lsay	4,200 00	420 00
Elliott, Wm Tore	on to	16,800 00	1,680 00
w. ? .	0	28,600 00 3,400 00	2,860 008 340 008
TO 25 CV PER	0	2,500 00	250 00
Fulton, A. T	lo	7,500 00	750 00
Fraser, George Hali Gzowski, C. S. Tore		5,000 00 8,400 00	500 00 840 00
	0	16,800 00	1,680 00
Gillespie, John	0	8,400 00	840 00
	treal	$4,200\ 00$ 1,700 00	420 00 170 00
	dsor	900 00	90 00
	onto	16,800 00	1,680 00
	ourg	8,400 00 5,900 00	840 00 590 00
	onto	7,200 00 }	720 00
Hughes, J. W Det	roit	3,600 00	360 00
Hargraft, George R	ourg	2,500 00 8,400 00	500 00 840 00
	erich		100 00
	onto	5,000 00	500 00
Laidlaw, J. D Piet	lo	3,400 00 1,700 00	340 00 ³ 170 00
Mccherson, Hon. D. L	onto	8,400 00	840 00
Maclennan, Jas		8,400 00	840 00
Mathews, W. D.	lo	5,000 00 2,600 00	500 00 248 05
Meyers, A. H. Major, John Mon	treal	4,200 00	420 00
McCabe, Wm Tor	onto	25,200 00	2,520 00
Price, Cornelius V		4,200 00 2,500 00	420 00 250 00
Plumb, Thos. Street)	lo	16,800 00	1,680 00
Paint, Peter, jrPor		5,000 00	500 00
Roaf, W. & J. R Tor	onto	8,400 00	840 00
Robson, John J Nev	castle	1,000 00	100 00
Ross, A. M	treal		170 00

ANCHOR MARINE.—Concluded.

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS .- Concluded.

Name.	Address.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Scott & Walmsley Scott, Jas Thomson, Wm. Turner, James. Trew, T. E. P. Vindin, E. S. Waldie, John. Whitehead, C. J.	Toronto do do Hamilton Goderich Bowmanville Toronto do Hamilton Kincardine Port Hope Wellington Square Toronto Kingston	3,400 00 5,000 00 5,000 00 7,500 00 8,400 00 1,000 00 15,800 00 6,800 00 7,500 00 8,400 00 200 00 8,400 00 1,700 00 8,400 00 3,400 00 3,400 00	340 00 500 00 500 00 750 00 840 00 90 00 1,580 00 750 00 840 00 20 00 840 00 840 00 840 00 340 00 \$47,778 05

THE BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS.

Personal Control of the Control of t			
37		Amount	Amount
Name.	Residence.	Subscribed.	Paid up in
			Cash.
	·	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Anderson, R. G	Toronto	1,250 00	1,250 00
Atkinson, Mary	Markham.	3,800 00	3,800 00
Armstrong John	Tattenfree Ireland	1,900 00	1,900 00
Armstrong, John	Toronto	3,150 00	3,150 00
Alger, Wm. N	do	400 00	400 00
Alexander & Stark		50 00 1	50 00
Austin & Bethune, in trust		2,000 00	2,000 00
Birchall, T. W	St. Catherines	100 00	100 00
Bell, Thos., Estate	Toronto	300 00	300 00
Bethune, Angus, Estate		1,250 00	1,250 00
Bull, Hon. H. B	Hamilton	600 00	600 00
Boyd, G. J	Toronto	8,350 00	8,350 00
Bethune, Uriah,	Scotland	3,000 00	3,000 00
Bernard, H	Toronto	1,400 00	1,400 00
Baker, Stephen (dead)	Not known	150 00	150 00
Burton, G. W. & W. H.	Toronto	500 00	500 00
Ball, F. A	_ do	7,600 00	7,600 00
Boulton, D. C	Cobourg	50 00	50 00
Bunter, Alex	Montreal	14,250 00	14,250 00
Brown, James & P		500 00	500 00
Brodie, J. L., in trust	do	4,500 00 2,500 00	4,500 00
Baines, W. & C.	do	500 00	2,500 00 500 00
Butters, D. & Co	Montreal	1,050 00	1,050 00
Boswell, Charlotte	Toronto	1,350 00	1,350 00
Betley, M	do	3,500 00	3,500 00
British Canadian Loan Investment Co		2,000 00	2,000 00
Carey, J. P	Not known	50 00	50 00
Cayley, Hon. Wm	Toronto	6,650 00	6,650 00
Campbell, D	Simcoe	1,250 00	1,250 00
Cartwright, J. S., Estate	Kingston	600 00	600 00
Cross, Mary	St. Catherines	3,200 00	3,200 00
Cayley, Rev. J. D	Toronto	4,250 00	3,570 00
Cayley, Frank	do	1,250 00	1,250 00
Cumberland & Edgar, in trust	do	600 00 50 00	600 00 50 00
Cartwright, Jas. S		6,050 00	6,050 00
Cartwright John P	Vingston	4,000 00 1	4,000 00
Cathcart, Robt	Not known	50 00	50 00
Croft, Henry	Toronto	1,850 00	1,850 00
Cawthra, Jas		1,750 00	1,750 00
Cawthra, John, Estate	Toronto	1,750 00	1,750 00
Cayley, Hugh	do	200 00	200 00
Cayley, Arthur	do	200 00	200 00
Cayley, John	do	2,250 00	2,250 00
Cartwright, Jno. R, in trust	Kingston	1,250 00	1,250 00
Corbett, R	Toronto	600 00	600 00 •
Cox, Mrs. A. S	Paris	400 00	400 00
	Toronto	4,500 00	4,500 00
Duckett, Chas	do	2,500 00	2,500 00
Diocese of Ontario Synod	Kingston	200 00 1,750 00	200 00 1,750 00
Draper, F. C., in trust	Torontodo	1,850 00	1,850 00
Douse, Rev. Jno	do	3,850 00	3,850 00
Elliott, Chris		800 00 1	800 00
Falls, Judith, Estate.	Teronto	350 00	350 00
Fulljames H., Estate	Yorkville	550 00	550 00
Fulljames H., EstateFlood, Mrs. F. M	Toronto	450 00	450 00
	222		

THE BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY-Continued.

LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS-Continued.

		1	
		Amount	Amount
Name.	Residence.	Amount	Paid up in
		Subscribed.	Cash.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Weeken & Lameshanouch	Momento	50 00	E0 00
Forbes & Lornesborough			50 00
Fraser, James	do	1,650 00	1,650 00
Gardiner, Samuel	Not known	50 00	50 00
Gault, M. H	Montreal	25,000 00	25,000 00
Grasett, Rev. H. J.	Toronto	5,000 00	5,000 00
Gowan, J. R	Barrie	1,000 00	1,000 00
Glascott, Mrs. M. E		3,450 00	3,450 00
Greer, Rev. Anson	do	1,250 00	1,250 00
Gordon, John	do	2,500 00	2,500 00
Gunn, G. M	London	1,250 00	1,250 00
Graham, George	Toronto	550 00	550 00
Gamble, Clarke	do	100 00	100 00
Henderson, Joseph, Estate	Markham	450 00	270 00
Heyden, L., Estate	Toronto	50 00	50 00
Huddleston, Thomas J	Bury St. Edmunds, England.	6,650 00	6,650 00
Hooper, Edward	Toronto	8,900 00	8,900 00
Hawke, Mrs. C. A.	do	3,750 00	3,750 00
Howland, Peleg	do	3,100 00	3,100 00
Hurrell, Swan	London, England.	3,000 00	3,000 00
Halden, B	Toronto	900 00	900 00
Junkin, S. S	St. Catharines	1,250 00	1,250 00
Kirknatrick Thomas Estate	Kingston	650 00	650 00
Kirknatrick John, Estate	Goderich	1,350 00	1,350 00
Kirkpatrick, Thomas, Estate Kirkpatrick, John, Estate Kent Testimonial Fund	Toronto	150 00	120 00
Kinghorn, G. M	Montreal	5,300 00	5,300 00
Lesslie, William	Not known	100 00	100 00
Lesslie, James	Toronto	1,250 00	1,250 00
Lewin, Mrs. M. E	do	1,150 00	1,030 00
Lee, W. L	do	200 00	200 00
Lyman, John	do	6,250 00	6,250 00
Lake & Clarke	do	1,000 00	1,000 00
		500 00	500 00
Macaulay, John, Estate	Vingston	1,000 00	
Murray, John, Estate	Dunman and dilla	200 00	1,000 00
Mathews, Rev. Charles	Tondon England		200 00
Musson, Jane, Estate	Indiana England	6,350 00 750 00	6,350 00
Mountain Der I I T	Tale of Winks Employed		750 00
Mountain, Rev. J. J. T	Toronto	4,800 00 1,250 00	4,800 00
Macdonell, W. J. Macaulay, Lady.	England		1,250 00
Milno Flyschoth	Markham	1,600 00	1,600 00
Milne, Elizabeth	Markham	2,000 00	2,000 00
Macdonald, John	Toronto	1,300 00	1,300 00
Murphy, O	Quebec	2,500 00	1,750 00
Monroe, A. M.	Toronto	200 00	120 00
Mussi, Miss M. A	do	1,250 00	1,250 00
Morrison, John	do	4,000 00	4,000 00
Miller, J. W	do	50 00	50 00
May, Samuel	do	1,500 00	1,500 00
Mulock, Mary	do	800 00	800 00
maring, Mrs. E. T. B., Estate	Halliex	50 00	50 00
Macdonald, Mrs. C	Toronto	600 00	600 00
McKay, George	Not known	100 00	100 00
McCallum, F	Toronto	50 00	50 00
McCallum, F	Milton	250 00	250 00
McPherson, J. C., Estate	Kingston	250 00	250 00
McPherson, J. C., Estate	Uhatham, N.B	750 00	750 00
McLennan, Hugh	Montreal	22,750 00	22,750 00
McLennan, John	do	12,500 00	12,500 00
McBean, John	Toronto	1.400 00 1	1,400 00

THE BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY—Concluded.

LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS-Concluded.

		Amount	Amount
Name.	Residence.	Subscribed.	Paid up in
		Janes Composition	Cash.
	·	@ a4m	@ -A-
		. \$ cts.	\$ cts
Northcote, Richard	Toronto	50 00	50 00
Northrop, H. S	do	6,250 00	6,250 00
O'Reilly, Miss H. R O'Reilly, Miss R. J	do	100 00 150 00	100 00 150 00
Patersou, Peter	do	27,250 00	27,250 00
Paterson, Rev. C. W	Port Hope	3,000 00	3,000 00
Paterson, Rev. T. W	Yorkville	1,000 00	1,000 00
Priestman, Joseph	Toronto	5,050 00	5,050 00
Robson, Edward	Not known	100 00 750 00	90 00 750 00
Rogers, Joseph, EstateRichardson, James, Estate	do	100 00	100 00
Reid, Mr. W	do	150 00	150 00
Rutherford, E. H	do	9,000 00	9,000 00
Ridout, Joseph D	do	6,250 00	6,250 00
Rothwell, H. C	Kingston	500 00	500 00
Rogers, Rev. W. M	Ashburn	1,250 00 300 00	1,250 00 300 00
Robertson, John, Son & Co	do	500 00	500 00
Ramsay, Wm		5,350 00	5,350 00
Ramsay, Wm	do	1,000 00	1,000 00
Scott, Jonathan	do	600 00	600 00
Stevenson, D. B.	Not known	100 00	80 00
Stewart Robert	Toronto	400 00 500 00	400 00 500 00
Stewart, Robert	do	600 00	600 00
Scott, James	do	7,650 00	7,650 00
Sparrow, W. H	do	1,250 00	1,250 00
Smith, John	do	5,650 00	5,650 00
Steiner, W. L.	do	3,750 00	3,750 00
Strathy, H. S., in trust	do	2,250 00 400 00	2,250 00 400 00
Smith, Goldwin.	do	2,500 00	2,500 00
Tiffany, George S		400 00	400 00
Toronto Savings Bank	Toronto	98,350 00	98,350 00
Turner, John	do	13,750 00	13,750 00
Trustees, Mary Mulock	do	250 00 1,250 00	250 00 1,250 00
Thomas, Wm	Kingston	200 00	200 00
Weir, James	Not known	400 00	400 00
Whitney, P. F., Estate		100 00	60 00
Wilson, John		400 CO	400 00
Wilgress, George	Cobourg	550 00	550 00
Ward, Archibald, Estate Wilkins, W. H	Markham	1,150 00 9,350 00	1,150 00 9,350 00
Wilgress, George.		550 00	550 00
Ward, Archibald, Estate	Markham	1,150 00	1,150 00
Wilkins, W. H.	Toronto	9,350 00	9,350 00
Wilson, Mrs. S. A	do	50 00	50 00
Ward, Mrs. Jane Yarker, G. W., in trust		1,150 00	1,150 00 1,800 00
Tainel, G. W., 10 trust.	1010010	1,800 00	1,000 00
	Total	\$500,000 00	\$498,090 00

THE CANADA AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA. LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS.

		Amount	Amount
Name.	Residence.	Subscribed	Paid up in
210000		for.	Cash.
		\$	\$
Archambault, J. A	St. Marie de Monnoir O	2,000	600
Aird, W	Grafton, O	200	200
Agar. W	Ingersoll, O	1,200	1,200
		1,300	1,300
Asselin, E	Joliette, Q.,	500	500
Antil, Mrs. M. F. L	Quebec, Q	200	200
Arpin, Thomas		200 1,000	40 200
Angus, Wm	Montreal O	11,500	11,500
Angus, Wm	do	1,300	1,300
Beland, H	Rivière du Loup, Q	500	100
Blais, L. H	St. Charles, Q	1,300	1,300
Blouin, M		500	500
Boyle, E	do	500	500
Ball, A. P.	Stanstead O	600 300	120 300
Bélanger, Rev. F	Quebec. Q	1,100	1,100
Bélanger, C	St. Vallier, Q	500	100
Buliock, A. K	Edmonton, N.B	1,000	200
Bertrand, Charles	Isle Verte, Q	500	500
Blais, Rev. F. H. L.	Rivière du Loup, Q.,	500	100
Boulanger, A		500	100
Boyer, Charles		300 500	300 500
Barbeau, J. B., fils		500	500
Barbeau, J	do	200	200
Brassard, N	do	500	500
Baby, G	Joliette, Q	1,000	1,000
Bernier, M. E Bachelder, J	Pougament O	100	20
Boulet, M. S	Joliette O.	200 500	20 500
Brulé, D	Vaudreuil. O	1,000	200
Beaudoin, P. H		200	200
Bain, A. R	Cobourg, O	3,000	300
Boucher, Jean		500	100
Baker, A. S	Montreal, Q	3,000	300
Blais, Jean	St. Thomas O	500 2,500	100 500
Baldwin, R	Coaticook, O	2,000	200
Baillargeon, Rev. C	Quebec, Q	3,000	600
		1,000	100
Blais, Rev. W	St. Raymond, Q	500	500
Bolduc, Rev. J. B. Z	Quebec, Q	3,000	3,000
Blondin, L. O	Jolietta O	1,000	100
Baillargeon, Alph	Laprairie. O	500	500
Brodie, James	North Georgetown, Q	4,000	800
Baldwin, Isaac	Coaticook, Q	500	500
Blais, L. N	Matane, Q	100	20
Bernier, Jules	Cobourg ()	200	40
Bessette, N. D. D.	Richelieu. O	600 200	600
Berthiaume, F. X. N	St. Bruno, Q.,	500	50
Beaudry, P. G	St, Anne de la Pérade, Q	300	300
Brien, Jos	St. Lin, Q	100	16
Brown, L. L	Dunham, Q	1,500	1,500
Bouchette, Jos	Napierville O	100 500	100
Doublinta, 12	269	500	100
	200		

THE CANADA AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY-Continued.

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		A	
Nome	Posidonos	Amount	Amount
Name.	Residence.	Subscribed	Paid up in
	1	for.	Cash.
· ·			
		\$	\$
Beaudoin, G St. Lin, G	2	2,000	400
Caron, G St. Léon,		1,000	200
Courtemanche, J Chambly,	Ŏ	500	100
Crawford, Nancy Cobourg,	O	500	500
Christie, J. J Stanstead,	, Q	100	100
Catellier, Dr. EQuebec, Q		2,500	500
Cushing, Lem Cushing,	Q	1,000	200
Champagne, C. H St. Eustac	che, Q	500	500
Connell, late Thomas Quebec, Q Champagne, C. L. St. Eustac	¿,	4,000	800
Champagne, U. L St. Eustac	cne, Q	1,400	1,400
Champagne, C. L., in trust do do		600	60
Champagne, C. L., in trust do Chapdelaine, J. B Joliette, C.		100 100	20
Champagne, G. A do	«·····	300	100
Cushing, O., in trust	Q	11,000	30
	Q	500	1,100 500
Charland, N. S	2	200	200
Charlebois, L. A. B Laprairie,	Q	1,000	1,000
		100	20
	Q	500	50
Couture, L. E Lévis, Q.		300	300
Caron, D Rivière du	1 Loup, Q	1,300	1,300
Crossen, J Cobourg,	0	500	500
Canada Paper CompanyMontreal,	Q	500	500
Charest, J. B Quebec, Q		100	10)
Desilets, J. O Joliette, C	2	100	100
Desormier, D do	oimo O	200	200
D'Aoust, L. B Pointe Clausablon, A St. Anne	aire, Q	100	10
Douglas, James Owen Sou	de la Parade, Q	200 1,000	200
Decelles, Louis		5,000	2 00 5 00
	0	800	800
Dumas, D. C Isle Verte,	0	800	160
Doucet, Isidore St. Hélène	, Q	300	300
Drolet, F St. Charle	s River, Q	200	30
Dumas, A St. Charle	es, Q,.	500	100
Dorval, A do		400	80
Dusault, Mrs. J. B Quebec, Q.		4,000	400
Doak, G. ACoaticook,	Q	200	20
Desjardin, Alph		1,300	1,300
Desjardin, Alph., in trust do		700	70
Devlin, Hugh Quebec, Q	a la Minaun O	8,000	800
Derome, J. B. St. Jacque		300	300
Derome, Miss E	do	200	200
Darling, Thomas, in trust		1,500 1,000	150 100
Dufresne, Rev. A. E do	·····	1,000	200
Dugal, A do		2,000	400
Drapeau, J. O St. Ulric,	Q	100	100
Danjou, M St. Simon,	Q	200	20
Dufresne, Rev. P. C Montreal,	Q	1,100	1,100
Dupuis, J. B	******	200	40
Dumouchel, PLaprairie,	Q	500	500
Desorcy, Rev. O		1,300	1,300
	Q	1,000	1,000
Dumesnil, G. H Montreal,			
Dumesnil, G. H Montreal, Danth, Rev. L. E Arthabask	a, Q	2,500	500
Dumesnil, G. H	Q	2,500 300 900	500 300 180

THE CANADA AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY .-- Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed	Amount Paid up in
name.	residence.	for.	Paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$
	Rivière du Loup, Q	7,000	1,400
Decelles, A		500 100	100
Dumouchel, M. ZI	Longueuil, Q	1,000	200
Dion, Frs		500 500	100
Elliott, Geo	Ormstown, Q	2,000	2,000
Earl, Wm		100	20
Fleury, Dr. G	St. Leon, Q	500 2,000	500 400
Fleming, W	Owen Sound, O	1,000	200
Forham, Michael	Ioliette, O.	1,000 100	200
Filteau, J. B. F	St. Geneviève, Q	2,000	300
	Cobourg, O	100	100
Fletcher, John, in trust	do	1,300 700	1,300
Forbes, W. B	Carillon, Q	2,000	400
Faucher, Mrs. W.	Quebec	500 100	500
Field, J	Stanstead, Q	500	500
Fiset, L. J. C	Juebec	2,000 1,000	2,000
Foisy, T	zévis, Q,	1,000	100 200
Fisher, John, in trust	Cobourg, U	500	50
Franchere, J	do	1,500 2,000	1,500
Faucher, FJ	ollette, Q	400	400
	Bowmanville, O	500 100	100
	Montreal, Q.	500	500
Goff, E. H.	do	567,000	56,700
Goff, E. H	do	21,800 6,000	4,360 1,800
Goff, E. H.	do	15,700	
Guertin, A	st. Cesaire, Q	100 1,000	100 200
Guilbault, E J.	oliette, Q	200	200
Giroux, A S	it. Casimir, Q	1,000	200
Granbois, P. H	obourg, O	1,000 500	200 500
Gillespie, J	ernonville, O	1,000	100
Gifford, Charles	Cobourg, O	500 200	500 200
Gannon, John	t. Julienne, Q	100	20
(Foulet, J. M	st. Eustache, Q	200	200
Globensky, C. A. M	do	100 2,500	20 250
Geasson, C. G	Jaughnawaga, Q	1,000	1,000
	oliette, Qaprairie, Q	500 300	50 300
Gregoire, Julienne N	Vapierville, Q	1,000	200
Graham, Dugald	Ormston, Q	500	500
Gravel, Rev. E		100 300	100 3 0
Grondin, LL	aprairie, Q	1,000	1,000
Godbout, Rev. N	t. Casimir. O	300 2,000	300 400
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THE CANADA AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
			\$
Prosbois, T. B. de St.	Bruno, Q	3,000	300
Goff, Mrs. T. M		5,000	500
Grenier, A. E Isle	e Verte, Q	1,000	200
	ondine, Q	900 5,400	900 5,400
	ontreal, Q	2,000	2,000
tarmon, W St.	Johns, O.	200	20
Heenan, Thos. jun	bourg, O	100	100
	Johns, Q	1,000 300	200 300
Hossack, JamesCo		300	300
ludon, Rev. E. EQu	iebec	1,000	200
Heath, Mrs. E. R Isl	e Verte, Q	400	400
	oaticook, Qontreal, Q	1,000 300	300
Hardy, J. L. Gr		2 600	520
Hardy, J. L Gr Hill, C. G	ontreal, Q	5,000	5,000
Heath, W. D Isl	e Verte, Q	1,800	1,800
	nebec, Q	1,300 200	1,300
Hanson, G. C	rebec, Q	500	200 500
Hardy, Catherine Gr	rondines, Q	600	600
Hardy, M. G	do	500	500
Harwood, Robert Va	audreuil, Q	1,000	200
Hough, N Co	obourg, O	1,000 1,000	100
	lebec, Q	1,700	1,700
Hamelin, Rev. J. R. L	do	300	60
Hibbard, Annie S. LCh	hambly, Q	50,000	5,000
Hart, Thomas	iebec, Q	1,000	100
Johnson, Sir W. GSt.	. Mathias, Q	1,700	1,700
Johnson, W. EGr	rafton, O	500	500
	ontreal, Q	2,000	200
Jackson, B	Andrews O	300 2, 000	300
efferson, Thomas	do	500	50
Kobold, LCo		500	100
Keily, John Ca	arillon, Q	500	50
Kennedy, S	uebec, Q	200	20
Kerr, J. WCo	phoure. O	300 500	30
Leclerc, J. A Mo	ontreal, Q	2,000	20
Lalerge, L. E. P St	. Marie de Monnoir, Q	100	1
Affontaine, PRo		500	5
zamoureux, L		1,000	50
Lacourcier, L. J St	Stanislas, Q	300	9
Leprohon, B. H., Jo	oliette. Q	100	1
Larue, S. V. Qu	uebec, Q Charles River O	300	30
Larue, L. Qu	nebec. O	500 500	50
achance, PLa	aprairie. O	100	10
Levesque, Henriétte Qu	uebec, Q	800	80
Levesque, Henriétte Q Limoges, A St Laframboise, L M	t. Eustache, Q	100	2
Lessard, Rev. P	nebec. O	200 200	2
Lessard, Rev. P	Thomas, Q.	200	4

THE CANADA AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Continued.

	•	A 4	
Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed	Amount Paid up in
		for.	Cash.
		*	
		\$	\$
Lamontagne, HLynch, W. W.	Montreal, Q	300	300
Lynch, W. W	Knowlton, Q	100	15
Labreque, E	St. Charles, Q.	1,000 500	200
		500	100
Lovell, John	Montreal, Q	100 500	100
LaRue, Thomas	Compton, Q	1,000	200
Locke, Pierre.	South Barnston, Q	500 300	500
Lesperance, M. E.	St. Thomas, Q	200	300 200
Laframboise, G. M	Montreal, Q	2,000	200
Lesperance, M. E	Beaumont, Q	500 100	500
Lenianc Charles	dollette ()	800	800
Lacourcier, D. Laliberté, Napoléon Lambert, J. N.	St. Geneviève, Q	200 200	200
Lambert, J. N	St. Stanislas, Q	500	100
		1,000	200
Lacroix, E	Trois Pistoles, Q	1,000 1,000	200
La Corporation Episcopal	Montreal, Q	10,500	10,500
Laframboise, Hon. M. F Leech, H. S	do	1,000 2,000	2 000
Masse, P. P	St. Mathiâs, Q	2,000	2,000
Massicotte, J. B	St. Prosper, Q	400	80
Mayrand, L. A	St. Johns, Q	500 500	500
Molleur, L	do	2,500	500
Marchand, F. G	do Montreal, Q	100 500	20 500
Mallary, C. R	Cobourg, O	300	300
Mailloux, M	Laprairie, Q Frenella, C	300 100	300
May, Mrs. M	Montreal, Q	3,000	300
Morrier, Jeremie	Acton, Vale, QLongueuil, Q	500	50
Magnan, A	Joliette, Q	3,000 100	300
Marcoux, P	St. Charles, O	1,000	200
Moore, J. D	Kingston, Q	100 5,000	10
Mariel, J. M	Jonette. U	100	20
Mahoney, T. H. Monette, D	Quebec, Q	4,000 100	800
Mahoney, T., sen	Quebec, Q	500	500
Martel, C	do	300	300
Minaker, D. H.	Cobourg, O	300 2 00	300
Migne, E	Joliette, Q	500	100
Mulholland, J	do	100 2,000	100
Maxley, R	Ottawa, O	200	40
Massie, H. E. Morin, W	Richelieu, Q	200 500	100
Morgan, W., in trust	Montreal, Q	1,000	1,000
Murray, C. R	Ioliette O	10,000	10,000
Murray, C. R. McConville, P. McConville, P. W	do	100 100	20
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THE CANADA AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY—Continued.

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS-Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$
McFarlane, P	Kelso, Q	400	400
McGreevy, Chas	Rigaud, Q	1,000 200	650
McAllister, D	Cohourg O	500	4 0 5 0
McDougall, W	Montreal, Q	25,100	25,100
Norsworthy, J. C	Ingersoll	2,200	2,200
Noyes, J. P	Waterloo	300	60
Noel, H	Ouebec O	5,500 1,000	550 100-
Ouilette, Miss J	St. Lambert, Q	5,000	1,000
Owens, T. W	Stonefield, O	500	500
Paré, J		500 500	500 500
Plamondon, L	St. Marie de Monnoir. O	100	20
Poissant, S	St. Phillippe, Q	200	200
Potts, Jos	Grafton, O	200	200
Prevost, S. B.	St Geneviève, Q	100 500	100 100
Peltier, Hon. O		1,000	1,000
Pomrov, Col., Estate	Compton, Q	2,000	200
Pouliot, J. B	Rivière du Loup (en bas), Q	5,000	1,000
Prudhomme, E	Montreal, Q	800 100	800 100
Pve. John	Ouebec. O	2,000	400
Pye, JohnPlamondon, Rev. T	Montreal, Q	1,000	1,000
Pouliot, J. E	Rivière du Loup (en bas), Q	1,500	300
Pouliot, J. N	Rimouski, Q	500 100	50 20
Dutney A	do	500	100
Pelletier, P	St. Paschal. Q	200	40
Patenaude, A	Longueuil, Q	500	500
Paquin, J. M	St Congrière O	200 300	200 60
Parent, E. H	Montreal. O	1,500	1,500
Perrault & Co	do	100	20
Phillips, G. T	Quebec, Q	500	500
Painchaud, C. F	Cuelph ()	2,000 2,500	400
Robillard, Jos	Montreal, O	4,000	400
Rivard, A. M	Joliette, Q	100	100
Richardson, G. A	Eddystone, O	300	300
Rouieau, C. B Rousseau, J	Ste Appa de la Pérada O	500 1,000	; 50 200
Riel. Isaac	Laprairie, Q	1,000	200
Ruel, Hospice	St. Charles, Q	200	200
Roger, Ferdinand Rossignol, Miss E. H	do	500	100
Renouf, C	Trois Pistoles O	1,200 500	240 100
Rouleau, Rev. L	Matane, Q	20 0 .	200
Ruel, E	St. Charles, Q	1,000	200
Roy, S	St. Jean, Q	200	40
Roy, J. T Ramsay, Alex	Montreal O	1,000 1,300	100 1,300
Rioux, E	Trois Pistoles, Q	500	100
Roy, J. A	Rivière du Loup (en bas), Q	1,500	300
Robitaille, L	[Quebec, Q]	2,000	200
Rochon, L	Ste. Anne de la Pérade. O	500 500	100
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THE CANADA AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed	Amount Paid up in
Transo.	Accidence.	for.	Cash.
		\$	\$
Stephens, Geo	Cobourg, O	500	100
Smith, W. M	Ottawa, O	2,000	200
Sargent W S	Cobourg, O	$\frac{2,000}{200}$	200 200
Sargent, W. S. Smith, C. D.	Brome, Q	2,000	200
Similin, Estelle	isie verte, Q	200	40
Shurtliff, Joel Stone, M. R	Coaticook. O	1,000 300	100 300
Sexton, Rev. J. P	Quebec, Q	2,500	500
St. Zephirin, Sister	do	500	100
Stevenson, A. A. in trust	do	1,000 1,000	1,000 100
Stevenson, A. A., in trust	Quebec, Q	800	800
Swift, H.	St. Lewis Road, Q	15,000	3,000
Suzon, C. T	Ottowa ()	700 100	700 2 0
St. Michael, C.,	St. Roch, Q.	300	300
Savageau, Rev. J. E	Levis. Q	1,400	280
Savageau, H	Montreal O	1,300 1,000	260 100
Steele, T. L. Smith, J. H. Seguin, A.	Frelighsburg, Q	500	500
Seguin, A	Hudson, Q	100	10
Slavin, John Stewart, R. P.	St. Johns, Q	1,000 500	200 500
Sutherland, Geo. A	Montreal, Q.,	200	200
Stewart, Horace	Beebe Plain, Q	5,000	5,000
Simpson, W., in trust Trouillette, G	Montreal, Q	50,000 500	50,000
Trudeau, N. Q. Tremblay, J. M Turgeon, L. P. H	Roxton Falls, Q	500	50
Tremblay, J. M	Lacolle, Q	200	200
Turcotte. M. E. C. L.	do	100 300	100 300
Thorn, Alex	Quebec	500	500
Tessier, C	do	500	500-
Têtu, C Trudel, P. O	St. Têtn. O	1,000 1,000	100 100
Talbot, J. A	Trois Pistoles, O	500	100
Thornton, J	Coaticook, Q	500	500
Tassé, Rev. M Tremblay, J	St. Annes, Q	500 200	100 200
Thomas, Danl	Sherbrooke, Q	500	100
Tellier, E Tarte, J. R	St. Hyacinthe, Q	500	50
Test ier, H. J., jun	Quebec	200 500	100
Tremblay, Jacques	St. Jean, Q	2,400	240
Tanguay, M	St. Charles, Q.	1,000	20
Trudel, A	do!	1,000 1,500	200 150
Trudel, G	do	4,100	410
Taschereau, Hon. Judge	St Conorière Q	2,300 200	2,300
Trudel, Robt	Batiscan, O	1,000	40 200
Trottier, A. A. in trust	Montreal, Q	5,000	5,000
Vezina, B Viau, Chas	Joliette, Q	1,000 300	200
Verge, Chas. A	Quebec	700	60 703
Vezina, Mrs. J.	Berthier (en bas)	2,500	2,500
Vaughan, E	Coancook, Q	200	200-

THE CANADA AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY-Concluded.

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS-Concluded.

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$
Villers, C. A. D	Cacouna, Q	500	100
Vachon, E	Magdelaine River, Q	1,000	200
Verreault, P. G	St. Jean Port Joli, Q	200	40
Vaudeboncœur, B. C. de	St. Bruno, Q	500	100
Watier, Widow	St. Anne de la Pérade, Q	1,000	100
	Cobourg, O	200	40
	St. Armand, Q	500	500
	Cobourg, O	100	100
Winter, M	Grafton, O	500	500
Williams, Chas	Bowmanton, O	200	200
White, T. & R		300	300
Webb, J		500	500
	Montreal, Q.	1,800	1,800
	Kingsey, Q	1,000	200
	Montreal, Q	2,000 500	500
Warminton, R		2,000	400
Walker. MajGen. Fitzwm		100	20
Wade, Hy		100	100
Watchorn, Miss E		1,200	1,200
Wieberge, P		100	10
		1,181,000	346,195

The confusion arising from the surrendered shares causing the books to shew the new issue as well as the ten per cent. stock recalled but standing in the name of E. H. Goff, and who received the money difference, added to the supposed paid up stock in the hands of Banks declared paid by scrip issued, accounts for discrepancy between the above amount and the Capital Stock calls actually received by the Company, as per the returns made.

PHILIP S. ROSS.

MONTREAL, 14th March, 1878.

CANADA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY: LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$
Allan, Alex. McD.	Goderich	500	50
Angus, W. M	.[Montreal :	1.000	100
Armstrong, T. C. L	Hamilton	3,000 5,000	300 500
Bruce, John A	. do	10,000	1,000
Buchan, J. M	.l do	30,000	3,000
Baker, Hugh C	Hamilton	5,000 3,000	500 300
Brice, John	Detroit, Michigan	2,000	200
Botham, Thos	Brantford	2,000	200
Beard, Charles L	Woodstock	1,000 2,000	100
Billings, W. L. Bullock, Martha Buchan, Ewing	Paris	1,000	100
Buchan, Ewing	Toronto	2,000	200
Bleasdell, W. H		3,500	350 100
Blouin, Mathias, Trustee Burton, Warren, F	Hamilton	1,000 2,000	200
Bell, Frank W	Orangeville	1,000	100
Baker, George W	Hamilton	5,000	500
Brodie, W. and R.		5,000 1,000	500 100
Coburn, H. P.	Hamilton	10,000	1,000
Cameron, Chas	do	30,000	3,000
Paid in Notes	Ingersoll	35,000	2, 60 0 900
Corv. Charles D	Hamilton	38,000	3,800
Crawford, Samuel	London	2,000	200
(Cornwall, Ira. jun	St John NR	4,000 5,000	400 300
Paid in Notes			200
Commall, Ira, jun	Stratford	1,000	100
Clark, Annie	St. Thomas	2,000 4,000	200 400
Campbell, W. D.	Quebec	500	50
Campbell, W. D. Cox, George A. Camp, L. C.	Peterboro	40,000	4,000
Davie, G. T	St. Catharines	1,000 1,000	100
Duncan, Robt	Hamilton.	2,000	200
Dallas, A. C	do	5,000	500
Duncan, Stewart & Co		3,000 1,000	300
Dickson, George	Hamilton	1,000	100
Dubeau, E. J	Quebec	200	20
Dakers, James	Montreal	1,000 1,000	100 100
Dodd, A. W	Brantford.	2,000	200
Elliot, Wm.	Toronto	22,800	2,280
Elliot, Wm. Foster, W. M. Fraser, Geo.	Windson	1,000 2,000	100 2 00
Finkle, H. J.	Woodstock	2,000	200
Fraser, John, and A. W. Angus, Trustees.	Montreal	1,000	100
Fraser, John	Onchan	1,500 2,000	150 75
Paid in Notes	Guerre.	2,000	125
Foster, Chas	Hamilton	3,000	300
Fearman F. W.	Hemilton	2,000 5,000	\$ 200 500
Foster, Chas. Foster, Mary E. Fearman, F. W. Goodhue, Charles	London	10,000	1,000

CANADA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY .- Continued.

LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS .- Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$
Gadsby, Eli	St Catherines	1,000	100
Gamble, John W., Trustee	Amberley	500	50
Hurd, H. H	Hamilton	5,000	500
Harris, Wm	do	35,000	3,500
Howles, Matthew	do	2,000 2,000	200 200
Hyde, W. J.	Stratford	1,000	100
Hyde, W. J	Woodstock	2,000	200
Harding Henry	Hamilton	2,000	200
Herron, Joseph	do	5,000 7,000	500 700
Higiphotham & McLagan	Ranelph	10,000	1,000
Hamilton, W. A. Hamelin, J. R. L.	Collingwood	2,000	200
Hamelin, J. R. L.	Quebec	1,000	200
Hope, R. K	Hamilton	$3,000 \\ 1,000$	400 100
Jackson & Hallett		1,000	100
Lee, George	Hamilton	35,000	3,200
Paid in notes		***************************************	300
Laidlaw, William	Hamilton	6,600	660 100
Lees, Thomas Long, James B	do	1,000 1,000	100
Leslie, George H	Windsor	1,000	100
L'Heureux, N.	Quebec	3,000	300
Moore, Lyman	Hamilton	25,000	2,500
Macalium, A	do	$30,000 \\ 1,200$	3,000 120
Magann, George	do	10,000	1,000
MacCuaig, R. C. W	Ottawa	2,000	200
March Thomas H	Poronto	3,000	300
Manson, William Moore, Daniel D Mills, W. H. MacNab, W. H. Mitchell, Edward	!Peterboro'	2,000 1,000	200
Mills. W. H.	Guelph.	1,000	100
MacNab, W. H	Toronto	2,000	200
Mitchell, Edward	. Hamilton	5,700	570
McCorkell, James	. Iwaebec	1,000 1,000	100 100
McKinnon, J. M	London	5,000	50
Paid in notes		***************************************	450
McWilliam, William, Trustee	· Quebec	4,000	400
McGauverau & Tucker	Montreal	1,000 1,000	100 100
Newton, Francis		1,000	100
Neveux, Joseph	. Windsor	1,000	100
O'Brien, Thomas F	Montreal	1,000	100
Oliver, Thomas	Hamilton	5,000 40,000	500 4,000
Oliver, Thomas Osler, B. B. Patterson, E. Geo	do	3,400	340
Parker, Thomas H Petrie, Alexander B	. Wcodstock	15,000	1,500
Petrie, Alexander B	. Guelph	40,000	4,000
Palmer I. I. Dr	Hamilton	2,000 2,000	200 200
Palmer, L. L., Dr	Hamilton		4,000
Rutherford, George	do	30,000	3,000
Reid, James	do	35,000	3,500
Robinson, H	Montruel	1,000 2,000	100 200
Spohn, Mrs. A. M	Hamilton	3,000	300

CANADA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY—Concluded.

LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS-Concluded.

Name.	Residence.	Amouut Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
Sutherland, George Skinner, J. M. Sinclair, Dr. J Stewart, McLeod Smith, Edward J. Smith, Abraham Stewart, John Scott & Walmsley Simons, William { Simpson, Thomas }	Hamilton Listowel Hamilton do Ottawa. Hamilton Goderich Ottawa. Toronto Quebec. Montreal Deans do Hamilton London do Hamilton Book Hamilton London Hamilton Hondon Hontreal	\$ 30,000 5,000 1,000 35,000 9,300 1,000 2,000 5,000 1,000 37,000 5,000 4,000 2,300 30,000 35,000 1,000 2,000 1,000 2,000 1,000 1,000 2,000 1,000 1,000	\$ 3,660 500 100 3,500 930 100 200 500 100 700 3,000 500 300 400 230 3,000 500 100 200 200 200 500 100 200 100 200 100

CANADA GUARANTEE COMPANY OF CANADA. LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Liability.	Amount Paid up in Full.
		\$	\$	\$
Allen, R. N	Boston	500	1,000	100
Alexander, Wm	Toronto	500	1,000	100
Almon & Mackintosh	Halifax	200	400	40
Baldwin, C. H.	Toronto	250	500	50
Barber, W. B. C. Brown, J. J. Budden, H. A. Bouthilier, Tancred.	London O	100 500	200 1,000	20 100
Budden H. A	Montreal	500	1,000	100
Bouthilier, Tancred	do	1,500	3,000	300
Blaikie, John L	Toronto	2,000	4,000	2,000
Burns, Adam	Halifax	100	200	20
Campbell, R., jun	Montreal	2,500	5,000	500
Colquboun, — Craig, D. J	Montreal	350 2,500	700 5,000	70 500
Cramp, Thomas	do	1,250	2,500	250
Clouston, R	Morrisburgh,	50	100	10
Clouston, R	Ottawa	1,000	2,000	200
Cassels, Walter Gibson	Toronto	7,500	15,000	1,500
Durnford, P	Montreal	250	500	50
Drummond, George DeVeber, J. S. B.	St. John, N.B	50 100	100 200	10 20
Domville, James	do	100	200	20
Elliott, James.	Montreal	500	1,000	100
Evans & Riddell	do	3,000	6,000	600
Fairweather, C. H	St. John, N.B	100	200	20
Ferrier, Hon. James	Montreal do	16,000	32,000	7,200
Galt, A. F. Geriker, Frederick	do	1,000 500	2,000 1,000	100
Gibb, J. D.	do	500	1,000	100
Girdwood G P	do	100	200	20
Gooderham, Wm., jun	Toronto,	1,000	2,000	200
Geddes, Gamble	Montreal	500	1,000	100
Gzowski, Col. C		2,500	5,000	500
Galt, Sir A. T	do	11,350	22,700 2,000	2,270
Hatton, J. C.		500	1,000	100
Hogan, Henry	do	500	1,000	100
Hogg, James	Stratford	200	400	40
Kenny, Thomas E Lewis, F. J	Halifax	100	200	20
Lewis, F. J	Peterboro'	3,000	6,000	600 400
Lough, M Lewin, Hon. J. D.	Clinton,	2,000 100	$4,000 \\ 200$	20
Macdougall, D. L.	Montreal	2,000	4,000	400
Macdougall, H. S	do	1,000	2,000	200
Maclean, W	Toronto,	200	400	40
Mackay, Edward	Montreal	2,500	5,000	500
Maculloch, Ferd,	do Lindsay	500 100	1,000	100
Maculloch, Ferd, Matchett, R. J. Morrier, D.	Montreal	1,000	2,000	200
Mulholland, Henry	αο	500	1,000	100
Murray, Wm., Estate	do	500	1,000	100
Maxham, A. J	Quebec	250	500	50
MacDonald, Duncan	Montreal	1,000	2,000	200
Morton, G. K McInnis, Donald		800 1,000	1,600 $2,000$	160 200
McMaster, A. R	Toronto	1,000	2,000	200
Macara, John	Montreal	500	1,000	100
Morrow, J. B	Halifax	- 100	200	20
Macdougall & Davidson	Montreal	1,000	2,000	200

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CANADA GUARANTEE COMPANY OF CANADA—Concluded.

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Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Liability.	Amount Paid up in Full.
			a	0
		\$	\$	\$
Pominville, J. P	Montreal	1,000	2,000	200
Rankin, John	do	2,500	5,000	500
Reeker R, J	do	2,500	5,000	500
Robertson, A., Advocate	do	500	1,000	100
Rose, James	do	2,500	5,000	500
Ross, C. S., Estate	Kingston,	100	200	20
Ross, J. G	Quebec	1,000	2,000	200
Ross, John	do	1,000	2,000	200
Rendall, G. M	Montreal	250	500	50
Robertson, Andrew	do	1,000	2,000	200
Robertson, James	do	1,000	2,000	200
Rawlings, Edward	do	7,850	15,700	1,570
Scott, Gilbert	do	500	1,000	100
Shaw, David	do	1,000	2,000	200
Simpson, William,	do	500	1,000	100
Stewart, A. B	do	500	1,000	100
Stammers, S. J	Toronto,	400	800	80
Stidson, J. H	Blyth	250	500	50
Smith, L. W	Toronto,	2,500	5,000	2,500
Smith, Goldwin,	do	2,500	5,000	2,500
Strathy, H. G., in trust for James B.				
Strathy	London	1,500	3,000	300
Thomson, Andrew	Quebec	2,250	4,500	450
Tiffin, Thomas	Montreal	2,500	5,000	500
Waddell, Samuel	do	250	500	50
Warner, J. F	do	500	1,000	100
Workman, William,	do	500	1,000	100
Walker, William	Quebec	1,000	2,000	200
Withall, William,	do	2,000	4,000	400
Walker, James Robert	Montreal	100	200	20
Walker, Kenneth McLean	do	750	1,500	150
	Total	120,900	241,800	33,780

CANADA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Name. Residence. Sabscribed Paid up in Oash.				
Residence Subscribed Faid up in Cash.				
Residence Subscribed Faid up in Cash.				
Residence Subscribed Faid up in Cash.			Amount	Amanna
Algoma, Lord Bishop of	Vama	Residence		
Algoms, Lord Bishop of	маще.	nesidence.		
Allan, Andrew			101.	Casn.
Allan, Andrew				
Allan, Andrew				
Allan, Andrew				
Allan, Andrew			\$	
Allan, Andrew	Algoma, Lord Bishop of	Bracebridge	6,000	750
Ball, A. T. H.	Allan, Andrew	Montreal	2,000	250
Becher, Mrs. Caroline	Angus, R. B.		6,000	750
Billings W. L	Ball, A. T. H	Galt		
Black, Lewis S	Becher, Mrs. Caroline	London		
Brown, Adam Hamilton 2,400 300 Burton, Hon Mr. Justice Toronto 2,400 300 Burton, Miss S. E. M. Hants, England 17,600 2,200 Burton, Warren F. Hamilton 1,200 150 Barron, Mrs. E. M. de B., Trustees Toronto 32,900 4,100 Cawthra, Mrs. Anna C do 16,000 2,000 Cassels, W. G. do 16,000 2,000 Cowcher, Mrs. Mary. Toronto 2,000 250 Cox, Geo. A. Loudon, England 16,000 2,000 Durham, Miss E. J. Loudon, England 16,000 2,000 Durhoford, John, on account of G. M. Sylvester Towbridge, Wiltshire, Eng 3,200 400 Durnford, Chas. Day. do 0 20,000 250 Ewart, J. B., Estate, on account of J. M. Babbington 1,200 1,250 Ewing, Mrs. Jane R. Hamilton 6,000 750 Ferrie, Campbell do 2,000 250 Ferrie, S. Emily d	Billings, W. L.	Mantreal	11,200	
Bruce, Alexander	Prown Adam	Hamilton		
Surton, Hon. Mr. Justice.			7 200	
Burton, S. W. Hants, England 17,600 2,200 Burton, Warren F Toronto 6,800 850 Cameron, Mrs. E. M. de B., Trustees Toronto 32,800 4,100 Cassels, W. G. do 16,000 2,000 Cowcher, Mrs. Mary Power, Mrs. Mary Toronto 2,000 260 Cow, Geo. A Peterboro 14,000 1,750 200 250 Dickinson, Mrs. W. G. Hamilton 2,000 250 200 200 200 200 200 200		Toronto	2,400	
Burton Miss S. E. M.	Burton, S. W	Hants, England	17,600	
Surton, Warren F.	Burton, Miss S. E. M	Toronto	6,800	
Cambra, Mrs. Anna C	Burton, Warren F.	Hamilton	1,200	150
Casvelts, W. G	Cameron, Mrs. E. M. de B., Trustees	Toronto	3 2 ,800	
Dirckinson Mrs. W. G.	Courthro Mrs Anno I!	1 00		
Dirckinson Mrs. W. G.	Cassels, W. G	do		
Dirckinson Mrs. W. G.	Champ, Wm. S	Hamilton	5,200	
Dirckinson Mrs. W. G.	Cowcher, Mrs. Mary	Toronto		
Dickinson, Mrs. W. G.	Dillon Mrs. M. M.	London Fredand		
Dursham, Miss E. J.	Dickingon Mrs W C	Hamilton		
Durnford, John, on account of G. M. Sylvester Trowbridge, Wiltshire, Eng 3,200 400				
Durnford, Chas. Day.	Durnford, John, on account of G. M. Syl-	lico, ixono, migranu	1,400	100
Durnford, Chas. Day do do 20,000 2,500 Ewart, J. B., Estate, on account of J. M. Babbington Dundas 10,000 1,250 Ewing, Mrs. Jane R. Hamilton 6,000 750 Ferrie, Campbell do 2,000 250 Ferrie, Mrs. Rachel do 4,000 500 Forbes, A. M. Montreal 800 100 Finlay, Mrs. C., Trustees, on account of Geo. S. Papps Hamilton 8,000 1,000 Fuller, Mrs. Cynthia Edinburgh, Scotland 8,000 1,000 Fuller, Mrs. Cynthia Hamilton 6,800 850 Gates, F. W. do 10,000 1,250 Garsett, Rev. H. J. Toronto 4,000 500 Grasett, Mrs. S. M. do 16,000 2,000 Hamilton, Mrs. H. Melbourne, Q. 4,400 50 Hamilton, Mrs. H. Melbourne, Q. 4,400 50 Hendrie, Wm. Hamilton 4,000 50 Heward, Mrs. E. C. Toronto 6,000	vester	Trowbridge, Wiltshire, Eng.,	3,200	400
Ewart, J. B., Estate, on account of J. M. Babbington. Dundas 10,000 1,250 Ewing, Mrs. Jane R. Hamilton. 6,000 750 Ferrie, Campbell do 2,000 250 Ferrie, Mrs. Emily do 4,000 500 Ferrie, Mrs. Rachel do 6,000 750 Forbes, A. M. Montreal 800 100 Finlay, Mrs. C., Trustees, on account of Geo. S. Papps Hamilton. 8,000 1,000 Finlay, William Edinburgh, Scotland 8,000 1,000 Fuller, Mrs. Cynthia. Hamilton. 6,800 850 Gates, F. W. and Brown, Adam do 10,000 1,250 Gates, F. W. and Brown, Adam do 7,200 900 Grasett, Rev. H. J Toronto 4,000 500 Grasett, Mrs. S. M. do 16,000 2,000 Hamilton, Mrs. H. Melbourne, Q. 4,400 50 Harding, Jas. A. St. John, N.B. 400 50 Herndrie, Wm. Hamilton. 4,000	Durnford, Chas. Day	do do	20,000	2,500
Ewart, J. B., Estate, on account of J. M. Babbington. Dundas 10,000 1,250 Ewing, Mrs. Jane R. Hamilton. 6,000 750 Ferrie, Campbell do 2,000 250 Ferrie, Mrs. Emily do 4,000 500 Ferrie, Mrs. Rachel do 6,000 750 Forbes, A. M. Montreal 800 100 Finlay, Mrs. C., Trustees, on account of Geo. S. Papps Hamilton. 8,000 1,000 Finlay, William Edinburgh, Scotland 8,000 1,000 Fuller, Mrs. Cynthia. Hamilton. 6,800 850 Gates, F. W. and Brown, Adam do 10,000 1,250 Gates, F. W. and Brown, Adam do 7,200 900 Grasett, Rev. H. J Toronto 4,000 500 Grasett, Mrs. S. M. do 16,000 2,000 Hamilton, Mrs. H. Melbourne, Q. 4,400 50 Harding, Jas. A. St. John, N.B. 400 50 Herndrie, Wm. Hamilton. 4,000	Durnford, Mrs. C	do do	10,000	
Ewing, Mrs. Jane R. Hamilton. 6,000 750 Ferrie, Campbell do 2,000 250 Ferrie, Mrs. Emily do 4,000 500 Forbes, A. M. Montreal 800 100 Finlay, Mrs. C., Trustees, on account of Geo. S. Papps Hamilton. 8,000 1,000 Finlay, William Edinburgh, Scotland 8,000 1,000 Fuller, Mrs. Cynthia. Hamilton. 6,800 850 Cates, F. W. do 10,000 1,250 Gates, F. W. and Brown, Adam do 7,200 900 Grasett, Rev. H. J. Toronto 4,000 500 Grasett, Mrs. S. M. do 16,000 2,000 Hague, Geo do 16,000 2,000 Harding, Jas. A. St. John, N.B. 400 50 Hendrie, Wm Hamilton. 4,000 50 Heward, Mrs. E. C. Toronto 6,000 750 Howland, Hon. W. P. Toronto 400 1,600 200	Ewart, J. B., Estate, on account of J. M.			
Ferrie, Campbell do 2,000 250 Ferrie, Mrs. Emily do do 4,000 500 Ferrie, Mrs. Rachel do 6,000 750 Forbes, A. M. Montreal 800 100 Finlay, Mrs. C., Trustees, on account of Geo. S. Papps Hamilton. 8,000 1,000 Finlay, William Edinburgh, Scotland 8,000 1,000 Fuller, Mrs. Cynthia Hamilton 6,800 850 Cates, F. W. do 10,000 1,250 Gates, F. W. and Brown, Adam do 1,000 500 Grasett, Mrs. S. M. do 5,200 650 Gzowski, C. S. do 16,000 2,000 Hague, Geo do 400 500 Hamilton, Mrs. H Melbourne, Q. 4,400 550 Hamilton, Mrs. E. C. Toronto 4,000 500 Hamilton, Mrs. E. C. Toronto 6,000 750 Holeroft, Thomas Orillia 1,200 150 Howland, Hon. W. P. Hamilton 4,000 500 Howland, Hon. W. P. Toronto 400 500 Hamilton 4,000 550 Hamilton 4,000 550 Hamilton 4,000 550 Hamilton 4,000 550 Heward, Mrs. E. C. Toronto 400 550 Howland, Hon. W. P. Hamilton 4,000 550 Howland, Hon. W. P. Hamilton 4,000 550 Howland, Hon. W. P. Hamilton 4,000 550 Kerr, Thos. C. and A. G. Ramsay do 560 7,000 Kerr, Thos. C. and A. G. Ramsay do 560 7,000 Kirkpatrick, G. A. Kingston 400 500	Babbington	Dundas		1,250
Ferrie, Mrs. Emily do 4,000 500 Ferrie, Mrs. Rachel do 6,000 750 Forbes, A. M. Montreal 800 100 Finlay, Mrs. C., Trustees, on account of Geo. S. Papps Hamilton 8,000 1,000 Finlay, William Edinburgh, Scotland 8,000 1,000 Fuller, Mrs. Cynthia Hamilton 6,800 850 Gates, F. W. and Brown, Adam do 10,000 1,250 Gates, F. W. and Brown, Adam do 7,200 900 Grasett, Rev. H. J Toronto 4,000 500 Grasett, Mrs. S. M. do 5,200 650 Gzowski, C. S. do 16,000 2,000 Hamilton, Mrs. H Melbourne, Q. 4,400 50 Hamilton, Mrs. H Hamilton 4,000 50 Hendrie, Wm Hamilton 4,000 50 Heward, Mrs. E. C Toronto 6,000 750 Howland, Hon. W. P. Toronto 400 50 Hamilto				
Ferrie, Mrs. Rachel do 6,000 750 Forbes, A. M. Montreal 800 100 Finlay, Mrs. C., Trustees, on account of Geo. S. Papps Hamilton 8,000 1,000 Finlay, William Edinburgh, Scotland 8,000 1,000 Fuller, Mrs. Cynthia Hamilton 6,800 850 Cates, F. W. Door on the door of th	Ferrie, Campbell	do	4,000	
Forbes, A. M. Montreal 800 100 Finlay, Mrs. C., Trustees, on account of Geo. S. Papps Hamilton 8,000 1,000 Finlay, William Edinburgh, Scotland 8,000 1,000 Fuller, Mrs. Cynthia Hamilton 6,800 850 Gates, F. W. do 10,000 1,250 Gates, F. W. and Brown, Adam do 7,200 900 Grasett, Rev. H. J. Toronto 4,000 500 Grasett, Mrs. S. M. do 5,200 650 Gzowski, C. S. do 16,000 2,000 Hamilton, Mrs. H. Melbourne, Q. 4,400 50 Hamilton, Wrs. H. Melbourne, Q. 4,400 50 Hamilton. 4,000 50 Holeroft, Thomas Orillia 1,600 200 Howland, Hon. W. P. Toronto 400 150 Howland, Hon. W. P. Toronto 400 50 Hudson, C. L. Estate, on account of R. P. Street Hamilton 2,800 350	Farria Mrs. Ellilly	do		
Geo. S. Papps	Forhes A M	Montrael		
Geo. S. Papps	Finlay, Mrs. C., Trustees, on account of	1	000	100
Finlay, William Edinburgh, Scotland 8,000 1,000 Fuller, Mrs. Cynthia Hamilton 6,800 850 Cates, F. W. do 10,000 1,250 Gates, F. W. and Brown, Adam do 7,200 900 Grasett, Rev. H. J. Toronto 4,000 500 Grasett, Mrs. S. M. do 5,200 650 Gzowski, C. S. do 16,000 2,000 Hague, Geo do 400 50 Hamilton, Mrs. H. Melbourne, Q. 4,400 50 Harding, Jas. A. St. John, N.B. 400 50 Hendrie, Wm. Hamilton. 4,000 50 Heward, Mrs. E. C. Toronto 6,000 750 Holcroft, Thomas Orillia 1,200 150 Howland, Hon. W. P. Toronto 400 50 Hudson, C. L. Estate, on account of R. P. Street Hamilton 2,800 350 Innes, Rev G. M London 12,000 1,500 Kerr, Tho	Geo. S. Panns	Hamilton	8,000	1,000
Gates, F. W. do 10,000 1,250 Gates, F. W. and Brown, Adam do 7,200 900 Grasett, Rev. H. J. Toronto 4,000 500 Grasett, Mrs. S. M. do 5,200 650 Gzowski, C. S. do 16,000 2,000 Hague, Geo do 400 50 Hamilton, Mrs. H. Melbourne, Q. 4,400 550 Harding, Jas. A. St. John, N.B. 400 59 Hendrie, Wm. Hamilton. 4,000 50 Heward, Mrs. E. C. Toronto 6,000 750 Holcroft, Thomas Orillia 1,200 150 Howland, Hon. W. P. Toronto 400 50 Hudson, C. L. Estate, on account of R. P. Toronto 400 50 Kerr, Thos. C. Hamilton 2,800 350 Innes, Rev G. M London 12,000 1,500 Kerr, Thos. C. and A. G. Ramsay do 56 600 7,000 Kirkpatrick G. A.	Finlay, William	Edinburgh, Scotland	8,000	
Gates, F. W. do 10,000 1,250 Gates, F. W. and Brown, Adam do 7,200 900 Grasett, Rev. H. J. Toronto 4,000 500 Grasett, Mrs. S. M. do 5,200 650 Gzowski, C. S. do 16,000 2,000 Hague, Geo do 400 50 Hamilton, Mrs. H. Melbourne, Q. 4,400 550 Harding, Jas. A. St. John, N.B. 400 59 Hendrie, Wm. Hamilton. 4,000 50 Heward, Mrs. E. C. Toronto 6,000 750 Holcroft, Thomas Orillia 1,200 150 Howland, Hon. W. P. Toronto 400 50 Hudson, C. L. Estate, on account of R. P. Toronto 400 50 Kerr, Thos. C. Hamilton 2,800 350 Innes, Rev G. M London 12,000 1,500 Kerr, Thos. C. and A. G. Ramsay do 56 600 7,000 Kirkpatrick G. A.	Fuller, Mrs. Cynthia	Hamilton	6,800	850
Grasett, Rev. H. J Toronto 4,000 500 Grasett, Mrs. S. M. do 5,200 650 Gzowski, C. S. do 16,000 2,000 Hague, Geo do 400 50 Hamilton, Mrs. H. Melbourne, Q. 4,400 56 Harding, Jas. A St. John, N.B. 400 56 Hendrie, Wm. Hamilton. 4,000 500 Hills, R. do 1,600 200 Heward, Mrs. E. C. Toronto 6,000 750° Holcroft, Thomas Orillia 1,200 150 Howland, Hon. W. P. Toronto 400 50 Hudson, C. L. Estate, on account of R. P. Street Hamilton 2,800 350 Innes, Rev G. M London 12,000 1,500 Kerr, Thos. C. Hamilton 4,000 500 Kerr, Thos. C. and A. G. Ramsay do 56 000 7,000 Kirkpatrick G. A Kingston 400 50	Gates, F. W	do		
Grasett, Mrs. S. M. do 5,200 650 Gzowski, C. S. do 16,000 2,000 Hague, Geo do 400 50 Hamilton, Mrs. H. Melbourne, Q. 4,400 550 Harding, Jas. A. St. John, N.B. 400 56 Hendrie, Wm. Hamilton. 4,000 500 Heward, Mrs. E. C. Toronto 6,000 750 Holcroft, Thomas Orillia 1,200 150 Howland, Hon. W. P. Toronto 400 50 Hudson, C. L. Estate, on account of R. P. Street Hamilton. 2,800 350 Innes, Rev G. M. London 12,000 1,500 Kerr, Thos. C. Hamilton 4,000 500 Kerr, Thos. C. and A. G. Ramsay do 56 000 7,000 Kirkpatrick, G. A. Kingston 400 50	Gates, F. W. and Brown, Adam			
GZOWSKI, U. S.	Grasett, Rev. H. J			
Hague, Geo do 400 50 Hamilton, Mrs. H Melbourne, Q 4,400 550 Harding, Jas. A St. John, N.B 400 56 Hendrie, Wm Hamilton 4,000 500 Hills, R do 1,600 200 Heward, Mrs. E. C Toronto 6,000 750 Holcroft, Thomas Orillia 1,200 150 Howland, Hon. W. P Toronto 400 50 Hudson, C. L. Estate, on account of R. P. Street Hamilton 2,800 350 Innes, Rev G. M London 12,000 1,500 Kerr, Thos. C Hamilton 4,000 500 Kerr, Thos. C. and A. G. Ramsay do 56 000 7,000 Kirkpatrick, G. A Kingston 400 50	Gravelti C S			
Hamilton, Mrs. H. Melbourne, Q. 4,400 550 Harding, Jas. A. St. John, N.B. 400 56 Hendrie, Wm. Hamilton. 4,000 500 Hills, R. do 1,600 200 Holeroft, Thomas Orillia 1,200 150 Howland, Hon. W. P. Toronto 400 50 Hudson, C. L. Estate, on account of R. P. Toronto 400 50 Street Hamilton 2,800 350 Innes, Rev G. M London 12,000 1,500 Kerr, Thos. C. Hamilton 4,000 500 Kerr, Thos. C. and A. G. Ramsay do 56 7,000 Kirkpatrick, G. A Kingston 400 50	Harrie Geo			
Harding, Jas. A	Hamilton, Mrs. H	Melhourne O		
Hendrie, Wm. Hamilton. 4,000 500 200 Hills, R. do 1,600 750 Grillia 1,200 150 Holcroft, Thomas Orillia 1,200 150 Howland, Hon. W. P. Toronto 400 50 Hudson, C. L. Estate, on account of R. P. Street Hamilton. 2,800 350 Innes, Rev G. M London 12,000 1,500 Kerr, Thos. C. and A. G. Ramsay do 56 000 7,000 Kirkpatrick, G. A Kingston 400 50	Harding, Jas. A	St. John, N.B.		
Hills, R	Hendrie, Wm	Hamilton		
Holcroft, Thomas	Hills, R		1,600	
Street	Heward, Mrs. E. C	Toronto	6,000	
Street	Holeroft, Thomas			
Street	Howland, Hon. W. P	Toronto	400	50
Innes, Rev G. M. London. 12,000 1,500 Kerr, Thos. C. Hamilton. 4,000 500 Kerr, Thos. C. and A. G. Ramsay. do 56 000 7,000 Kirkpatrick, G. A. Kingston. 400 50	Hudson, C. L. Estate, on account of R. P.	Hamilton	0.000	350
Kerr, Thos. C. Hamilton 4,000 500 Kerr, Thos. C. and A. G. Ramsay do 56 000 7,000 Kirkpatrick G. A Kingston 400 50				
Kerr, Thos. C. and A. G. Ramsay				500
Kirkpatrick, G. A				
Kerr, Mrs. M. A. Galt. 8,000 1,000 Lindsay, Walter J. Hamilton 2,000 250	Kirkpatrick, G. A.	Kingston		
Lindsay, Walter J. Hamilton 2,000 250	Kerr, Mrs. M. A.	Galt		
	Lindsay, Walter J	Hamilton	2,000	250

CANADA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$
Mack, Dr. T.	St. Catharines	2,000	250
Macadam, Mrs. H. E., Estate, on account of J. E. O'Rielly	Hamilton	2,400	300
Macdonald, W. R	do	10,000	1,250
McInnes, Alex	Toronto	400	50
McInnes, Donald.		8,000 4,000	1,000
MacKay, Miss Mary	Montreal	800	100
McLaren, W. P., Estate, G. S. Papps McNab, John	Hamilton	64,000	8,000
Bruce, Alex	Toronto Hamilton	20,000	2,500
McNab, John	TorontoHamilton	} 16,000	2,000
McNab, John	Toronto.	11,600	1,450
Findlay, W. F	Hamilton	10,000	1,250
Macnider, Archibald,	Montreal.	10,000	1,250
Martin Edward	Hamilton	3,200	400
Merritt, Nehemiah	St. Catharines	4,000	500
Merritt, Charles	St. John, N.B	32,000	4,000
of J. H. Milis.	Hamilton	16,000	2,000
Mills, Jas. H	do	16,000	2,000
Moore, Dennis	do	12,000	1,500
Macklem, Mrs. J. A	Toronto Chicago, Ill., U.S	6,800 $4,000$	850 500
Osborne, James	Hamilton.	4,000	500
Osler, E. B	Toronto	2,000	250
Porteous, Rev. John	Kirkwall	400	50
Papps, Geo. S	Hamilton Edinburgh, Scotland	400 12,800	50 1,600
Ramsay, A. G	Hamilton	7,200	900
Ramsay, A. G. and Hamilton Jas	do	13,200	1,650
Ramsay, W. M	Montreal	40,000	5,000
Ransom, W. W.	Toronto	20,800	2,600
Ransom, W. W., Trustee	do Hamilton	4,800 400	600 50
Ritchie, Thos. W	Montreal	800	100
Riordon, Chas	Merriton	7,600	950
Sharp, Samuel, Estate, on account of Mrs.	Portobello, Scotland	10,000	1,250
Sharp	Leamington, Priors, Warwick-	9 000	1 000
Spence, Hon. R., Estate, on account of	shire, England	8,000	1,000
Wm. Cooke	Toronto	800	100
Messrs. Cobb & Smith, Solicitors Street, T. C., Executors, on account of M.	Salisbury, England	16,000	2,000
F. McGlashan	Niagara Falls, Chippawa, P.O.	5,600	700
Street, Mrs. A. H., Executors		400	50
Silver, John	Halifax, N.S	800	100
Stuart, John	Hamilton	2,000 8,000	250 1,000
Sidey, John G		16,800	2,100
Sidey, D. D	do	2,000	250
Sconce, Jas	Bengal, India	1 0000	7.000
Kerr, Richard J Thomson, John	Manchester, England	8,000	1,000

CANADA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Concluded.

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS.—Concluded.

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$
Thomas, E. C., Estate, on account of T.			
C. Kerr	Hamilton	15,600	1,950
Todd, A. T	Toronto	15,600	1,950
Todd, A. T., Trustee	do	30,000	3,750
Torrence, Rev. R. F	Peterboro'	2,400	300
Torrance, John	Kilmarnock, Scotland	12,000	1,500
Thomas, F. W	Montreal.	4,000	500
Thomson, Mrs. E., Trustee, on account of		,	
G. S. Papps	Hamilton	8,000	1,000
Usher, Mrs. Clara	Brantford	10,000	1,250
	Hamilton.	5,200	650
Wyatt, Mrs. Emma		6,000	750
Yates, Henry	Rrantford	28,800	3,600
Young, Mrs. C	Hamilton	3,600	450
		400	50
Young, Geo. A			500
Young, John C.		4,000	
Young, Mrs. C. M	Hamilton	2,800	350
	Total	1,000,000	125,000

THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS.

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for	Amount Paid up in Cash.
	Residence.	Subscribed	Paid up in
	Residence.	Subscribed	Paid up in
	Residence.	Subscribed	Paid up in
	Kesidence.		
Allan, Sir Hugh		lor	Casn.
Allan, Sir Hugh	`		
Allan, Sir Hugh			
Allan, Sir Hugh			
Allan, Sir Hugh	-		
Allan, Sir Hugh		\$	\$
Allan, oir nugu	Montreal	50 100	10.000
		50,100	10,020
Allan, Andrew		50,000	10,000
Abbott, Harry		8,300	830
Abbott, Hon. J. J. C	do	25,000	2,500
Anderson, Robert		10,000	2,500
	do	2,500	2,000 500
Archambault, Hon. Louis	I. A seemption	5,000	1,000
Archambault, Achille	do	2,000	300
Archambault, Tancréde	do	5,000	1,000
Archambault, Alexander	do	5,000	1,000
Archambault, François	ão	5,000	1,000
Archambault, Camille	do	3,000	600
Archambault, Hermine	do	1,000	200
Archambault, Sara	do	1,000	200
Aikens, Hon. J. C	Toronto	1,000	200
Berthelot, Hon. Judge		10,000	2,000
(Brydges, Charles J	do	33,300	3,320
Paid in Notes			3,340
Bishop, Bourget	Montreal	10,000	2,000
Bellemare, Raphael		5,000	1,000
Brush, George		10,000	1,500
Barbeau, E. J	do	5,000	1,000
Bryson, Thomas M	do	5,000	1,000
Blackman, Charles S	do	5,000	1,000
Beaudry, F. X	do	25,000	5,000
Bastien, B	do	2,500	250
Biron, Jean B	do	5,000	1,000
Bigne, Victoria	Ottawa	1,000	200
Beauchamp, F. X	Montreal	2,500	500
Bellerose, Hon. J. B	St. Vincent de Paul	1,000	200
Bourque, Joseph	Henryville	1,000	130
Bruce, Charles	Montreal	2,500	500
Bramley, G. H	Sorel	1,000	150
Bramley, Christina	do	1,000	200
Beaulieu, C. H		3,000	600
Brazeau, Casimer, sen		5,000	600
Brazeau, Casimer, jun	do	5,000	500
Beaudoin, Camille	do	2,500	500
Brosseau, H. H.	do	1,000	200
Belisle, T. G	do	2,500	500
Blondin, Achille	Three Kivers	2,000	400
Carsa Nanton P	Quebec	1,000	200
Corse, Norton B		10,000	2,000
Cramp, Thomas		10,000	1,000
Cantin, Augustin	do	10,000	2,000
Clayton T James		10,000	1,500
Claxton, T. James	do	10,000	1,500
Choquet, A		1,000	200
Chevalier, Moise		2,000	200
Chinic, Eugene	Ouehec		200
Crack, Robert, M.D.	Montreal	5,000	1,000
Donnelly, James		10,000	1,500
David, Moses E	do		1,000
Desmarteau, N. B	do		1,500
Day, John J		10,000	2,000
Dorion, P. A. A.			1,000
	285		

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY—Continued.

LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS-Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Amount subscribed for.	Amount paid up in cash.
		-\$	s
Dubord, A	Montreal	5,000	1,000
DeBassano, The Marchioness F	rance	7,000	1,400
Dufort, Denis X Dupras, Calixte	do	2,500 5,000	5(6 1,00
Dupuis, François	do	5,000	1,000
Desjardins, L. A. E	do	5,000	1,000
Duplessis, Mrs. A. A O Dupuis, Pierre	Ottawa	1.500 5,000	300 1,000
Dube. Alphonse	orel	2,000	200
Dawson, John T M	Iontreal	5,000	1,000
Estate late Hugh Fraser Estate late Amable Prevost	do	10,000	1,000 2,000
Estate late Clark Filts	do	5,000	500
Estate late Luke Moore	do	10,000	2,000
Estate late John Pratt	do	5,000 20,100	500- 4, 020
Estate late Colin Campbell	do	5,000	500
Estate late George W. Warner	do	5,000	500
Estate late L. J. Beliveau.	do	10,000 10,000	2,000 1,000
Estate of late J. B. Beaudry M		5,000	1,000
Estate of Jas. Brunet, Insolvent	do	5,000	500
Estate of O. Deblois, do	do	5,000 5,000	5 00 5 00
Estate of Wm. McNaughton, Insolvent	do	10,000	1,000
Estate of Narcisse Valois, do	do	5,000	500
Estate of Alex. Walker, Insolvent	do	2, 900 8, 300	290 830
Estate of Leblanc & Cassidy	do	5,000	500
Ewing, S. K. & A. S	do	1,000	200
Evans, Mrs. Margaret	ontreal	1,000 10,000	200 1,000
Fauteux, Pierre A	do	10,000	1,500
Francis, WmO	do	5,000	1,000
Filtean, Louis H	do	1,000 1,000	200 200
Forneret, Chas. A Be	erthier	5,000	1,000
Fletcher, JohnR		2,500	500
Galarneau, P. M	do	10,000 5,000	2,000 1,000
Gravel et frères	do	5,000	1,000
Gravel J. O. in trust	do	5,000	1,000
Gravel, J. O., in trust	do	10,000 1,000	2,000 200
Guilbault, Louis!L	Assomption	1,000	200
Hopkins, E. M. L. Henderson, David H. M.	ondon, Eng	28,300 2,500	5,66 0 2 50
Jesse, Joseph	do	10,000	2,000
Jodoin, Amable, Jun	do	10,000	1,500
{ Jetté, L. A	do	5,000	500 2 50
Jacques Cartier Bank M	ontreal	10,000	2,000
Kay, Fred. W	do	35,000	3,500
Lyman, Henry Laberge, A, et fils.	do	10,000 2,500	2, 000 500
Leveille, Jos	do	5,000	830
Laurier, Hon. Wilfrid	ttawa	1,000	200
Latraverse, Regis	286	1,000	200
	200		

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY—Continued.

LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS-Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up i Cash.
			\$
amy, ThomasYar	nachiche	1,000	15
abine, Jules Mon	atreal	5,000	1,00
ambert, Frs. X Ott	awa	1,000	20
olson, J. H. R		5,000	1,00
The second secon	do	10,000 10,000	2,00 1,00
	do	5,000	85
	do	5,000	1,00
	do	2,500	31
	do	5,000 2,500	1,00
	do	2,500	50
ajor, Geo. W., M.D	do	1,000	10
oss, Geo. W	do	4,000	80
	do'	10,000	1,50
ackay, JosephSor	doel	10,000 15,000	2,00
cCarthy, Catharine E do		6,000	1,20
cDougall, James		5,000	1,00
. ,	do	5,500	1,10
charvey, Owen	t Dover	5,000 1,000	$\frac{1,00}{20}$
cConville, Edward	ette	1,000	20
cKenzie, Thomas	eli	2,000	40
cKenzie, Chas. H do)	2,000	40
cCord, A. T., sen Tor	onto	1,000	20
elson, H A	do	$10,000 \\ 10,000$	2,00 2,00
	do	5,000	1,00
oupart, Joseph	do	5,000	5(
	do	2,500	50
	dodo	2,5 00	8,60
	do!	43,300 10,000	2,0
	do	5,000	1,00
	do	5,000	1,00
	do	1,000	20
	dodo	1,000 5,000	1,00
odier, P. A	do	1,700	39
asthoul, A	do	1,600	35
	do	10,000	2,00
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	awa	1,000 1,000	20 20
chard, Edward L'A		4,000	80
enaud, J. WilfridJoli	ette	2,500	50
enand, J. BQue	bec	1,000	20
bbillard, U. JBea		2,000 10,000	2,00
, , ,	do	8,300	1,66
ephen, George	do	10,000	2,00
nith, Wm	do	10,000	2,00
	do	8,300	83
	dodo	5,000 5,000	1,00
	do	10,000	2,00
choles, H. H	do	7,500	1,50
mith, Hon. D. A	do 287	5,000	1,00

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY—Concluded.

LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS-Concluded.

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
Sutton, Thomas. Trudel, E. H., M.D. Tourville, Louis Paid in Notes. Tempest, G. W. Villeneuve, Nazaire. Vinet, Fabien Vezina, Frs. Workman, Thos. Wilson, Andrew. Wilson, Thomas.	do do do do Sault au Recollet Quebec Montreal	\$ 1,000 5,000 5,000 10,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 5,000 1,000 5,000 1,000 5,000 1,000 \$1,188,000	\$ 200 1,000 500 250 1,000 2,000 1,000 2,000 1,000 2,000 1,000 2,000 1,000 \$213,543

List of Outstanding Calls in course of payment on the 31st December, 1877.

Names.	Amount.	Names.	Amount.
Abbott, Harry Archambault, A Brush, George Bastien, B Bourque, J. Bramley, J. H. Brazeau, C., sen. Brazeau, C., jun. Cramp, Thos. Cassiay, J. L Chevalier, M Donnelly, Jas Desmarteau, N. B Dubé, A Estate of late H. Fraser Estate of late Clark Fitz. Estate of late C. Campbell Estate of late G. Warner Estate of L. G. Beliveau Estate of J. Branet. Estate of D. DeBlois Estate of E. Hudon	830 00 100 00 500 00 250 00 400 00 500 00 1,000 00 500 00 200 00 1,000 00 500 00 500 00 500 00 500 00 500 00 500 00 500 00 500 00 500 00 500 00 500 00 500 00 500 00 500 00 500 00 500 00	Estate of Wm. McNaughton Estate of N. Valois. Estate of A. Walker Estate of Leblanc & Cassidy Evans, Mrs. Margaret Fauteux, P. A. Henderson, D. H. Jodoin, A., jun. Jetté, L. A. Kay, F. W. Leveillier, J. O. L. Lamy, Thos. Millard, Robert Mercier, Jos. Malette, L. Z. Major, Dr. G. W. Macdonald, D. Poupar, J. Robillard, A. E. Starnes, Hon, Hy. Tourville, Louis.	1,000 00 500 00 290 00 830 00 500 00 1,000 00 500 00 250 00 250 00 3,500 00 1,70 00 50 00 1,000 00 187 50 100 00 500 00 100 00 830 00 250 00

THE CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA. LIST OF STCCKHOLDERS.

Name. Residence.	Amount Subscribed.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
	\$	\$
Sir Francis Hincks Montreal		1,000
B. Homer Dixon Toronto		1,000
Miss Fanny Sibbald do do		500
J P Russell M.D do	2.000	200
Mrs. Elizabeth Wadsworth Weston	4,000	400
Daniel Wilson, L.L.D	10,000	1,000
J. K. Macdonald do	.,	500
Edward Hooper do		1,000
Hon. Wm. McMaster do		1,400
A. Cameron Montreal Toronto		500
A. Harvey Hamilton		500 500
H. S. Strathy, in trust	2,500	250
H. S. Strathy, in trust do do	5,000	500
W. T. Mason do do	1	500
James Young, M.P Galt Galt	10,000	1,000
B. Morton, in trust Toronto Toronto	5,000	500
Frank E. Gibbs Oshawa	8,000	800
F. A. BallToronto		1,000
R. Bain do do		500
Hon. T. N. Gibbs, M.P Oshawa	10,000	1,000
W. H. Gibbs, M.P do		4,500
John Macdonald, M.P		500 1,000
J. Herbert Mason do		1,000
Rev. G. P. Young do		1,000
M. P. Ryan Montreal		500
Wm. Elliott Toronto Toronto		1,000
C. E. Hooper do do		500
Alexander & Stark do do		250
J. P. Sincennes Montreal Montreal		250
C. J. Coursol, J.P do do		100
W. H. Hingston, M.D do		500 100
Henry Hogan do do		500
Rev. Anson Green Toronto		500
Robert Wilkes do do		1,000
D. J. Rees Montreal		50
W. S. Lee Toronto Toronto	5,000	500
A. McL. Howard do do		500
Hon. D. Macdonald do		1.000
Hon Wm. P. Howland do		1,000
Hon. Wm. P. Howland, in trust do do do		500
Hon. Sir Edward Kenny, C.B		1,000 200
Ion. James Macdonald do		200
J. S. McLean do do	1	200
Thomas Abbott do do	2,000	200
Hon. L. A. Wilmot Fredericton, N.B	4,000	400
Hon. Isaac Burpee St. John, N.B	5,000	500
W. C. McMenagle do do	8,000	800
Henry Vaughan do		400
W. F. Harrison do		300
I. W. Daniell do do		250 250
S. Jones do do		200
Copp, Clark & Co	5,000	500
John W. Nicholson	3,000	300

THE CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA—Concluded.

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$
Mrs. Rebecca Hutchison	St. John N.B.	1,000	100
R. T. Clinch	do	2,000	200
Chomas R. Jones	do	2,000	200
Vm. W. Turnbull	do	2,000	200
	Clifton	3,000	300
	Ottawa	1,000	100
	Toronto	5,000	500
	Canterbury, N.B	2,500	250
	Fredericton	2,500	250
	St. John, N.B	2,000	200
	Montreal	2,000	200
G. Penny	do	2,000	200
	Eldon	2,000	200
	Woodstock	2,000	200
	Montreal	5,000	500
I. J. Johnston	do	8,000	800
	Albion	5,000	500
ames Beaty, Q.C.		2,500	250
D. Patterson	do	2,500	250
Carpmael	do	5,000	500
. Carpmael, in trust	do	26,000	2,600
C. Hamilton	do	1,600	160
H. Vidal	do	1,900	190
	Streetsville	20,000	2,000
	Coronto	14,000	1,400
eorge Mitchell		2,000	200
Ars. Jane Mackay		10,000	1,000
		500,000	50,000

THE ISOLATED RISK AND FARMERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$
Hon. Geo. Brown	Toronto	2,5())	250
Geo. S. Birrell		10,000	1,000
Ira Breck	Kingston	2,500	250
Beaufort & Sons		6,000	600
R. M. Britton H. A. Betts	Kingston do	5,000	500
H. C. R. Becher.		5,000 1,000	100
A. J. Cattanach		2,500	250
V. Cronyn	London	9,000	900
G. Cheney		10,000	1,000
Hon. M. C. Cameron		5,000	500
J. D. Dalton C. F. Goodhue	London	15,000 18,000	1,500 1,800
A. Gunn		5,000	500
C. F. Gildersleeve	do	7,500	750 ⁻
J. P. Gildersleeve	do	5,000	500
E. K. Green		5,000	500
J. D. Irwin		2,500 7,500	250- 750-
D. T. Irish		2,500	250
J. K. Kerr	Toronto	7,500	750
J. Macdonald	do	3,000	300
R. M. Moore	Kingston	5,000	500
Hon. A. Mackenzie		5,000	500
Jno. Maughan, jun J. & C. Mackenzie		2,000 2,500	200· 250
J. H. Mason	Toronto	2,000	200
Hon W. McMaster	do	5,000	500
H. A. Nelson		500	50
S. Nordheimer		7,500	750
A. W. Russell	do	5,000 2,500	500 250
L. W. Smith.	do	5,000	500
R. Waddell	Kingston	1,000	100
R. Wilkes	Toronto	5,000	500
Rev. Isaac Helmuth	London	2,500	250
Hannah R. Van Vechten		2,000 2,000	200 200
O'Keefe & Co	Toronto	2,000	200
Dr. J. H. Arnett	Hamilton	10,000	1,000
Mrs. A. E. Shears	Toronto	5,000	500°
Geo. Greig	do	5,000	500
Mrs. H. S. Blake		10,000	1,000
J. K. Kerr, in trust	Toronto	7,500	50 750
Pellatt & Osler.	do	2,000	200
John Walker	London	2,000	200
John Beatie	do	35,000	3,500
	Kingston	5,000	500
	Toronto	2,500	50 50
	Perche Station, P.O	7,000	700
Jas. N. Bain	St. Polycarpe	1,000	100
Jos. O. Remillard	do	500	50
	L'Assomption	1,000	100
Jean R. Morrier	do	2,000 1,000	200 100
Mrs. Caroline Morrier	do	500	50
	291		

ISOLATED RISK AND FARMERS' FIRE—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Amount	Amount
Name.	Residence.	Subscribed for.	Paid up in Cash,
		101.	oasii,
		\$	\$
Henry R. Morrier	St Vincent de Paul	500 1,300	50
Chas. F. Painchaud	Varennes	5,000	130 500
Chas. F. Painchaud	Laprairie	1,000	100
Hon. Louis Archambault	L'Assomption	9,000	900
Jos. H. Bellerose, M. P	Rivière des Proiries	7,100 2,000	710 200
Hon. J. Armand	Varennes	1,000	100
Rev. G. P. Villeneuve	L'Assomption	1,500	150
Rev. F. Dorval		1,000	100
Rev. J. Gaudet	do	6,000 500	600 50
Jean B. Forest	do	1,000	100
Jean D. Rivest	do	1,000	100
Felix Voliguy Rev. Jos. L. Mongeau		500 1,000	50 100
Miss Darie Marte.		200	20
Jos. L. Martel	do	2,000	200
Pierre Martel	do	200	20
Rev. C. E. Frenette	do	1,000 500	100 50
Hon. P. E. Dostaler	Berthier	2,000	200
Rev. F. X. Delage	do	200	20
Rev. F. X. Delage	L'Islet	1,000	100
Chas. Marcotte	L'Islet	1,000	50 100
N. Lavoie	do	200	20
College de L'Assomption		1,000	100
Edouard RichardLudger Forrest	do	2,000 1,000	200 100
Rev. F. Rochette	Sault au Recollet	2,500	250
Pierre Tho. Levesque	L'Assomption	3,000	300
Z. Archambault	St Bongwenture	1,000 100	100
Jos. C. Daigneault		100	10 10
Louis A. Seers	Beauharnois	4,000	400
Jos. Anctil	St. Phillippe	8,000	800
Jean J. Pominville	Berthier	3,000 1,000	300 100
Pierre Labelle	St. Assine	100	10
N. Prevost		2,000	200
Jos. Trudel	do	400 200	40 20
J. B. L. Lantier	St. Polycarpe	1,000	100
J. A. Lantier	do	2,500	250
E. Laberge, M. P. P.	St. Philomene	2,000	200
E. A. Beaudry	Varennes	3,000	50 300
T. Germain Belisle	Montreal	1,000	100
E. Matthieu	Lachenaie	1,000	100
L. Paré	St. Vincent de Paul	500 200	50 20
S. Pagnuelo	Montreal	100	10
Rev. B. Paquette	Quebec	1,000	100
J. A. Duchesneau	St. Romuald	1,000	100
Rev. F. A. A Toupin.		2,000 500	200 50
M. Guerin	St. Vincent de Paul	200	20
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ISOLATED RISK AND FARMERS' FIRE-Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$
F. Benoit S	ault au Recollet	2,000	200
Hon. W. H Chaffers	t. Césaire.	2,500	250
Jos. Gaudet, M.P.	te Anne de la Pocatière	1,000 2,000	100 200
Ross, John J., M.P	stanfold	2,000	***************************************
Hon. T. Robitaille, M.P	New Carlisle	1,000	100
L. L. Trudeau	Jonryville	2,000 400	200
Pierre L. O'Donoghue	do	200	20
Pierre L. O'Donoghue	t. Pierre les Becquets	200	20
L. Sylvestre L. B. E. Pelland B.	Isle au Castor	200 300	20 30
E. Pellerin	do	1,000	100
Rev. U. ArchambaultS	t. Barthelemy	200	20
F. E. Rouleau	do	100	10
L. Vadnait S L. Tranchemontagne B	erthior-on-hout	1,000	50 100
Rev. A. Brien S	t. Cuthbert	100	100
F. X. A. BironL	do	500	50
C. Dorion L	'Assomption	2,000	200
Miss M. L. Dorion	do	1,000	100
L. Beaubien, M.P.	[ontreal	100	10
N H Rourgonin	do	500	50
A. RacineL	aprairie	1,000	100
J. Gauthier L	t Jacques le Mineur	2,500	250 10
A. Pinsonnault S. E. A. De St. George C. J. Dufresne T	ap Santé	1,000	100
J. Dufresne T	bree Rivers	100	10
A. Archambault L	Assomption	2,000	200
B. Bourgeois	do	200 500	20 50
D. F. Dufresne	do	500	50
Rev. J. B. Rioux	t. Louis	2,000	200
Nérée Heneau	'Epiphanie	1,000	100 100
E. Mailloux, M.P	te. Rosalie	1,000	20
E. Lacerte, M.P	amachiche	500	50
Jos. F. ArmandR	ivière des Prairies	1,000	100
P. Barrette St. M. Branchaud Be	t. Vincent de Paul	1,500	10 150
D Gaudet	t. Amédé du Plassis	1,000	100
L. A. JettéM	ontreal	2,000	200
Rev V. Plinquet L'	'Ile du Pas	1,000	100
N. Dugas		1,000	10
Jos. Paré.	do	1,000	100
	oxton Falls	300	30
	t. Edouardontreal	2,000	200 50
Rev. Jos. N. Leclerc St		2,500	250
Rev. F X. Trepanier M	ontreal	1,000	100
Rev. J. St. Aubin	enryville	100	10
Rev. M. D. Caisse Po	ontreal and Nanierville	2,000 1,900	200 190
G. Laviolette, M.D. M. T. E. Normand T	hree Rivers	1,000	100
N. M. Le Cavalier, M.P.P St	t. Laurent	1,000	100
E. GalarneauL'	'Assomption	3,000	300

ISOLATED RISK AND FARMERS' FIRE-Continued.

Name. Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
	\$	\$
C. ManseauL'Assomption		100
C. Archambault do	3,000	300
Romaine de Montréal Montreal	4,500	450
Miss Melina Chevalier L'Assomption	1,000	100
J. Archambault	2,000	200 300
Too Marion	3,000	300
Jos. Marion do	100	10
Rev. M. D. Marcoux	100	10
La Corporation Episcopale Catholique Romaine des Three Rivers	1	20
Mrs. E. Dufresne do	3,000	300
	500	50
77 10: 1 - 1 - 1	1 500	50
E. LeblancL'EpiphanieL'Epiphanie	2,000	200
MISS E. Richard L'Assomption	1,000	100
	1,400	140
L. D'Archambault		100 200
E. DufresneTrois Rivières	2,000	10
J. B. E. Mathieu	7,000	700
A. Mathieu	1.000	100
T Dugge M P	1,000	100
P. Larue, M.P St. Augustin	5,700	570
Hon. P. Fortin, M.P La PrairieLa	2,000	200
A. H. Paquet St. Cuthbert	1,000	100
P. Larue, M.P. St. Augustin Hon. P. Fortin, M.P. La Prairie A. H. Pâquet. St. Cuthbert J. A. Dorion, M.P.P. St. Ours do do	1,000	100 100
V Glader St. François du Lac.	500	50
I. E. Vassal Pierreville	200	20
Gaspard A Massue St. Aimé St. Aimé	400	40
Jos. Lemaître St. Thomas de Pierre	eville 500	50
Gaspard A Massue St. Aimé Jos. Lemaître St. Thomas de Pierre G. & O. Reeves Pointe aux Trembles	1,000	100
G. Archambault L'Assomition	1,000	100
P. Archambault	500	50 50
	500	20
Pierre Barrette, in trust for J. Barrette do	200	20
Pierre Barrette, in trust for J. Barrette do	100	10
7. Rerrette	100	10
D. Lacoursière St. Geneviève de Bat	iscan 400	40
Dr. V. P. Lavallee	200	20
	100	10 20
Geo. Read	100	10
A. J. Lacoursière St. Stanislas de Bati		30
N. P. Massicotte	iscan 100	10
Rev A. Labelle	100 1	10
A. Gagnon St. Alexander St. Antil St. Roch Ottawa Ottawa	2,000	200
E. Antil St. Roch	1,000	100
Emelle Adele Duplessis Ottawa	2,000	200 100
C. H. Beaulieu. Sorel St. Stanislas de Bati	1,000 iscan 300	30
Elise Coaillier Montreal Montreal	1,000	100
H. A. Mignault St. Denis	1,000	100
E. Archambault L'Assomption	1,000	100
K. L. L. Desaulniers Yamachiche	500	50

ISOLATED RISK AND FARMERS' FIRE-Concluded.

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS-Goncluded.

1			
Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$
T TO Maria	f41	500	
L. E. Morin	dontreal	500	50
A. de Martigny		4,000	400
J. A. Ducheneau		1,000	100
O. Forget	do	500	50
Rev. J. Lauzon		1,000	100
Rev. J. Morin	st. Jacques le Mineur	1,000	100
Rev. T. E. Dagenais	t. Edouard	1,000	100
Rev. F. Aubry		1,000	100
A. Desjardins		500	50
Rev. J. Doucet		1,000	100
J. E. Champoux		6,000	600
Jno. R. Cartwright	apanee	5,000	500
J. O. Ireland T		1,000	100
Hine, Baines & Co	do	1,500	150
Rev. A. O'Donnell.	do	5,000	500
Rev. A. O'Donnell	t. Denis	1,000	100
D. H. Allen, in trust for J. Macdonald		5,000	500
G. B. Kirkpatrick T	oronto	5,000	500
C Kinknotniek in trust	do	7,000	700
F. X. Coutu M	Iontreal	5,700	570
Rev. Pierre Poissant IS	t. Philippe	1,000	100
Rev. Geo. Chevrefils M	Iontreal	400	40
L. H. ArchambaultL	Assomption	1,000	100
B. Van Straubenzie K	ingston	2,000	200
A. Lozeau S	t. Vincent de Paul	1,000	100
V. Cronyn, in trust, J. BurrowesL	ondon	2,000	200
Margaret Blake		2,000	200
T. BrunetS	t. Augustin	500	50
J. B. Leblanc S	t. Henri de Tanneries	2,000	200
Rev. A. Toupin Rev. S. Tasse	ivière des Prairies	500	50
Rev. S. Tasse S	t. Scholastique	1,000	100
M. J. Major	t. Vincent de Paul	2,000	200
Hon. E. Dionne Si	t. Anne de la Pocatière	2,000	200
N. Allard P	ointe aux Trembles	1,000	100
J. G. ScottT		2,500	250
A. H. Hudson	do	2,000	200
Mrs. M. P. C. Dansereau	do	1 000	100
O. Frechette Be	erthier	500	50
J. M. & L. O. Loranger		200	20
Jos. Z. Martel L'	'Assomption	1,600	160
H. Foisy L	Epiphanie	200	20
Samuel AlcornTo	oronto	2,000	200
Mary K. Shaw	do	7,500	750
Hone & Temple	do	2,500	250
Rev. Albert Lacombe	anitoba	300	30
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MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA. LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS.

		1	
Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed.	Amount Paid up.
		\$	\$
4			
Angus, William	Province of Quebec	2,000	400
Andrews Thomas	do	2,100	420 400
Andrews, Thomas	do	2,000 100	20
Archer, Robert	do	1,000	200
Audet, G. J	do	100	20
Anderson, D., in trust	do	1,000	200
Abbott, Richard	Nova Scotia	500	100
Aikins. Charles	do	400	80
Allison, M. G	do	500	100
Allison, Matthew	do	300 500	60 100
Anderson W C.	do	500	100
Anderson, W. C	do	500	100
Anderson, Alexander	do	500	100
Anderson, Alexander Aylward, Thomas	, do	1,000	- 200
Anderson Wier	(Interio :	1,000	200
Atkinson, Isaac Baldwin, W. H.	Chicago	2,500	500
Baldwin, W. H	Province of Quebec	1,000	200
Barsalou, Joseph	do	500	100
Panny Pohort	do	1,200	240
Benny, RobertBew, J. J.	do	1,000	100
Billingsley, F	do	200	40.
Blais, L. H	do	2,400	480
Blais, Narcisse	do	100	20
Brown, Robert	do	1,000	200
Bogue, James P	do	100	20
Buchanan, Mrs. C. L	do	10,000	2,000
Burke, WalterBurland, G. B	do	2,000 1,000	400 · 200 ·
Burstall, J	do	2,000	400
Battle, John	Ontario	1,000	200
Burgess, R. W		1,000	200
Burgess, R. W Buntin, William	do	500	100
Bruce. Walker & Burton	do	1,000	200
		300	60
Burton, W. F	do	500	100
Bent, L Black Bros. & Co	Nova Scotiado	500 1,000	100- 200-
Black, Dr. J. B	do	500	100
Black, S. G	do	2,000	400
Rrannan W C	1 do	1,000	200
Brown, Thomas A	do	500	100
Brown, Thomas A	do	1,000	200
Bourke, W. C	Prince Edward Island	500	100
Cantin A	Province of Linenec	5,000	1,000
Campbell, W. D	do	5,800	1,160
Cassidy I I.	do	500 1,000	100. 200
Cassidy, J. L	do	5 60	100
		100	20
Convey, William	do	500	. 100
Cooper, William	do	1,000	200
Convey, William Cooper, William Cream, William Coshill John C	do	3,200	640
Cahill, John C		100	20
Chipman, James E	do	1,000	200

MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.—Continued. LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS.—Continued.

		Amount	Amount
Name.	Residence.	Subscribed.	Paid up.
		\$	 \$
Clarke Names	Nove Section	-	400
Clarke, Nepean	do	2,000 500	100
Creighton, Joseph		500	100
Cronan, John & Son	do	500	100
Cronan, Daniel.		1,000	200
Crowe, James		500	100
Crowell, Mrs. Leah		500 500	100 100
Curll, Thos		1,000	200
Cummins, John D.		1,000	200
Calhoun, H. A		2,500	500
Chandler, Hon. E. B	do	1,000	200
Carvell, J. S	Prince Edward Island	1,500	300
Campbell C	Ontario do	1,000	200 200
Campbell, A. H	Ontariodo	1,000 500	160
Close, J. G		1,000	200
Cole, Nathaniel		200	40
Coombe, A. J.		500	100
Cockburn, George	do	200	40
Cockburn, George Cochrane, J. C. T. Clayes, E. D.	do	1,000	200
Clayes, E. D	do	1,500	300-
Cleghorn, A	do	1,000	200 200
Cox, E. S.	do	1,000	100
Churchill, E., & Son	Nova Scotia	500	100
Chesley, Thomas W.	do	500	100
Crowell, John O	do	500	100
Curren, John E	_ do	1,000	200
Cummings, J. W. Darling, William. Darling, James	Province of Quebec	2,000	400
Darling, William	do	10,000	2,000 60
Darling, Herbert	do	300	60
Deroy, Basil, pére	do	400	80
Deroy, Basil, fils	do	200	40
Desjardins, Joseph	do	200	40
Delisle Bros., & McGill, Estate	do	1,000	200
Demers & Dionne	do	1,000	200
De Varennes, F	do	100	20
Dick, John	do	1,000 5,000	200 1,000
Dinning, Henry Dinning, H., in trust	do	4,000	800
Dionne, G	do	100	20
Dionne, G Dobell, R. R	do		****** ***** ******
Donnelly, James	do	1,000	200
Donnelly, James Drake, T. C Dugail, F. D	do	500	100
Dugail, F. D	do	13,200	2,640
Dung, I	Ontario do	2,000	400 100
Daoust, J. G Dallas, A. C	do	1,500	300
Detlor, J. V., & Sons		1,000	200
Davidson, M	do	100	20
Dermott, Patrick	do	100	20
Dimock, E. W	Nova Scotia	500	100
Dimock, L. E	do	600 600	120
Dimock, C. H	do	5 00	120 100
Dompierre, J	do	500	100

MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.—Continued. LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS.—Continued.

Name. Residence.	Amount Subscribed.	Amount Paid up
	\$	\$
Ooull, John Nova Scotia		20
oyle, Patrick do do		
avies, L. H Prince Edward Island		20
awson, W. Edodo	1,000	20
	1,000	2
senhaur, James Nova Scotia		10
sson, Wm do		1
ulkner, D. W do do do do		
orsyth, George E do		1
orsyth, George E., in trust do do		1
easer, David do		$\frac{1}{2}$
eld, J. C. Ontario	200	1
ield, F. W do do	300	
tzgerald, Georgina B do do		4
tzgerald, Margaret O		4 2
air, Jno. T. A do do		1
ett, Wm do do		2
orlong, H. J. do do		1 2
lynn, J		1
	500	1
	1,000	2
	1,000	2
	1,100	2
arneau, P., & frère do	600	1
	200	
22 / 72 72 / /	1,000	1 1
	2,500	
	7,400	1,4
	2,600 1,000	
	500	
inty, John Ontario	500	
ifford, C. G do do		1
reen, John do do		
ordon, Jas do do	4,400	
ordon, W. H do		
astonguay, F Prince Edward Island		
raham, Jas. E do		1
undry, Fred do		
reer, Geo. M do do	9 000	
Iart, Levi do	000	
[art, A. W., in trust do do	500	
laley, Allendo do	1,000	
laley, Maude M		
Harvie, Jno. A do		1
Harrington, W. D do		

MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.—Continued. LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed.	Amount Paid-up.
		\$	\$
Harrington, W. M	Nova Scotia	500	100
Hartigan, Bernard	do	500	100
Hesslein, Henry	do	1,000	200 100
Howe, Henry, jun	do	500	100
Hensley, Ellen S	do	2,500	500
Holloway, Thos	do	500	100
Hunter, James	do	500 1,000	100 200
Hunt, Jas. E	do	500	100
	Prince Edward Island	500	100
Hyndman Bros	do	1,000 1,000	200 200
Hagermann, J. G.		200	40
Hargraft, G. R.	do	100	20
Harvey, Jno	do	2,500	500
Harvey, T. R	dodo	100 1,000	20 200
Hayden, Thos	do	200	40
Hitchins, Wm.	do	100	20
House, Frank	do	500	100
Hughes, Patrick	do	1,000 1,000	200 200
Halle, J	Province of Quebec	100	20
Hardy, N. S	do	1,700	340
Hauton, J. C	do	2,500	500 100
Hearn, John	do	200	40
Henry, J. W	do	1,000	200
Herriman & Whitney	do	5,000	1,000
Hodgson, Jonathan	do	1,000	200 40
Humphrey, G	do	300	60
rvine, George, W. F. Wood & W. Petry,	do	500	100
in trust	do	1,800	360 20
Ireland, W. S		1,000	200
Jaques & Co., G. E		500	100
oncas, Luc	do	100	20
Joseph, A	do	6,900 300	1,380
ulien, F. X.	do	300	60
Julian, H		500	100
Kane, J. H	do	500	100
Kearnes, Wm	do	1,000	200 20
Kirchhoffer, J. N	do	100	20
Kngx, Frank	do	100	20
Keith & Son	Nova Scotia	500	100
Kenny, J. FKitchen, Jas	do	1,000	200 800
Knowles, C. W	do	1,000	200
Kennedy, Archibald!		500	100
Kennedy, S	Province of Quebec	1,500	300 80
Knight, A	do	500	100
Laird, J. U	do	1,000	200

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MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.—Continued... LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS.—Continued.

Name.	Re	sidence.	Amount Subscribed.	Amount Paid up
			s	8
andry, J. P	rovince of (Duebec	1,000	20
amere, J. B	do		100	2
aroche, A	do		500	10
awrence, W. V., in trust	do	•••••	300	E
esage, S	do	**********	1,000	20
esperance, M	do		2,000	10
awson, Henry	Vova Scotia	************	2,000	40
owell, W. L			500	10
eGrandais, Joseph	do		500	10
awrence, B. La R	New Brunsw	ick	2,500	50
ongworth & Co I	Prince Edwa	ard Island	500	10
ord, Artemas	do		1,000	20
efurgey, Hon. John	do		500	10
ewis, Rice & Son			1,500	30 10
eys, John, junallory, C. R		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	500 500	10
eredith, H. H			200	4
inaker, D. H	do		300	(
unro, Wm (agor, John I	Chicago		1,000	20
agor, John I	Province of	Quebec	1,000	20
archildon, C. J	do		1,400	28
artel, J. B	do		200	-
artineau, J. L	do	***************************************	100	
itchell, Hon. Peter	do do	******	300 1,000	20
enard, Charles, jun	do		200	2
orrison, Geo. W	do	******	1,000	50
orin, L. E	do	******	1,000	2
orris, D	do	******	1,000	20
organ, Jas	do		600	1.
onier, Bazil	do	************	600	1:
ontizambert, C. E	do		1,000 1,000	2
otz, J	do	******	1,000	2
eagher, John	do	******	1,100	2
orton, Philips & Bulmer	do	******	1,000	2
urphy, 0	do	******	1,200	2
arshall, Wm. F			1,000	2
ann, John	do		500	1
ann, James	do	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	500 100	1
essenger, Adelia A	do		100	
essenger, Elias	do		500	2
orris, John W	do		1,000	1
loore, Alfred	do	************************************	500	3
loore, E. B	do		500	j.
oseley, Eben	do		500	1
oody, Wm	do		500	1
oseley, Robert	do	**********	1,500	3
ounce, Geo	do do		2,000 2,500	5
urray, Wm	do			
larshall, Robt	New Brunsy	vick	5,000	1,0
Ioran, James H	do	*********	3,000	6
Muirhead, Wm., jan	do	*******	1,000	2
Iuirhead, Hon. Wm	do	***************************************	2,500 1,000	5 2

MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed.	Amount Paid up.
		-	
		\$	\$
Mackay, EdwardPi	rovince of Quebec	2,500	500
Macdonald, W. C	do	1,000	200
Mackenzie, R	do	2,500	500 100
McLaren, J. C	do	1,000	200
McLaughlin, M	do	500	100
McWilliams, Wm	do	1,000 2,500	200 500
McCabe, John A	ova Scotia	400	80
McColl, Jeffrey	do	1,000	200
McKay, Daniel	dol	1,000 2,500	200 500
McLean, John S	do	500	100
McPherson, David	do	500	100
Macdonald, A. A. P. McLeod, Geo. P.		1,000	200 100
McLeod, M	do	1,000	200
McLeod, Neil	do	1,000	200
Macdonald, D. A., His Hon		2,000	400
McCulloch, W	dodo	500	100 20
McGarvey, E	do	500	100
McGillivray, E	do	2,000	400
McKay, Donald	dodo	1,000 2,000	200 400
Nairn, Stephen	do	500	100
Neelon, H	do	500	100
Noonan, John R	do	500	100 200
North, John B	do	1,000	200
Owen, J. M	do	300	60
Owen & Kaulback	do	1,000	200
Owen, Hon. L. C		500 100	100
Ogilvie, A. W	do	2,500	500
Oswald, J. K	do	800	160
Oswald, W. R	do	1,000	200 300
Pare, Georgiana	do	1,700	340
Pentland, C	do	200	40
Pentland, C., Trustee	do	300	60 740
Perrault, L. C., & Co	do	2,000	400
Price, E. J.	d o	1,700	340
Poston, Edward, Estate of	do	500	100 500
Plunkett, George		2,500	20
Perram, Lydia	do	500	100
Pringle, H	do	700 1,000	146 200
Pickford & Black	do	1,000	200
Power, Patrick	do	1,000	200
Pratt, Rodman	do	300	60
Palmer, Charles Pr Rogers, Benjamin	do	1,000	200 200
Ray, Wm. H.		100	200
Ritchie, J. N. & T	do	2,000	400
Ritchie, Thomas A	301	1,000	200

MERCHANTS MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA—Continued.

	1		
		Amount	Amount
Name.	Residence.	Subscribed	Paid up in
21002000	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	for.	Cash.
		101.	Oasn.
	!		
		\$	S
Ray, Walter G	Nova Scotia	700	140
Routledge, Michael	do	1,000	200
Ramsay, A. G	Ontario	2,000	400 .
Ramsay, William	do!	2,000	400
Rhodes, John	do	300	60
Rice, William		100	20)
Rimer, F., & Co		500	100
Rooney, Hugh		100	20
		100	20
Rooney, Dan			
Robinson, G.		500	100
Rose, H. M	do	500	100
Ramsay, A.	Province of Quebec	1,000	200
Rattry, D., and H. T. Walcott, in trust.		600	120
Renaud, J. B	do	1,500	300
Renaud, L	do	1,000	200
Ross & Co	do	9,100	1,820
Ross, John	do	4,400	880
Ross, J. G	do	2,000	400
Samson, Charles		700	140
Savard, Roger		500	100
Scott, H. S.		500	100
Scott W W Fototo of	do	500	100
Scott, W. W., Estate of	do	2,500	500
Shannad W C	do	2,300	
Shepperd, W. G			40
Shea, T		2,000	400
Sinclair, Thomas		1,000	200
Smith, Hon. D. A	do	2,000	400
Smith, A. L	do	400	80
Stewart, A. B	do	1,000	200
Stewart, James	do	2,500	500
Sewell, James A	do	1,000	200
Shaw, J. A	Nova Scotia	2,000	400
Seeton, Joseph		500	100
Secton, R. B		500	100
Skaling, John	do	400	. 80
Scott, J. M		500	100
Simpson, William		500	100
Smith, Arthur	do	600	120
Smith, William	do	1,200	240
	do	3,100	620
Smith, Bennett		500	100
Smith Lori			
Smith, Levi	do	2,000	400 200
Smith, Thos. B		1,000	
Stayner, E. G	do	500	100
Sugatt, Saml. H		1,000	200
Sutherland, Danl	do	1,000	200
Sweet, S. H		500	100
Stairs, Wm. J	do	3,000	600
Steeves, G. D	New Brunswick	1,000	2,00
Scane Houston	Ontario	200	40
Scarth, Cochran & Co	do	8,500	1,700
Shepard, S		1,000	. 200
Shickluna, L	do	1,000	200
Smith, Jno	do	1,000	200
Small, W. B	do	100	20
Smith, Jesse	do	500	100
Strong, G. F	do	200	40
Stephens, Boswell & Robertson	do	1,000	200
Dochional Dosacti to Honor tanti	302	1,000	200
	304		

MERCHANTS MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.—Concluded. LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS.—Concluded.

	1		
Name.	Residence	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
Stuart, Chas	Ontario.	\$ 200	\$ 40
Sutnerland, J	do	500	100
Thomas, William	do	500	100
Tasker, Jas	Province of Quebec	2,500	500
Temple, C. V. M.	do	1,000	200
Terreau Mdme. C	do	500 900	100 180
Talbot, O. W		200	40
Thomson, A	do	100	20
Thomson, D. C	do	1,900	380
Taylor, Joseph H		400	80
Taylor, Robert	do	500 500	100
Troop, W. B		300	60
Troop, W. B Thompson, Jas	New Brunswick	1,000	200
Troop & Son	do	5,000	1,000
Turnbull & Co	do	2,500 2,500	500 500
Turnbull, Chas. G Uniacke, R	Nova Scotia	1,000	200
Van Allen, D. R. & Co	Ontario	1,000	200
Vial, Rev. W. S	Province of Quebec	500	100
Walker, Alexander		2,000	400
Walker, William Watters, J. G.		1,500	300
Welch, H. W	do	200 600	40 120
Wells, J.		100	20
W hite, T. & R	do	500	100
Wood, A	do	100	20
Waddell, Duncan		500 500	100
Watt, Jno. A	do	1,000	200
Wier, Wm. E		500	100
Wilson, Alfd. H	do	1,000	200
Wilson, Thos. A		1,000	200
Wiggins, Geo	do	1,000 500	200
Wilson, Thos. W		500	100
Wood, Elijah		500	100
Wylde, C. J		1,000	200
Wylde, C. J., in trust		2,400	480
Wylde, Jas. S		1,000 1,000	200
Welsh, Wm	Prince Edward Island	500	100
Waldie, J	Ontario	2,500	500
Walker, W. T	do	500	100
Ward, H. A		200	40 .
Wilkie, D. R		500 2,000	100
Woodcock, Louis		100	20
Wright, George	do	500	100
Yeo. Hon. Jno	Prince Edward Island	500	100
Young, D. D., Estate of		2,300	460
Young, G. B. S Young, J. R	do	600 600	120 120
Young, Chas. E	Nova Scotîa	1,000	200
Young, Matthew	do	500	100
Zwicker, W. N	do	500	100
		\$500,000	\$100,000
	204		1

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

SUBSCRIBERS TO GUARANTEE FUND.

Name	Residence.	Amount. Subscribed for	Amount Paid up in Cash,
C. R. Murray, A. F. Wood D. B. Chisholm, D. McInnes A. McInnes A. Harvey J. Harvey P. Dewar	Hamilton	\$ cts. 5,666 66 2,666 67 3,000 00 1,166 67 4,166 67 4,166 67 4,166 67 4,166 66 4,166 66 4,166 67 4,166 67 4,166 67 550,000 00	\$ cts, 3,000 00 1,500 00

The full amount subscribed is included in the assets of the Company, the amount unpaid being held in the form of negotiable bonds or notes given by each individual subscriber for his own subscription, and which is described in the Annual Report as Guarantee Securities. The Association pays the subscriber seven per cent. interest on the actual amount paid up.

NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS.

		1	
Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed	Amount
Name.	ivisidence.	for.	Paid up in Cash.
	i t		Cash.
		1	
		\$	\$
Agur, Wi'liam	Ingersoll, Ont	2,000	600
Almond S	St. Stephens, N.B.	500	600 150
Anctil, J	St. Jean, P.Q	1,000	300
Anctil. J. M	do	1,000	300
Anderson, Mary E	Montreal, P.Q	1,000	300.
Appleton, J.	Montreal, P.O	200	150 60
Archibald, E. N	Shelburne, N.S	1,000	300
Armstrong, J. S	St. John, N.B	500	150
Atkinson, G. K	Chatham, Ont	1,000	100
Baby, George	Joliette, P.Q	5,000	200 500
Fata in Ivoles			1,000
Baldwin, J Ball, A. P	Coaticooke, P.Q	1,000	300
Ball, William L	Continocka P.Q	1,000	300
Bantiste, Alexander	Three Rivers. P.O	500 5,000	1,500
Baptiste, Alexander	St. Catharines, Ont	2,000	600
(Barber, W. B	Belleville, Ont	3,000	515
Beall, S. P.	Montreal P.O.	7.000	385
Realien J. B.	Ouebec	1,000	300 150
Beaulieu, J. B	St. Eustache, P.Q	100	100
Relanger, Adolphe	Montreal, P.O	500	150
Belleau, L	Ste. Uroix, P.Q	1,000	300
Belyer, N. O	St. John, N.B.	1,000	300 150
Benallack, Howard	Montreal, P.Q	1,000	300
Bendamon, A	Quebec	100	30
Bernard, J. M	London Ont	200	60
Bickerdike, R	Montreal. P.O	2,000 1,000	600 269
Billsland, William	Spence, Ont	5,000	500
Bishop, George	Montreal, P.Q	5,000	610
Bishop, Henry		2,000	890
Black, Thomas R	Amherst, N.S	1,000	600 300
Planchard F C	Charlottotown D F I	1,000	300
Blois, F. S Bleasdell, William H Botterell, John H G Rolter, Charles A	Fraserville, P.Q	2,000	600
Rotterell John H	Montreal PO	500 5,000	150 1,500
J Bolton, Charles A	Lakefield, Ont	1,000	85
Paid in Notes			215
Brossard, Thomas	Waterloo, P.Q	200	60
Brown, V. A	Gananogue, Ont	4,000 J 500 J	1,200
Brophy, O	St. Charles, P.Q	1,500	450
Boardman, C. E	Militown, N.B	1,000	300
Boardman, G. A	do	1,000	300
Bruce, John	Walkerton, Ont.	1,000 1,000	300 300
Breen, Philip	St. Stephens, N.B	1,000	300
Brumwell J. H.	Bridgenorth, Ont	300	90
Buck, F. P. Buist, J. N	Sherbrooke, P.Q	1,000	300
(Burns, Michael	Gananoque, Ont.	300 500	90 55
Paid in Notes			95

NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Continued.

		Amount	Amount
Name.	Residence.	Subscribed	Paid up in
		for.	Cash.
·		1	
		. \$	\$
Bolton, H. C	St. Stephens, N.B	1,000	300
Blair, S. H	do	500	150
Campbell, Colin, jun	Weymouth, N.S	1,000	300
Carnegie, John	Listowell. Ont	500	90 150
Canada Paper Co	Montreal, P.O	2,000	600
Carev. W	Hamilton, Ont Rivière du Loup	1,000	300
Caron. Dumas	Rivière du Loup	5,000	1,500
Cartier, L. E. D	Sorel, P.Q	1,000	200
Casey, G. E	Fingal, Ont.	1,000	100 300
Chamberlin, Thomas	Houghton, Ont	1,000	300 30
(Champagne, C. H	St. Eustache, P.Q	10,000	2,000
Champagne, C. H			1,000
Champagne, C. L	St. Eustache, P.Q	5,000	1,100
Paid in Notes	Stangtood D.O.	7.000	400
Channell, H. A	Stanstead, P.Q	1,000	300 75
Paid in Notes		300	75
Chevalier, Pierre	Joliette, P.Q	500	100
Paid in Notes	******** ****** ***** ****** ****** ****		50
Cherrier, J. A	Rigaud	2,000	500
Chipman, Z. (Choquet, A	St. Stephens, N.B	500	150
Paid in Notes	Montreal, P.Q	1,000	120 180
Christie, John G	Apple Grove, P.Q	1,000	300
Clarke, C. H	Barrie, Ont	1,000	25
Paid in Notes		***************************************	275
Clarke, Richard	Windsor, Ont	1,000 1,500	300 150
Contant, Pierre	Montreal P.O	1,000	300
Corestine, James	do	5,000	1,500
Côté, Celina B	Fraserville, P.Q	2,000	600
Cox, Thomas H	Montreal, P.Q	1,000	300
Cowan, James	London, Ont	200 5,000	60 500
Paid in Notes		3,000	1,000
Crawford, Nancy	Cobourg. Ont	2,000	600
Crawford, Samuel	London, Ont	4,000	800
Paid in Notes	Cohouse Ont		400
Crossen, J	Berthier, en haut, P.Q	2,000 1,000	600 300
(Cuthbert, James A. A	do do	500	130
Paid in Notes		4******	20
Dawes, A. J	Lachine	1,000	300
Davidson, C. P	Montreal	5,000	700
Paid in Notes Dawes, M. C		500	800 100
Paid in Notes			50
Dawes, Thos. H	do	. 500	100
Paid in Notes			50
Dawson, W. E DeBlois, Louis	Charlottetown, P.E.I	1,000	300
DeGuise, Charles	Bridgetown, N.S	200 200	60 60
DesBrisay, James S	Charlottetown, P.E.1	3,000	900
Deschenes, M	Rivière du Loup, P.Q	500	150
Desjardins, A	Montreal	10,000	2,250
Paid in Notes			750

NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$
Dewar, G. B	St. Andrews, P.Q	300	90
Dionne, C. A.,	St. Antoine de Tilly	500	150
Dionne, Benjamin	Cacouna, P.Q	500	150
Dionne, L. N.	Fraserville, P.Q	1,300	390
Donahue, Wm	MontrealSt. Charles	5,000	1,500
Dorval, A	St. James, N.B	500	150 150
Douglas, Wm Drake, Thos. C	Montreal	1,000	100
Paid in Notes	Intolic Control Contro	1,000	200
Drolet, Pierre	St. Charles, P.Q	100	30
Dugal, L. S	Fraserville, P.Q	1,000	300
Dumble, J. H	Cobourg, Ont	2,000	600
Dunbar, G. H.	Weymouth, N.SSt. John, N.B	100	30
Dunn, James L	St. John, N.B	1,000	300
Durand, James. Dyson, William. Eaton, Henry F.	London, Ont	1,000	300
Faton Hanny F	Milltown, N.B.	200 2,000	600
Elliott, Alex. D	Watford, Ont	500	150
Enouf, Elizabeth	Fraserville, P.Q	500	150
Ewing, AS	Montreal	5,000	1,500
Ewing, AS Eyre, Wm	Cobourg, Ont	2,000	600
Farmer, Michael	Montreal	5,000	1,500
felton, E. Pellew	Sherbrooke, P.Q	1,000	200
Paid in Notes			100
Fenwick, G. E	Montreal	2,000	400
Paid in Notes	C4 Duntanha	2 000	200
Féré, Emery	St. Eustache	3,000	700° 200
Ferguson, John	London, Ont	1,000	300
Ferguson, Leonard	St. Thomas, Ont	1,000	300
Field & Brother.	Cobourg, Ont	2,000	600
Filtean, Ferdinand	Ste. Geneviève, P.Q	2,000	600
Fitzgerald, Georgina B	London, Ont	1,100	330
Fitzgerald, Margaretta O	do	1,100	330
Fleming, Wm	Owen Sound, Ont	1,000	200
Paid in Notes	Rigaud, P.Q	5,000	1,500
Flynn, Joseph	Cobourg, Ont	2,000	600
	Hamilton	2,000	400
Paid in Notes		-,	200
j Foster, A. M	Belleville, Ont	2,000	400
Paid in Notes			200
Foucher, F	Joliette, P.Q	1,000	300
Frazer, James A	Milton, Ont	100	30
Friak, R. W. W	St. John, N.B	500	150
	Montreal	5,000	1,500
French, John	Quebec	1,000	100 200
	Montreal	1,000	300
Gamarche, Ludger	Quebec	500	150
Gatien, F	Quebec	500	90
Para in Notes	*********	***************************************	60
Gaudet, M. H. E	Ste. Thérèse, P.Q	500	150
Gauthier, Leon	Montreal	500	150
Gelman, F. E	do	5,000	1,500
Gill, Charles	Sorel, I.Q.	1,000	150 150
Gillies, D. J.	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1,000	300
Carried D. Villiam minim minim minim	Charlottetown, I.E.L.	1,000	300

NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Continued.

LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS .- Continued.

N.	D	Amount	Amount
Name.	Residence.	Subscribed for.	Paid up in
		ior.	Cash.
		\$. \$
Gilroy, Thos	Windsor, Ont		200
Paid in Notes			100
Goodhue, C. F		500 5,000	150 1,500
Gouin, A. N		1,000	300
[Goulet, J. M			225
Paid in Notes			75
Grandbois, P. H	Rivière du Loup, P.Q	500	150
Grandbois, M. A	do	1,000 - 1,000	300 300
Grant, Jane S		500	150
Gravelle, A	St. Eustache, P.Q	1,700	510
Greenwood, H	Grafton, Ont	2,000	600
Grenier Narcisse	St. Gregoire, P.Q	1,100	330
Guertin, J. N	St. Casimir, P.Q	1,800	540
Guévremont, P	Sorel, P.Q.	1,000	100 200
rirechereau, L	St. François, P.Q	1,000	300
Hall, James	Peterboro', Ont	1,000	300
Hall, Albert		1,000	300
Hamelin, J. R. L	Quebec	2,500	750
			300
Hanson, J. M	Berthier, P.Q	1,000	200 100
Harding, Mrs. T. J. B	Brockville, Ont	1,000	150
Paid in Notes		***************************************	150
Hardy, J. L	Grondines, P.Q	2,000	600
Hardy, M. G	do	3,000	900
Hare, George	GraftonVaudreuil	1,000	300
Harwood, A. E. De L	vauureun	5,000	500 1,000
Harris, A. B	Ingersoll	500	150
Harwood, Allen	Vaudreuil	500	150
Hatheway, W. H., jun	St. John, N.B	1,000	300
Hatton, J. C	Montreal	5,000	500
Hea, J. R	Annapolis, N.S	1,000	300
Heckey, J. N.	Grafton, Ont	2,000	600 20
		200	40
Heenan, Thomas, sen		2,000	450
Paid in Notes			150
deroux, J. M	Arthabaska Station	1,000	300
Higgins, W. H	Whitby	1,000	150
liginbotham & McLogan	Guelph.	2,500	150 750
lills, O. W	Waterloo	1,000	300
lowland, W. H	Toronto	500	150
loyt, Asa		2,000	600
Iudon, Atala		2,000	600
indon, J		1,000	300
Humphries Patrick	St. Fullppe St. Eustache	5,000	
Humphries, Patrick	St. Eustache	5,000	1,000
Humphries, Patrick	St. Eustache	5,000	500
Humphries, Patrick	St. Eustache	5,000	
Humphries, Patrick	St. Eustache	2,000	500 600
Humphries, Patrick	St. Eustache	2,000 500 500 500	500 600 500 150 150
Humphries, Patrick	St. Eustache	2,000 500 500	500 600 500 150

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NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Continued.

LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS-Continued.

	1	1	
		Amount	Amount
Name.	Residence.	Subscribed	Paid up in
2100100	Tresidence.	for.	Cash.
		101.	Casu.
		\$	\$
T 1	1		
Johnston, Wm			1,200
Jones, Edward			300
Jones, Robert	do	1,000	300
Jones, Simon	St. John, N.B.	2,000	600
Jones, Simon Kains, W. H.	London, Ont	300	90
Keating, Wm	Westwood	500	150
Kelly, John	Portland	500	150
Kelly, John	Westwood Portland London	2,000	600
(Labrie, A			60
Paid in Notes			120
Kerr, James K	Toronto		300
(Kerr, J. W	Cobourg	2,000	200
Paid in Notes			400
Kerr, W. H. C.	Brantford.		50
Paid in Notes	Diadirord.		250
Killam, Samuel	Yarmouth		600
	Mantagal	10,000	
Kinghorn, G. M	Montreal		3,000
	St. John, N.B.	1,000	300
Lacoursière, A. J	St. Stanislas	300	90
Lacoursière, D	Ste. Geneviève	200	60
Laflèche, Louis	Ste. Anne de la Pérade	1,860	380
Paid in Notes			160
	Sault au Récollet	1,000	100
Paid in Notes			200
Lambert, J. N	St. Stanislas	1,000	300
Landsburgh, J	Frelighsburg	1,000	300
Larue, Thomas	Compton	1,000	300
Larue, V. W	QuebecFraserville	100	30
Larochelle, Henriette D		4,000	1,200
LaRue, Magloire	Montreal	100	30
	St. Jérôme	4,000	100
Paid in Notes			008
LeBel, A	Quebec	1,000	300
Leonard, A. E	Ste. Rose	500	150
Lester, D	London	200	60
Letourneux, J. T.	Montreal	1,000	300
Levesque, Joseph	Rivière du Loup	500	150
Limoges, Alfred	St. Eustache	500	150
Lindsay, James	London	500	150
Logan, Thomas	Sherbrooke	10,000	2,400
Paid in Notes			600
	Sorel	500	150
	Montreal	6,000	1,800
	Toronto	2,500	750
Lynch W W	Knowlton	200	40
	London	1,000	300
Mandanald D	Tignish, P.E.l	1,000	300
MacDonald, Ronald B	Miggorpha P F	1,000	300
Mackay, Robert	Ot Thomas	2,000	200
Mangon W P	Mongongillo	500	150
Manson, W. B	()warea		
Mahoney, Thomas H	Quebec	6,500	1,400
Wassis Jaha in Wotes	Cowansville, P.Q		550
Massie, John, jun	Cowansville, P.Q	300	90
Mathieu, M	Sorel	1,000	150
Paid in Notes		***************************************	150
	Odessa	500	50
Millis, William	Cobourg	2,000	600
Messenger, Alveina	Yarmouth, N.S	100	30

NATIONAL LIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$
Messenger, Elias	Yarmouth, N.S	200	.60
Messenger, Jane Mignault, Dr. Miller, William Miller, Walville	St Augustine	100	30 90
Miller, William	Ste. Thérsée.	2,000	′6 00
		1,000	300
Minaker, D. H. & Bros	Cobourg	2,000	337
Paid in Notes	Mandagal	1.000	. 263
			300 150
Mongenais, J. B.	Ricand	2,000	. 600
Montmarquet, F. X	Montreal.	1,000	300
Mongenais, J. B	Terrebonne	1,000	300
Moore, J. D	Compton	100	30
Morphy, A.	London	500	150
Morton, Finisps & Duimer	Montral	2,000	750 400
Montreuil, P. H	Maidstone	4,000	150
Morgan, Thomas	Cobourg	2,000	260
Paid in Notes			340
Mulholland, W	do	2,000	600
Murphy, W	Charlottetown	1,000	.300
Murray Angus	St Thomas	5,000	1,500
Murray, George	Toronto	200	60
McAbee, Joseph	Portland N R	2,000 1,000	600 300
McCallum P	Cohourg	5,000	1,500
McGarvy & McGoldwick	Montreal	1,000	300
McGallum, P	Charlottetown, P.E.I	1,000	300
		1,000	300
McDowell, Thomas	Palmerston, Ont	500	150
Paid in Notes	London	5,000	5 00 1,0 00
McGauyran, John W.	Montreal	5 ,000	1,500
McGreevy, Cornelius	Rigaud	500	150
McIntyre, R	Hespeler, Ont	1,000	300
McKeand, A	Hamilton	1,000	100
Paid in Notes			200
McKeand, George	Stanataad	3,000 500	-900 150
McGowan, J	Carillon	1,500	450
McLennan A A	Summerville PEI	1,000	100
McLead, James	do	1,000	300
McLean, W. A	Walkerton, Ont	1,000	300
McMurtry, S. A	Lindsay	500	15)
McNichol, A	Calais, Maine	500	150
McNaughton, D Noble, James	Strathrow Ont	500 1,000	150 300
Macphie, Dugal (by note)	Montreal.	1,000	300
Northwood, John	Chatham.	1,000	100
Morse, Albert	Bridgetown, N.S	200	60
[Nourse, Charles	Whitby	1,000	100
Paid in Notes	##7-4-1- C		200
Old James in P	Caladania Ont	500 1,000	150
Ogilvie Alex W	Montreal	15,000	300 4,500
Paid in Notes. Noyes, John P	St. Jean Baptiste.	1,000	100
Paid in Notes			200
O'Sullivan, John	Peterboro'	1,000	300

NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Continued.

LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS .- Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$
Oswald, J. R	Montreal	1,000	100
Overell, Arthur E	Rockville, Ont	700	210
Owens, T. & W	Stonefield, P.Q	2,000	600
Page, A. W	Grafton	2,000	500 100
Paige, Warren	Compton	1,000	100
Parent, E. H	Grenville	5,000	1,000
Paid in Notes	Berwick, N.S	200	5 00 6 0
Parson, William	Orangeville	500	50
Paiement, Antoine	St. Thérése	2,000	600
Peaker & Runions	Brampton London	500 300	150 90
Pelchat, Thomas	Quebec	500	150
Perrault, Louis	Montreal	5,000	750
Philps, George	St. John, N.B	1,000	750 300
Pickard, James	Exeter	1,000	300
Pomeroy, B., Estate of	Compton	1,000	300
Pouliot, J. E	FraservilleRivière du Loup		600
Poirier, F. L	do	1,000 2,000	300 600
Poyntz, F. G	Orangeville	500	150
Prevost, J. B	St. Geneviève	200	60
Prevost, Sinai	Montreal London	1,000 1,000	300 300
Pritchard, George	do	300	90
Proulx. Moïse	St. Tite		10
Priddicombe, John	La Tortue	2,000 500	600
Priddicombe, R. W	London	2,000	600
Quirk, John	Charlottetown, P.E.I	1,000	300
Randall, Frederick	Montreal	1,000 1,000	80 300
Reinhardt, George	St. Eustache, P.Q	1,000	100
Paid in Notes		********	200
Rector and Church Warden and Vestry	St. George Parish, Parrsboro', N.S.	500	150
Reid, John	Edwardsburg, Ont	200	60
Richard, Joseph	Montreal	300	90
Roberts, Thomas	Grafton, Ont	1,000	300 300
Robbins, John		1,000 1,000	300
Robinson, Samuel	Orillia, Ont	500	150
Robinson, Christopher	Toronto	300	90
Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation Paid in Notes	Montreal	15,000	1,500 3,000
Roebuck, Lydia Ann	Hamilton	100	30
Ross, A. P	Montreal	500	50
Ross, William	Devizes St. Stephens	1,000	300 150
Roy, David	Listowel	500	150
Roy, J. A.	Rivière du Loup	6,000	1,800
Sauvé, IsraelScott. A. W., Estate	Helifay	2.000	150 200
(Scott. William	Montreal	2,500	550
Paid in Notes	D - 111		200
Senkler, E. J	Brockville	500	150

NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Continued.

LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS-Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$
Shannon, Alex	Montreal	4,000	800
Paid in Notes	St. John, N.B		400 300
Shea, John H	Quebec.	1,000	300
Stephen, H. W	Montreal	1,000	300
Stephen, R. W., jun Sheppard, Robert	_ do	500	150
Sheppard, Robert	Lansdowne	200	60
Shurtleff, J. B	Montanal	1,000	300 200
Paid in Notes	Montreal	2,000	400
Paid in Notes Sinclair, L. A. C.	Tilsonburg	2,000	600
Sloane, W	St. Sauveur, P.Q	1,000	300
Smart, J. H	Kingsville, Unt	500	150
Paid in Notes	Ct. T.3. D.O.	1,000	125
Smith, E. R	St. John, P.Q	1,000	175
Paid in Notes	Onatham	1,000	300
(Smith S. C.	Granhy	1,000	100
Paid in Notes			200
Paid in Notes St. Cyr, D. N	Ste Anne de la Perade	1,500	150
Stevenson, A. A	35	********	300
Paid in Notes	Montreal	5,000	500 1,000
Paid in Notes	Palmarston Ont	1,000	300
Stewart, John	London, Ont.	1,000	300
Stuart, M. E	St. Stephen, N.B.	500	150
Stone, Louis F	Lakefield, Ont	100	30
Paid in Notes		500	100
Sullivan, W. W		1,000	300
Sutherland, James M	do	1,000	300
Sutherland, GeorgeTalbot, E	do	1,000	300 300
Tassé, Rev. S			300
Tanguay, Michel	St. Charles	500	150
Taylor, John	London	5,000	85
Paid in Notes	C13 1 1 1	***************************************	61
Thomas, D	Sherbrooke,	1,000	15 15
Paid in Notes	St. Eustache	500	15
Thompson, J. H		1,000	5
Thompson, J. J. J., Estate	Chatham	1,000	30
Thornton, John	Coaticooke	2,000	60
Timbers, Joseph	Grenville	500	5
Paid in Notes	St Stophone	1,000	10 30
Todd, W. H Todd, Charles T.	Milltown	1,000	30
Todd, Seth M	St. Stephens	1,500	45
Toombs, William	North Rustico	1,000	30
Tory, Joseph	Watson	300	9
Tracy, Robert	Belleville	1,000	5
Pard in Notes,	1T -1-6-13	**************************************	25
Trotter, Joseph Trudel, E. H	Montreel	5,000	15 1,50
Trudel, Joseph	Ste. Genevieve	3,000	1,50
Trudel, Luce	Ste. Anne de la Parade	3,000	40
Paid in Notes			50
Trudel, Robert	Ste Genevieve	200	6

NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Concluded. LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS.—Concluded.

		Amount	Amount
Name.	Residence.	Subscribed	Paid up in
Name.	Residence.	for.	Cash.
		\$	\$
Turnbull, Charles G	St. John. N.B.	1,000	300
Turnbull, W. W		5,000	1,500
Upper, J. L	St. Thomas, Ont.	1,000	300
Vandewater, R. W		500	150
Vaughan, William	St. Stephens.	500	150
Vidal, Beaufort H		500	150
(Villeneuve, J. B. L		2,000	500
			100
Vinet, J. B	Montreal	1,000	300
	Belleville	300	90
Walpole, H	Halifax	1,000	300
	Simcoe	500	150
(Waddell, Robert		2,000	200
Paid in notes		,	400
Wall, G. S	St. Stephens, N.B	500	150
(Warminton, R	Montreal	5,000	500
Paid in notes		******	1,000
	Warsaw	1,000	300
Wason, William	do	500	150
Weldon, J. E.	Weldon Station	500	150
Weldon, S	St. Thomas		150
Westbrook, H. L	London	1,000	100-
Paid in notes		-,	200
White & Weatherhead	Brockville	500	150
White, Richard	Montreal	10,000	3,000
Whiteside, F.	do	500	150
Whitlock, J. T	St. Stephens.	500	150
Wilson, George	Essex Centre	500	150
	London	2,000	600
Wilkinson, Wm	Brampton	1,000	300
Winter, Matthew	Cobourg	2,000	600
Wood, T. R	Toronto	10,000	3,000
Woon, Joseph	Hamilton	2,000	600
Workman, Wm	Montreal	1,000	300
Worthington, James	do	5,000	1,500
Wrighton, W. H	Peterboro'	1,000	300
Bacon, J. Louis	St. Thomas, P.Q	2,000	200
Barker, P. M	Orangeville Ont	1,000	
Bezeau, Flavie	St. Antoine	2,000	200
	Charlottetown	200	20
Fish, Wm. J	Cobourg	3,000	900
Paid in notes			200
Fisher, John	Cobourg	3,006	900
Giralestone, C. H	Windsor	1,000	100
		********	200
Harlow, Reuben		500	50
Jarvis, O. C	St. Thomas	1,000	50
Lauze, Marie G.	St. Louis	500	50
Lauze, Marie G King, Edward.	Bethany	1,000	
ſ Têtu, F. A	Rivière du Loup	200	20
Paid in notes			40
Josephine, Vanner	St. Eustache	4,000	400
Watson, Dixie	Wingham	500	
Rose, David	Dummer	500	
Condon, Thomas	Douro	1,000	
Beddome, F. B	London	500	
Chapman, J. M	Stanstead	1,000	
Cade, W. H.	Rougemont	200	
Hunter, W. H	Stanstead	1,500	
Richards, T. M	Edmundstan, N.B.	1,000	
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OTTAWA AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS.

(Corrected List received 27th July, 1878.)

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up i Cash.
		\$	\$
llen, JamesNew	Edinburgh	1,000	10
rnold, Wm Bell'	's Corners	1,000	10
llan, Mrs. Thos Haz	eldean	400	4
rgue, George	ton	200 500	5
rgue, Andrew	do	500	5
hearn. William Otta	wa	1,000	10
bbott. Adam [Haze	eldean	500	. 5
skwith, John New	Edinburgh	300	3
very, HenryOtta	do	300 200	3 2
mahle R Win	chester	1,000	10
llison, Andrew, jun Dun	bar	500	5
Ilison W R 1 d	0	500	5
llan, John	aberlandowfield	500 200	5 2
veril, JosephPor		100	1
dams, John JOsn	abruck	1,000	10
dams, Gideon	do	2,000	20
dams, Joel	do	1,000	10
uger, Joseph St. 0	Croix	100 100	
ndrews H. CochraneOtta	awa	1,000	10
lackburn, Robert New	Edinburgh	1,000	10
orbridge, S. & H Otta	awa	1,000	10
radiev. Joshua. junHaz	eldean	500	1
owen, George Otte	eldeen	300 500	1 3
radley. John	do	5 00	
radley, JohnPor	tage du Fort	1,000	10
ogart, Giles W Win	chester	2,000	20
elanger, Richd. DRiga	aud	1,000 500	10
Burroughs, R	scott	1,000	1
ate, Charles TOtte	awa	2,000	20
eattie, John, sen, Sou	th March	200	:
arton, JohnFall	lowfield	500	
rennan, J. B	awa	2 ,000 500	20
radley, Albert Haz	eldean		1 10
radley, Joshua, sen	lo	1,000	10
urroughs, George Fall	lowfield	1,000	10
ronskill, H. JOtte radl-y, ThomasHaz	aWa	20,000	2,00
urns, Robert, M.D	enham	200	
urroughe W T	owfield	500	
earman, James Bell	's Corners	1,000	10
earman, James Bell arton, William Van lackburn, Mrs. G. M. New entley, T. B., M.D. Otte	lleek Hill	1,000	63
entley T R M D	we Eurourgu	6,500 500	0.
askerville, Joseph	osav's Corners	500	
rennan, John She	enboro	100	1
oxall, DavidNew	v Edinburgh	500	
ell, W. R., M.D	do	3,000 500	30
rown, James B Gre	do	400	
Burns, JamesOtt	a w 9	500	

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Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$
Bell, Samuel	Carleton Place	1,000	100
Begin, Joseph I	évis	1,000	100
Beckett, William F	Portage du Fort	500	50
Beckett, William P. Bogart, Elizabeth V.	Winchester	1,000	100
Beach, M. F	West Winchester	1,000	100
Brown, John	do	200 200	20 20
Blair, Wilson	Osgoode	500	50
Brown, J. C.)ttawa	200	20
Barber, Charles W	rempleton	500	50
Brading, H. F. & Co	Ottawa	100	10
Bryson, Hon. Geo	Jhichester	2,000	200
Bezeau, Mrs. A		2,500 500	250 50
Brunel, Rev. E	Gentilly	400	40
Dantsand Mus Issanh	Non Conto	500	50
Beaubien, Rev. L. P	Lévis	100	10
Bradley, Richard	Manotick	1,000	100
Bolduc, Rev. J. B. G	Quebec	3,000	300
Black, George	Pass Springs	300 200	30 20
Beaubien, Louis	Montreal	1,000	100
Bennett, John F	Roxborough	1,000	100
Bouillie, L. Z	Deschambault	300	60
Bouillie, Zephirin	do	200	100
Brown, John	Monckland!	4,000	400
Bertrand, Joseph	Jap Sante	500 100	50 ·
Bernier, Rev. B	St Emelie	100	10
Bennett, Thos	Roxborough	100	10
Bouchard, Rev. A	Batiscan	100	10
Bosse, F. XF	erce	. 100	10
Brown, D. R., P.L.S.	Newington	200	20
Becker, Ezra I	Junbar Charles	2,000 1,000	260 100
Bureau, Rev. J. A.	St Nicholas	1,000	100
Beaumont, Rev. P.	St. Baptiste des Ecureails	1,000	100
Beaumont, Rev. P	Becançour	500	50
Bourgeois, G. A., M.D.	Three Rivers	1,000	100
Beland, Rev. Isidore		500	50
Belleau, Rev. S		500 100	50 10
Bellenger, Joshua Ferdinand	V Dame des Angers, Batiscan	8,000	800
Be'lemare, Rev. Chas.	Shawanagan	200	20
Be'lemare, Rev. Chas	Cape Cove	200	20
Burton, Isabella(Sumberland	1,000	100
Brown, Arthur	Morrisburgh	200	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
Burland George R	Montreal	800 500	80
Burland, George B)ttawa	500	50
Begin, Madame F. P	Rimouski	19,000	1,900
Begin, Aquilas	do	1,000	100
Bowin, Dîle. Dina	Baie St. Paul	5,000	500
Becke, Joseph	Cape Cove	1,000 200	100
Baudet, Rev. P. H	St Alphonsa	2,000	200
Church, Gardner, jun	Chelsea.	2,000	200
Campbell, Archibald, & J	Arnprior	500	50

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Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed	Amount paid up in
Name.	Residence.	for.	Cash.
	.,	\$	\$
Church, C. R., M.D	Ottawa	2,000	200
Carmichael, D. A., M.D	do	1,000 600	100
Clarke, Charles E	do Wendover	300	30
Cameron, Evans	Skead's Mills	1,000	100
Charbonneau, Louis	Plantagenetdo	500 300	50
Chaine, Rev. Adolphe	Arnprior	2,000	200
Chely, John	Aultsville	100	10
Caldwell, John	Carsonby	300 1,000	30 100
Church Hon L. R	Avlmor	2,000	200
Champness, Weldon Caldwell, J. F. Chabott, P. H. Carson, Charles	Ottawa	2,000 1,000	200
Chahott P H	do	1,000	100
Carson, Charles	Carsonby	200	20
Cotton, James	Dryson	2,000	200
Cowan, William	Ottawado	500 300	50 30
Cleland, Robert	West Osgoode	200	20
Clark, James	Ottawa	300	30
Cameron, John C	Grenville Ottawa	100	10 10
Crain, Robert	do	500	50
Christian, Charles	do	500	50
Cushing, J. B	Chatham	1,000 200	100
	Portage du Fort	200	20
Crain, Jno. F	Carleton Place	200	20
Casselman, R	Winchesterdo	500 1,000	50 100
Campbell, W. F.	Metcalfe	100	10
Cochlan, Daniel		200	20
Cockburn, Francis	Ange Gardien	1,000	100
Curran, William	Fallowfield	1,000	100
Curran, William	Ottawa	1,000	1.00
Collette, Hercule	St Razile	2,000 1,000	200 100
Corporation, Episcopal Roman Catholic.	Three Rivers	1,500	150
Caron, Rev. Thos	Nicolet	500	50
Citizens' Insurance Company	Montreel	500 2 ,500	50 250
Campbell, Archibald	Athol	100	10
Clair, Isidore Louis	Three Rivers	100	10
Cote, Amable	St. Agapit	1,000 1,500	100 150
Coté, Samuel	Rimouski	1,000	100
Caron, F. X	Percé	1,000	100
Casgrain, L. C. A	Nouth Langagian	100 300	10 30
Colquhoun, John	Grantly	1,000	100
Colquboun, John Carlysle, Mathew Cameron, A. S Challiez, Pierre N	Aultsville	200	20
Challiag Piagre N	Lancaster	1,000 500	100 50
Chabott, Laurent	St. Basile	5,000	500
Chabott, Laurent Christie, Peter Cameron, R	Cornwall	1,000	100
Cameron, R	New Lancaster	1,000	100

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Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed	Amount Paid up in
Name.	Residence.	for.	Cash.
		1011	04024
		_	
		\$	\$
	st. Ann de la Pérade	400	40
	Perchambault	1,000	60 100
Passelman Hiram	do	2,000	200
Corporation du College	t. Ann de la Pocatière!	1,200	120
Jarr, C. Alexander 'F	inch	1,000	100
	Rimouski St. Octave de Metis	1,000 1,000	100 100
Corporation de Seminaire R	Rimouski	1,000	100
Cameron, John WC	hatham	800	08
Jochran, Wm. H K	Cemptville	500	50
Carcan, Mrs. D	Tew Carlyle	500 200	50 20
Dillabough, Lemuel	Itawa	300	30
Davidson, James	allowfield	1,500	150
Junbar, John F Jurocher, Rev. J. E R	arran's Point	2,000	10 200
Derenzey, Edward S	and Point	1,000	100
Dawson, F. W N	New Edinboro'	300	30
Davis, Moses R	lockville	200	20
Dickson, H. H. Purant, Merrick	Villiamsburg	1,000	20 100
Dillabough, Samuel W	Vinchester	200	20
Downey, John M	Iarch	300	30
	ronside	1,000	100
Davidson Robert. W	Vestmeath	500 300	50 30
Dowall, Rev. FL	Assomption	200	20
Dowling, Rev. J. M S	t. Sylvestre	100	10
Dixon, Jas. N M	loulinette	100	10 50
Deeks, Hiram	licolet	100	10
Jumontier, Rev. F	ortneufi	100	10
Prolet, Pierre	t. Charles	100	10
Delorimier, L. G. V	imouski	2,000 400	200 40
ostaler, A. NS	t. Narcisse	200	20
lingwall, Alexander W	Villiamstown	500	50
Dafoe, Jacob	snabruck	500 1,000	50 100
Pevillers, Benj	t. Nicolas	500	50
'auth, Rev. L. ESi	t. Valere de Bulstrode	1,000	100
Pesjardins, Rev. L	ic	1,000	100
	t. Simon	500 200	50 20
erome, Francis M R	imouski	500	50
oucet, Rev. N M	albaie	1,000	100
	eschambaultttawa	2,000 ,	40 200
	hurso	500	50
rskine, John S	ough's Mills	1,000	100
	t. Scholastique	200	20
	Vinchester	500	50 50
arle, Duncan	do	500	50
gan, H. K A	ylmer	1,000	100
	Sumberland	1,000	100 500
ulton, Robt. Derry[W	21	5,000	500

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amoun Paid up Cash.
		\$	\$
Faulkner, Andrew Fa	allowfield	1,000	10
raser, James D Ne	ew Edinboro'	500	
orkes W R	arillon	700	
yfe, Peter St	ewartville	500	
oreman, Thomas	134 LIBLII	500 200	
reeman, P. WLo	aughboro'	1.000	10
rancour, Joseph L Gl	loucester	1,000	1 10
ilion, A. B Gr	renville	100	1
olev. M. S	ontreal	1,000	10
isher, John He	enyonlliamstown	200	1 2
	rtintown	1,000	10
	inster	300	
	w Lancaster	100	i
eatherston, Geo., & CoKir	nburn	1,000	10
ortin, Richard M	ip Sante	1,000	10
	Joseph de Lévis	500	5
rguson, AlexOt	narlottenburg	1,000 1,000	10
omies, Wm	lmer	1,000	10
lmour. Allan	tawa	5,000	50
ourley Hugh Hugh	intley	500	- E
ourlay, Wm c	do	500	5
raham, Wm	ll's Corners	1,000 1,000	10
arrett, Rev. Thos Ber	arbrook.	2,000	20
ollinger, J. J. Au	ltsville	600	6
ollinger. Geo. H	do	200	2
ollinger, Geo. L	do	1,000	10
ollinger, Josiah	do	300	3
	orrisburgh	1,000	10
raham, Thos., sen Bel	ll's Corners	250	2
	ckville	500	ā
raham. Wm	w Edinboro'	4,000	40
	yson	200	2
illian John	tawa	250	10
llies, John	do	1,000	2
amble, John Cu	mberland	1,000	10
oodwin, GeorgeGr	enville	100	1
olden, Bryan Ch	ichester	200	2
rier, John WCu	mberland	300	3 2
	Croix	200 100	1
ordon. Sarah	rtage du Fort	500	5
agnon, Rev. HSt.	Catharines	500	5
ognon, N Ch Rudet, J Ge	amplain	1 100	11
audet, J Ge	entilly	500	5
regoire, MathewLé	Viscolas	100	1 5
ossilin, Joseph	rcé	500 100	1
ervais, M. E., M.DTh	ree Rivers	200	2
II. Rev. L. Gre	ondines	1,000	10
authier, Rev. L. A. Been Been Beerlin, Rev. J. N. St. St. Brneau, B., N.P. St.	aurivage	1,500	15
ertin, Rev. J. NSt.	Casimir	400 500	41

Name.	Reside nce.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
	-		
		\$	\$
	St. Sauveurdo	2,000 500	200 50
Gamache, Delle. Marie	Fitzroy Harbour	100	10
Grondin, Etienne	Rimouski	1,000	100
	Sacre CœurSt. Casimir	1,000	100
Greenshields, George	Carleton Place	200	20
Gauthier D	St. Raymond	200	20
Guillet, Valare, N.P	Chicoutimi	400 1,000	400 100
Goulet Joseph	St. Raymound	100	10
Gauthier, Dolphice	Deschambault	200	20
Hone James	Ottowo	1,000 1 000	100
Harken Wm MD	Vankleek Hill	2,000	200
Helmer, W. Z	Russell	500 500	50
Helmer, Mrs. Margaret Hodgins, George	Osnabruck	100	50 10
Hanna, Alexander	Aultsville	100	10
Hutchison, George, L.D.S.	()ttawa	1,000	100
Hagar, Albert, M.P.	Plantagenet	500 1,000	50 100
Hagar, Albert, M.P	Ottawa	1,000	100
Hughes, Michael	Bell's Corners	100	10
Henderson, John	New Edinboro'	200 500	20 50
Higginson, John	L'Orignal!	300	30
Hamilton, Robert	Rillings Bridge	100	, 10 20
Heren, Thomas	do	1,000	100
Heron, John	do	1,000	100
Harris, James	do	400 500	40 50
Hudson, F. B.	do	200	20
		500	50
Hamelin, Rev. J. R. Heath, Edmund Hayes, F. B. Howard, John Hunter, Charles Healy, William Hall, John S.	Clarendon	2,000 300	200 30
Hayes, F. B	Templeton	500	50
Howard, John	Grenville	1,000	100
Healy William	Fallowfield	1,000	100
Hall, John S	Montreal	1,000	100
Hardy, Amable Huot, Rev. N. M. Henry, Edward	St. Basile	300	30
Henry, Edward	Fort William	200 200	20 20
naruy, Amable	St. basile	200	20
Hughes, Abraham	Alfred	500	50
Hamilton, John W	Osnabruck Centre	1,000 300	100
Hardy, Jules, M.D	St. Tite	200	20
Hutchison, M	Montreal	1,000	100
Heppel, Joseph	Percé.	1,000 2,000	100 200
Harper, L. G	Beckwith	200	20
Jackson, Samuel	Orleans	1,000 500	100
Johnston, George	Rupert	1,000	100
Jennings, Wm	Fort William	1,000	100

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		Amount	Amount
Name.	Residence.	Subscribed	Paid up in
		for.	Cash.
		\$	\$
Johnston, George		200	20
Johnston, Robert	_do	100	10
Johnston, Wm	Chrysler	2,300	• 230
Judill, Charles E. Johnston, John. Jobin, John		100	10
Johnston, John	Ottawa	1,000	100
Jobin, John	St. Augustin	500	50
allitras	Recancour	500	50
Johnston, George S	Finch	1,000	100
Jones, W. E.	Richmond, Q	300	30
Kettles, Wm	Hazledean	500	50
Kimball, Albert	Hawkesbury	2,000	200
Kar. James	North Gower	200	20
Kenny, Margaret	Aylmer	2,000	200
Kemp, C. R. Kemp, John	Hazledean	200	. 20
Kemp, John	do	1,000	100
Kidd, Mary Ann	Carp	1,000	100
Kenny, Thomas	Ottawa	1,000	100
Keough, Rev. J. B	Bell's Corners	2,000	200
Knapp, H. A	New Edinburgh	500	50
Kemp, Benjamin	Stittsville	500	50
Kenny, Robert	Aylmer	1,000	100
Kenny, Robert	Carillon	2,000	200
		1,000	100
Kénnedy, Robt.	Ashton	100	. 10
Kenny, Wm. Kerr, Wm.	Carleton Place	200	20
Kerr, Wm	Templeton	200	20
	Duncanville	2,000	200
Kearns, Wm. F	Metcalf	100	. 10
	Notfield	500	50
Kewin, E	Cornwall	1,000	100
Kerr, James	Kars	300	30
Kennedy, John	Kenryon	300	30
Kiley, John	Quebec	1 000	100
Kavanagh, F. & M	Ottawa	1 000	100
Laird, Hon. David	N. W. Territory	1,000	100
Logan, George, M.D.	Ullawa	2,000	200
Lunney, James J	do	200 200	20 20
Lunney, Hugh A	D h 4 11 -		
Leonor, Joseph E	Rochesterville	200 500	20 50
Lowrie, Margaret	Morrisburgh		
	St. Andre Avelin	3,000	300
Laing, P. Sinclair, M.D	C. France	1,000	100
Laforosse, Simon	Fant William	1,000	20
Labrosse, Simon	Point Fortune	200 200	20
Lumadan Alaz	Now Edinburgh	2,000	200
Lumsden, Alex.	L'Orignal	300	30
Lambert, J. Thos	Ottowe	500	50
Leitch, Alex., jun	Drygon	200	20
Laing, H	Clarendon	200	20
Langford, Isaac	Clarence	1,000	100
Lackay, Hugh	Chichester	200	20
Lefebvre, Edward	do	1,000	100
Lusk, Isaac.	Eardley	1,000	10
Lauzon, E.	Aylmer	500	50
Lalonde, Victor	St. Eugène	200	20
Laframboise, L.		600	60
Lafleur, Eustache		100	10
Limited 1 Educated Commission 1	0.J20m	100	2.9

Name. Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
	\$	\$
Larue, Proïde, M.D St. Augustin St.	100	10
Leprohon, J. L., M.D	100	20
Langevin, Jean, N.P	500	50 100
Lattinvelle, Flavien	1,000 100	100
	500	50
Lamb, William Wendover Wendover	1,000	100
Loucks, Richard Aultsville Aultsville	1,000	100
L'Heureux, Narcisse St. Sauveur St. Sauveur	2,000	200
Leclair, A North Lancaster. Lamb, William Wendover Lunds, Richard Aultsville St. Sauveur St. Stanislas Lavasseur, P. C St. Jean des Chaillons. Lemay, G St. Croix Finch Grand River Langlois Mdme E Rimousky	1,000 1,000	100 100
Lemay, G. St. Croix.	500	50
Lyle, John Finch Finch	1,000	100
Lebreny, Moise Grand River Grand River	100	10
Building and and a second seco	1,000	100
Leslie, John Ottawa	1,000 1,000	100
Landry Magloire St. Romueld	300	30
Landry, Magloire	1,000	100
Lacombe, Rev. Albt	500	50
LeBouthillier, Philip	1,000	100
Langevin, Athanase St. Lue St. Cooling	1,000	100
LaRue, Rev. N. O. St. Pauline	500 300	50 30
Leferiere, A. A., M.D New Carlisle	500	50
Leferiere, Mdme. A. A do	500	50
Leferiere, Mdme. A. A	1,000	100
Moodie, Robert Bell's Corners	1,000	100
Mills, E. H West Winchester	500 1,000	50 100
Mills, E. H West Winchester Millar, John L'Origral Morgan, Ira Metcalf Molloy, J. H Fournierville.	1,000	100
Molloy, J. H Fournierville	1,000	100
Mongenais, J. B	9,000	900
Markell, Jno. R Wales Wales	1,000	100
Morgan, Jno S Farran's Point	100	10
Moodie, David Bell's Corners Mongenais, N., M.D. Rigaud Morse, John Ottawa Mulligan, Jas. Hazeldean	200 500	20 50
Morse, John Ottawa	1,000	100
Mulligan, Jas Hazeldean Hazeldean	500	50
Mulligan, Matilda do do	500	50
Mulligan, Sarah do	200	20
Merkley, G. M. Morrisburgh. Marsten, J. C. L'Orignal.	1,000 1,000	100 100
Malcolm, F. B. Pakenham.	1,000	100
Malcolm, F. B. Pakenham. Manchester, D. Stittsville Moad, W. H. Winchester. Muldoon, J. Hazeldean.	300	30
Mond, W. H Winchester.	750	75
Muldoon, J Hazeldean	500	50
Mitchell, C. W	1,000	100
Murphy, John L Ottawa	1,000 1,000	100-
Merleau, T Bryson	200	20
Manion, John Huntly	100	10
Martin, Joseph. New Edinboro'. Almonte	200	20
Menzies, John Almonte	500	50
Marston I W Utlawa	500	50
Mason, Andrew	200 1,000	100
Monlin Horakiah	500	50

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS .- Continued.

Name				
Manuel, John			Amount	Amount
Manuel, John	Name.	Residence.		
Manuel, John				
Murrell, Thomas			\$	\$
Mercill, Henry				
Meach, C. G. Aylmer. 1,000 1	Murrell, Thomas			
Manchester, Mrs. David				
Monroe, Leonard				
Muligao, Nathaniel	Monceon, Leonard		100	10
Marcoux, Rev. M. D. Champlain 1,100 110 Maurand, A. O Deschambault 200 20 20 Martineau, Rev. D. St. Uharles 1,000 100 100 Massicotte, J. B. St. Prospère 400 40 40 Munro, Donald W. Martintown 2,000 200 200 Murro, Donald C. Martintown 500 50 50 Murro, Donald C. Murro, Donald C. Murro, Donald C. Murro, Daniel Charlottenburgh 300 30 30 Munro, William Newfurghon 1,000 100 Mills, Jno. Nelson West Winchester 200 20 20 Munro, William Newfurghon 1,000 100 Martin, John Newfurghon 1,000 100 100 Mille, Joseph Neffeld 500 50 Myers, Jacob Osnabruck 1,000 100 100 Myers, Jacob 0,000 100				
Maurand A. O				
Martineau, Rev. D St. Charles 1,000 100 Massicotte, J. B. St. Prospère. 400 40 Munro, Donald W. Martintown. 2,000 200 Myers, Margaret. Wales. 1,000 100 Murro, William. Roxborough. 1,000 100 Murro, William. West Winchester. 200 20 Munro, William. do 300 30 Martin, John. Newington. 1,000 100 Martin, John. Newington. 1,000 100 Marchand, Rev. P. H. Ste. Narcisse. 100 10 Monro, Hugh. Notfield. 500 50 Myers, Jacob. Osnabruck. 1,000 100 Merkley, James H. Matilda. 500 50 Mayrand, Edouard. Deschambault. 100 50 Mortiner, Alexander. O 2,200 20 Mortiner, Joseph. St. Barnabe. 100 10 Mongenais, J. B. A. Rigand.	Maurand, A ()	Deschambault		
Massicotte, J. B. St. Prospère. 400 40 Munro, Donald W. Martintown 2,000 200 Myers, Margaret. Wales 1,000 100 Muro, Donald C. Martintown 500 50 Muro, William Roxborough 1,000 100 Mils, Jno. Nelson West Winchester 200 20 Murro, Daniel Charlotteburgh 300 30 Murro, William. 0 300 30 Murro, William. 0 300 30 Martin, John Newington 1,000 100 Marchand, Rev. P. H. Ste. Narcisse 100 10 Michelle, Rev. F. Buckingham 500 50 Murro, Hugh Notfield 500 50 Myers, Jacob Oenabruck 1,000 100 Myers, Jacob Oenabruck 1,000 100 Myers, Jacob Ottawa 200 220 Mortiner, Alexander Jottawa 200 220	Martineau, Rev. D	St. Charles		
Murro, Donald W Martintown 2,000 2	Massicotte, J. B.	St. Prospère		
Munro, Donald C. Martintown. 500 50 Muro, William Roxborough. 1,000 100 Muro, Daniel. Charlottenburgh. 300 30 Munro, William. do 300 30 Murrin, John. Newington. 1,000 100 Marthand, Rev. P. H. Ste. Narcisse. 100 10 Michelle, Rev. F. Buckingham. 500 50 Munro, Hugh. Notfield. 500 50 Myers, Jacob. Osnabruck. 1,000 100 Merkley, James H. Matilda. 500 50 Mayrand, Edouard. Deschambault. 100 50 More, Alexander. do 2,200 20 Mortimer, Alexander. do 2,200 20 Mongenias, J. B. A. Rigaud 2,000 20 McCurdy, William. Hazledean. 1,000 10 McCundy, William. Hazledean. 1,000 100 McCundy, William. Hazledean. 1,00	Munro, Donald W	Martintown		
Muro, William Roxborough 1,000 100 Mills, Jno. Nelson West Winchester 200 20 Murro, Daniel Charlottenburgh 300 30 Murro, William do 300 30 Martin, John Newington 1,000 100 Marchand, Rev. P. H Ste. Narcisse 100 10 Michelle, Rev. F Buckingham 600 50 Murro, Hugh Notfield 500 50 Myers, Jacob Osnabruck 1,000 100 Merkley, James H Matilda 500 50 Myrand, Edouard Deschambault 100 50 Myrand, Edouard Deschambault 100 50 Myrand, Edouard Deschambault 100 50 Myrand, Edouard Ottawa 200 220 Mortimer, Alexander do 2,200 220 Miller, Joseph St. Barnab 100 10 McAlfister B. 52 50 <	Myers, Margaret	Wales		
Mills, Jno. Nelson West Winchester 200 30 Munro, Daniel Charlottenburgh 300 30 Murtin, John Newington 1,000 100 Marchand, Rev. P. H Ste. Narcisse 100 10 Michelle, Rev. F. Buckingham 500 50 Munro, Hugh Notfield 500 50 Myers, Jacob Osnabruck 1,000 100 Merkley, James H. Matida 500 50 Myrand, Edouard Deschambault 100 50 More, Andrew Ottawa 200 20 Mortimer, Alexander do 2,200 220 Miller, Joseph St. Barnabe 100 10 Mongenis, J. B. A Rigaud 2,000 200 McCurdy, William Hazledean 1,000 100 McCindy, William Hazledean 1,000 100 McKinnon, Alex Ottawa 1,000 100 McKinnon, Alex Ottawa 100 1	Muro William	Royborough		
Munro, Daniel Charlottenburgh 300 30 Munro, William do 300 30 Martin, John Newington 1,000 100 Marchand, Rev. F. Buckingham 500 50 Michelle, Rev. F. Buckingham 500 50 Munro, Hugh Notfield 500 50 Myers, Jacob Osnabruck 1,000 100 Merkley, Jumes H. Matilda 500 50 More, Andrew Ottawa 200 20 Mortimer, Alexander do 2,200 220 Mortimer, Alexander do 2,200 220 Miller, Joseph St. Barnabe 100 10 Me Allister, W. B. Eardley 2,500 250 McCurdy, William Hazledean 1,000 100 McCurdy, William Hazledean 1,000 100 McKinnon, Alex Ottawa 1,000 100 McConsid, P. Plantagenet 10 10	Mills, Jno. Nelson	West Winchester		
Martin, John Newington 1,000 100 Marchand, Rev P. H Ste. Narcisse 100 10 Michelle, Rev. F Buckingham 500 50 Munro, Hugh Notfield 500 50 Myers, Jacob Osnabruck 1,000 100 Mers, Jacob Osnabruck 1,000 100 Martida 500 50 More, Jacob Osnabruck 1,000 100 Martida 500 50 More, Andrew Ottawa 200 20 Mortiner, Alexander do 2,200 22 Mortiner, Alexander do 2,200 20 McClurdy, William Hazledean 1,000 10 McClurdy, William Hazledean 1,000 10 McConnell, Richard Aylmer				
Marchand, Rev. P. H Ste. Narcisse 100 10 Michelle, Rev. F. Buckingham 500 50 Murro, Hugh Notfield 500 50 Myers, Jacob Osnabruck 1,000 100 Merkley, James H. Matilda 500 50 Moore, Andrew Ottawa 200 20 Mortimer, Alexander. do 2,200 20 Mortimer, Alexander. do 2,200 20 Miller, Joseph St. Barnabe 100 10 Mongenais, J. B. A. Rigaud 2,000 200 McAllister, W. B. Sardley 2,500 250 McCurdy, William Hazledean 1,000 100 McConnell, Richard Aylmer 2,500 250 McKinnon, Alex Ottawa 1,000 100 McConnell, Richard Aylmer 2,500 250 McKinnon, Alex Ottawa 1,000 10 McLaughlin, D Rockville 500 50	Munro, William.		300	30
Michelle, Rev. F. Buckingham 500 50 50 Murro, Hugh Notfield 500 50 50 Myers, Jacob Osnabrnek 1,000 100 Merkley, James H. Matilda 500 50 50 Moore, Andrew Ottawa 200 220 Mortimer, Alexander do 2,200 220 Mortimer, Alexander do 2,000 200 do do do do do do do	Martin, John	Newington		
Munro, Hugh Notifield 500 50 Myers, Jacob Osnabruck 1,000 100 Merkley, James H Matilda 500 50 Moore, Andrew Ottawa 200 20 Mortimer, Alexander do 2,200 220 Miller, Joseph St. Barnabe 100 10 Mongenais, J. B. A Rigaud 2,000 200 McAllister, W. B Sardley 2,500 250 McCurdy, William Hazledean 1,000 100 McConnell, Richard Aylmer 2,500 250 McKinnon, Alex Ottawa 1,000 100 McWatters, T. T Vankleek Hill 500 50 McNaughlin, D Rockville 500 50 McMillan, Hugh Rigaud 2,000 200 McLeannan, A. J Plantagenet 500 50 McNaughton, Malcolm New Edinboro' 5,000 50 McNaughton, Malcolm New Edinboro' 5,000 <	Marchand, Rev. P. H			
Myers, Jacob Osnabruck 1,000 100 Merkley, James H Matilda 500 50 Mayrand, Edouard Deschambault 100 50 Moore, Andrew Otawa 200 20 Mortimer, Alexander do 2,200 220 Miller, Joseph St. Barnabe 100 10 Mongenais, J. B. A Rigaud 2,000 20 McAllister, W. B Sardley 2,500 250 McCurdy, William Hazledean 1,000 100 McConnell, Richard Aylmer 2,500 250 McKinnon, Alex. Ottawa 1,000 100 McDonald, P. W. Plantagenet 100 10 McDonald, P. W. Plantagenet 100 10 McLennan, A. J. Rigaud 2,000 200 McMartin, Alex. Morrisburgh 1,000 100 McKarin, Alex. Morrisburgh 1,000 100 McKannon, W. A. do 1,000	Munro, Hugh	Notfield		1
Merkley, James H. Matilda 500 50 Mayrand, Edouard Deschambault 100 50 Moore, Andrew Ottawa 200 20 Mortimer, Alexander do 2,200 220 Miller, Joseph St. Barnabe 100 10 Miller, Joseph St. Barnabe 100 20 McCurdy, William Rigaud 2,000 20 McCurdy, William Hazledean 1,000 100 McConnell, Richard Aylmer 2,500 250 McKinnon, Alex Ottawa 1,000 100 McKinnon, Alex Ottawa 1,000 100 McMayrer 2,500 250 McKinnon, Alex Ottawa 1,000 10 McLaughlin, D Rockville 500 50 McMillan, Hugh Rigaud 2,000 20 McMartin, Alex Morrisburgh 1,000 10 McKinnon, Wa do 1,000 10 McKinnon, Wa	Myers, Jacob	Osnabruck		
Mayrand, Edouard Deschambault 100 50 Moore, Andrew 0tawa 200 20 Mortimer, Alexander do 2,200 220 Miller, Joseph St. Barnabe 100 10 Mongenais, J. B. A Rigaud 2,000 200 McAllister, W. B Eardley 2,500 250 McCordy, William Hazledean 1,000 100 McConnell, Richard Aylmer 2,500 250 McKinnon, Alex Ottawa 1,000 100 McKinnon, Alex Ottawa 1,000 100 McDonald, P. W Plantagenet 100 10 McDonald, P. W Plantagenet 500 50 McLennan, A. J Plantagenet 500 50 McLennan, A. J Plantagenet 500 50 McKinnon, W. A Morrisburgh 1,000 100 McKinnon, W. A do 1,000 10 McKinnon, W. A do 1,000 10	Merkley, James H	Matilda		
Mortimer, Alexander do 2,200 220 Miller, Joseph St. Barnabe 100 10 Mongenais, J. B. A. Rigaud 2,000 200 McAllister, W. B. Eardley 2,500 250 McCurdy, William Hazledean 1,000 100 McConnell, Richard Aylmer 2,500 250 McKinnon, Alex Ottawa 1,000 100 McWatters, T. P. Vankleek Hill 500 50 McDonald, P. W. Plantagenet 100 10 McLaughlin, D. Rockville 500 50 McMillan, Hugh Rigaud 2,000 200 McLenan, A. J. Plantagenet 500 50 McMartin, Alex Morrisburgh 1,000 100 McKinnon, W. A. do 1,000 100 McGinnes, David do 1,000 100 McGinnes, David do 1,000 100 McCool, James Fort William 2,000 20	Mayrand, Edouard	Deschambault		
Miller, Joseph St. Barnabe 100 10 Mongenais, J. B. A Rigaud 2,000 200 McCurdy, William Hazledean 1,000 100 McConnell, Richard Aylmer 2,500 250 McKinnon, Alex Ottawa 1,000 100 McWatters, T. T Vankleek Hill 500 50 McDonald, P. W Plantagenet 100 10 McLaughlin, D Rockville 500 50 McMillan, Hugh Rigaud 2,000 200 McLennan, A. J Plantagenet 500 50 McMartin, Alex Morrisburgh 1,000 100 McKinnon, W. A do 1,000 100 McKinnon, W. A do 1,000 100 McCool, James Fort William 2,000 20 McNaughton, Malcolm Calumet Island 200 20 McKay, Thomas Ottawa 1,000 100 McCool, James Fort William 1,000 10	Moore, Andrew			
Mongenais, J. B. A Rigaud 2,000 200 McClurdy, William Hazledean 1,000 100 McCornell, Richard Aylmer 2,500 250 McKinnon, Alex Ottawa 1,000 100 McWatters, T. F. Vankleek Hill 500 50 McDonald, P. W. Plantagenet 100 10 McLaughlin, D. Rockville 500 50 McMillan, Hugh Rigaud 2,000 200 McLennan, A. J. Plantagenet 500 50 McNaughton, Malcolm New Edinboro' 5,000 50 McKinnon, W. A. do 1,000 100 McCinnes, David do 1,000 100 McCool, James Fort William 2,000 20 McNaughton, Malcolm do 1,000 100 McGinnes, David do 1,000 100 McKeinnon, W. A. do 1,000 100 McCool, James Fort William 2,000 20 </td <td>Miller Joseph</td> <td>St. Barnaha</td> <td></td> <td></td>	Miller Joseph	St. Barnaha		
McCurdy, William Hazledean 1,000 100 McConnell, Richard Aylmer 2,500 250 McKinnon, Alex Ottawa 1,000 100 McWatters, T. T. Vankleek Hill 500 50 McDonald, P. W. Plantagenet 100 10 McLaughlin, D. Rockville 500 50 McMillan, Hugh Rigaud 2,000 200 McLennan, A. J. Plantagenet 500 50 McMartin, Alex Morrisburgh 1,000 100 McNaughton, Malcolm New Edinboro' 5,000 50 McKinnon, W. A. do 1,000 100 McKinnon, W. A. do 1,000 100 McCool, James Fort William 2,000 20 McNally, Simon Calumet Island 200 20 McNally, Simon Calumet Island 200 20 McCloy, Thomas do 1,000 100 McCloy, Thomas 0 300 30 <td>Mongenais, J. B. A.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Mongenais, J. B. A.			
McConnell, Richard. Aylmer 2,500 250 McKinnon, Alex. Ottawa 1,000 100 McDonald, P. W. Vankleek Hill 500 50 McDonald, P. W. Plantagenet 100 10 McLaughlin, D Rockville 500 50 McMillan, Hugh Rigaud 2,000 200 McLennan, A. J. Plantagenet 500 50 McMartin, Alex. Morrisburgh 1,000 100 McNaughton, Malcolm New Edinboro' 5,000 500 McKinnon, W. A do 1,000 100 McKinnon, W. A do 1,000 100 McGinnes, David do 500 50 McLeod, Dougall do 1,000 100 McClool, James Fort William 2,000 200 McNally, Simon Calumet Island 200 20 McKay, Thomas do 300 30 McGuire, James F. Fort William 1,000 100	McAllister, W. B	Eardley		
McKinnon, Alex. Ottawa 1,000 100 McWatters, T. T. Vankleek Hill 500 50 McDonald, P. W. Plantagenet 100 10 McLaughlin, D. Rockville 500 50 McMillan, Hugh Rigaud 2,000 200 McLennan, A. J. Plantagenet 500 50 McMartin, Alex. Morrisburgh 1,000 100 McNaughton, Malcolm New Edinboro' 5,000 500 McKinnon, W. A. do 1,000 100 McKinnon, W. A. do 1,000 100 McGines, David do 500 50 McLeod, Dougall do 1,000 100 McCool, James Fort William 2,000 200 McNally, Simon Calumet Island 200 20 McNally, Simon Calumet Island 200 20 McKary, Thomas do 300 30 McGure, James F. Fort William 1,000 100			1,000	
McWatters, T.P. Vankleek Hill 500 50 McDonald, P. W. Plantagenet 100 10 McLaughlin, D. Rockville 500 50 MeMillan, Hugh Rigaud 2,000 200 McLennan, A.J. Plantagenet 500 50 McMartin, Alex. Morrisburgh 1,000 100 McNaughton, Malcolm New Edinboro' 5,000 500 McKinnon, W. A. do 1,000 100 McGinnes, David do 1,000 100 McCool, James Fort William 2,000 200 McNally, Simon Calumet Island 200 20 McKay, Thomas do 300 30 McCloy, Thomas do 300 30 McGuire, James F. Fort William 1,000 100 McMillan, D. Grenville 500 50 McDonald, Donald do 200 20 McDougall, Francis Ottawa 200 20	McConnell, Richard	Aylmer	2,500	
McDonald, P. W. Plantagenet 100 10 McLaughlin, D. Rockville 500 50 McMillan, Hugh Rigaud 2,000 200 McLennan, A. J. Plantagenet 500 50 McMartin, Alex Morrisburgh 1,000 100 McNaughton, Malcolm New Edinboro' 5,000 500 McKinnon, W. A. do 1,000 100 McGinnes, David do 1,000 100 McClod, Dougall do 1,000 100 McCool, James Fort William 2,000 20 McNally, Simon Calumet Island 200 20 McKay, Thomas Ottawa 1,000 100 McCloy, Thomas do 300 30 McGuire, James F. Fort William 1,000 100 McMillan, D. Grenville 500 50 McDougall, Foncis Ottawa 200 20 McDougall, Francis Ottawa 200 20 <td></td> <td>Vankleek Hill</td> <td></td> <td></td>		Vankleek Hill		
McLaughlin, D Rockville 500 50 McMillan, Hugh Rigaud 2,000 200 McLennan, A. J. Plantagenet 500 50 McMartin, Alex Morrisburgh 1,000 100 McNaughton, Malcolm New Edinboro' 5,000 500 McKinnon, W. A do 1,000 100 McGines, David do 1,000 100 McLeod, Dougall do 1,000 100 McCool, James Fort William 2,000 200 McNally, Simon Calumet Island 200 20 McKay, Thomas Ottawa 1,000 100 McCloy, Thomas do 300 30 McGuire, James F Fort William 1,000 100 McMillan, D Grenville 500 50 McDonald, Donald do 200 20 McDougall, Francis Ottawa 200 20 McDougall, Francis Ottawa 200 20				
McLennan, A. J. Rigaud 2,000 200 McLennan, A. J. Plantagenet 500 50 McMartin, Alex Morrisburgh 1,000 100 McNaughton, Malcolm New Edinboro' 5,000 500 McKinnon, W. A do 1,000 100 McGinnes, David do 1,000 100 McLeod, Dougall do 1,000 100 McCool, James Fort William 2,000 200 McNally, Simon Calumet Island 200 20 McKay, Thomas Ottawa 1,000 100 McCloy, Thomas do 300 30 McGuire, James F Fort William 1,000 100 McMillan, D Grenville 500 50 McDonald, Donald do 200 20 McDonald, Donald Gloucester 100 10 McDougall, Francis Ottawa 200 20 McDougall, Francis Ottawa 200 20	McLaughlin, D.	Rockville		
McNartin, Alex. Morrisburgh 1,000 100 McNaughton, Malcolm New Edinboro' 5,000 500 McKinnon, W. A. do 1,000 100 McGinnes, David do 500 50 McLeod, Dougall do 1,000 100 McCool, James Fort William 2,000 200 McNally, Simon Calumet Island 200 20 McKay, Thomas Ottawa 1,000 100 McCloy, Thomas do 300 30 McGuire, James F. Fort William 1,000 100 McMillan, D. Grenville 500 50 McDonald, Donald do 200 20 McCorar, Dougall do 200 20 McGregor, Archibald Gloucester 100 10 McDougall, Francis Ottawa 200 20 McDougall, Francis Ottawa 300 30 McDougall, Francis Ottawa 300 30 <tr< td=""><td>McMillan, Hugh</td><td>Rigaud</td><td></td><td></td></tr<>	McMillan, Hugh	Rigaud		
McNaughton, Malcolm New Edinboro' 5,000 500 McKinnon, W. A. do 1,000 100 McGinnes, David do 500 50 McLeod, Dougall. do 1,000 100 McCool, James Fort William 2,000 200 McNally, Simon Calumet Island 200 20 McKay, Thomas Ottawa 1,000 100 McCloy, Thomas do 300 30 McGuire, James F Fort William 1,000 100 McMillan, D Grenville 500 50 McDonald, Donald do 200 20 McDonald, Donald Gloucester 100 10 McGregor, Archibald Gloucester 100 10 McDougall, Francis Ottawa 200 20 McDonald, A. B do 190 10 McDougall, Francis Ottawa 200 20 McDonald, A. B do 190 10	McLennan, A. J.			
McKinnon, W. A. do 1,000 100 McGinnes, David do 500 50 McLeod, Dougall. do 1,000 100 McCool, James Fort William 2,000 200 McNally, Simon Calumet Island 200 20 McKay, Thomas 0 300 30 McCloy, Thomas do 300 30 McGuire, James F. Fort William 1,000 100 McMillan, D. Grenville 500 50 McDonald, Donald do 100 10 McVicar, Dougall Gloucester 100 10 McDougall, Francis Ottawa 200 20 McDougall, Francis Ottawa 200 20 McDonald, A. B. do 100 10 McDougall, Francis Ottawa 200 20 McDonald, A. B. do 100 10 McDonald, A. B. do 100 10 McNabb, Charles R.	McNaughton Walcolm	New Edinboro'		
McGinnes, David do 500 50 McLeod, Dougall. do 1,000 100 McCool, James Fort William 2,000 200 McNally, Simon Calumet Island 200 20 McKay, Thomas Ottawa 1,000 100 McCloy, Thomas do 300 30 McGuire, James F. Fort William 1,000 100 McMillan, D. Grenville 500 50 McDonald, Donald do 100 10 McVicar, Dougall do 200 20 McGregor, Archibald Gloucester 100 10 McDougall, Francis Ottawa 200 20 McDon-Id, A. B. do 190 10 McGillivery, D. A. Araprose 500 50 McNabb, Charles R. Ottawa 300 30 McAndrew, John Renfrew 500 50				
McLeod, Dougall do 1,000 100 McCool, James Fort William 2,000 200 McNally, Simon Calumet Island 200 20 McKay, Thomas 0ttawa 1,000 100 McCloy, Thomas do 300 30 McGuire, James F Fort William 1,000 100 McMillan, D Grenville 500 50 McDonald, Donald do 100 10 McVicar, Dougall do 200 20 McGregor, Archibald Gloucester 100 10 McDougall, Francis Ottawa 200 20 McDonald, A. B do 190 10 McDougall, Francis Ottawa 200 20 McDougall, Francis Ottawa 300 30 McDougall, Francis Ottawa 300 50 McDougall, Francis Ottawa 300 30 McNabb, Charles R Ottawa 300 30 Mc				
McNally, Simon Calumet Island 200 20 McKay, Thomas Ottawa 1,000 100 McCloy, Thomas do 300 30 McGuire, James F Fort William 1,000 100 McMillan, D Grenville 500 50 McDonald, Donald do 100 10 McVicar, Dougall do 200 20 McGregor, Archibald Gloucester 100 10 McDougall, Francis Ottawa 200 20 McDonald, A. B do 160 10 McGillivery, D. A Arnprior 500 50 McNabb, Charles R Ottawa 300 30 McAndrew, John Renfrew 500 50	McLeod, Dougall	do		
McKay, Thomas 0ttawa 1,000 100 McCloy, Thomas do 300 30 McGuire, James F Fort William 1,000 100 McMillan, D Grenville 500 50 McDonald, Donald do 100 10 McVicar, Dougall do 200 20 McGregor, Archibald Gloucester 100 10 McDougall, Francis Ottawa 200 20 McDonald, A. B do 160 10 McDonald, A. B do 160 10 McNabb, Charles R Ottawa 300 30 McAndrew, John Renfrew 500 50	McCool, James	Fort William		
McCloy, Thomas do 300 30 McGuire, James F. Fort William 1,000 100 McMillan, D. Grenville 500 50 McDonald, Donald do 100 10 McVicar, Dougall do 200 20 McGregor, Archibald Gloucester 100 10 McDougall, Francis Ottawa 200 20 McDonald, A. B. do 190 10 McYillivery, D. A Araprior 500 50 McNabb, Charles R Ottawa 300 30 McAndrew, John Renfrew 500 50				
McGuire, James F. Fort William 1,000 100 McMilan, D. Grenville 500 50 McDonald, Donald do 100 10 McVicar, Dougall do 200 20 McGregor, Archibald Gloucester 100 10 McDougall, Francis Ottawa 200 20 McDon-ld, A. B. do 190 10 McGillivery, D. A Arnprior 500 50 McNubb, Charles R Ottawa 300 30 McAndrew, John Renfrew 500 50	McCloy, Thomas	do		
McDonald, Donald do 100 10 McDonald, Donald do 200 20 McVicar, Dougall do 200 20 McGregor, Archibald Gloucester 100 10 McDougall, Francis Ottawa 200 20 McDon-ld, A. B. do 160 10 McGillivery, D. A Arnprior. 500 50 McNubb, Charles R Ottawa 300 30 McAndrew, John Renfrew 500 50	McGuire, James F	Fort William	1,000	
McDonald, Donald do 100 10 McVicar, Dougall do 200 20 McGregor, Archibald (Gloucester 100 10 McDougall, Francis Ottawa 200 20 McDon-ld, A. B do 190 10 McGillivery, D. A Arnprior 500 50 McNabb, Charles R Ottawa 300 30 McAndrew, John Renfrew 500 50	McMillan, D	Grenville	500	
McGregor, Archibald Gloucester 100 McDougall, Francis Ottawa 200 McDon-ld, A. B. do 160 McGillivery, D. A Arnprior 500 McNubb, Charles R Ottawa 300 McAndrew, John Renfrew 500	McDonald, Donald	do		
McDougall, Francis Ottawa 200 20 McDon-ld, A. B. do 190 10 McGillivery, D. A Arnprior 500 50 McNubb, Charles R Ottawa 300 30 McAndrew, John Renfrew 500 50	McCracor Archibald	Clongester		
McDon-1d, A. B do 190 10 McGillivery, D. A Arnprior. 500 50 McNabb, Charles R. Ottawa. 300 30 McAndrew, John Renfrew 500 50	McDougall, Francis	Ottawa		
McGillivery, D. A Arnprior 500 McNabb, Charles R Ottawa 300 McAndrew, John Renfrew 500				
McAndrew, John	McGillivery, D. A	Arnprior.		
McAndrew, John Kentrew 500 50	McNabb, Charles R	Ottawa	300	
	McAudrew, John	322	500	1 50

			•
	- · · ·	Amount	Amount
Name.	Residence.	Subscribed	Paid up in
		for.	Cash.
		\$	\$
McVean, Donald	Chatham	1,000	100
McKinnon, Murdoch	do	200	20
McFarlane, M.		400	40
McFadden, Abraham	Ashton	50	5
McFadden, Robert	Almonte	300	30
McIntyre, D	Clarence	500	50
McDonald, Kenneth	Ottawa	2,000	200
McLaurin, James	Osgoude	200	20
McLaurin, Daniel	do	100	10
McIntosh, Peter	Winchester	1,000	100
McGrady, John	Templeton	300	30
McDonnell. Coll	Water 16	200	20
McMillan, Zacharian	Des Teaching	1,000	100
McDougail, Alex	Paragon	1,000 200	100
McDonald, John A	Mattawa	500	50
McElroy, Henry.	Richmond	1,250	125
McGowen, J.	Carillon	1,000	100
McRae, William	Bearbrook	1,000	100
McCarthy, John	Richmond	500	50
McWilliam, William	Quebec	2 000	200
McRae, Albert	Dunvegan	200	20
McDiarmid, Duncan	Martintown	500	50
McNaughton, Alex	Newington	10,000	1,000
Mc \aughton, Hugh	Athol	500	50
McDiarmid, Angus	Martintown	1,000	100
McDonald, Hon. D. A	Toronto	1,000	100
McNaughton, Duncar	Athol	400	40
McIntosh, Neil		500	50
McKillican, Wm	Moore Creek	500	50
McDiarmid, Hugh	A roppyore	1.000	100
McClean, Peter	South Finch	100	10
McNaughton, J. R.	Notfield	100	10
McNanghton, Jane P.	do	200	20
McNaughton, Jane P	Dunyegan	500	50
McMartin, Malcolm	Martintown	100	10
McLerenan, John	Dalkeith	500	50
McNaughton, Donald	Dunvegan	500	50
McRae, Alexander	Kenvon	1,000	100
McPherson, W. A	Port Daniel	100	10
McRae, D	Lancaster	500	50
McLennan, Donald H	River Raisin	500	50
McLeod, William	Disco Points	300	08
McIntagh John	North Langage	500	50
McWilliam, James H	Dunhar	100 500	10 50
McKinnon, Hugh	Finch	100	10
McDermiad, Alex	Martintown	5,000	500
McDermiad, Hugh J	do	1,000	100
McDermiad, Hugh F.	do	1,000	100
McKerchar, Duncan	Roxborough	- 1,000	100
McDermaid, Duncan	Avonmore	2,000	200
McNaughton, F. D		1,000	100,
McLean, Hector	do	500	50
McLean, Margaret	Finch	500	50
McLean, Janet.	00	500	50
McGillivray, Edward	202	1,000 /	100
	323		

		Amount	Amount
Name.	Residence.	Subscribed	Paid up in
		for.	Cash.
		\$	\$
		Ψ	Ψ
McDonnell, Rev. F	St. Joseph, Cape Cove	1,000	100
McLennan, Robert		200	20
McDongall, Donald		1,000	100
McDougall, Jno. C		1,000	100
McMillan, George		500	50
McRae, Finlay	Dunvegan	200	20
McRay & Co	Thomas	500	50
McDougall, Malcolm	Notheld	1,000	100
McDonald, John	North Lancaster	3,000	300
McLennan, F. D		1,000	100
Nesbitt, John		500	50
Neville, Andrew		200	20
Nicholls, Robert	Unatham	1,000	100
Nelson, Gilbert M		500	50
Null, John		1,000	100
Neelin, William		1,000	100
Nelson, H. A		1,000	100.
Neville, Rev. J.		100	10
Naud, Onésime		500	50
Olmstead, Gideon		1,000	100
O'Grady, John		500	50-
O'Meara, M		200	20
Ogilvie, Samuel.		200	20
Orde, W. L.		$1,000 \\ 200$	100
Ogilvie, David:		260	20 20
Ostrout, George	Manotic	100	10
O'Rourke, Edward Ouimet, J. A		1,000	100
Ouimet, A	do	500	50
Philip, Rev. Seraphim	Fournierville	1,000	100
Patsh, John D	Osnabruck	200	20
Purvis, G. A., M.D		1400	140
Pattison, Jas. Thos	Bryson	200	20,
	Ottawa	500	50
Patterson, James	Aimonte	200	20
	Aylmer	1,000	100,
	Grenville	100	10
Proudfoot, Alex	Fort Coulonge	500	50
	Grenville	5,000	500
	Point Fortune	400	40
	Pakenham	200	20.
Pratt, Francis	Stittsville	500	50
	Hull	200	20
Plamondon, Rev. H	Montreal	100	10.
Pelletier, Rev. F. L	St. Raymond	100	10.
	Nicolet	100	10
atr ca, Amelia Louisa	Ottawa	1,0 00 '	100
Paquin, Cyrille	Deschambault	500	50
	Montreal	600	60,
	Point aux Trembles	200	20
Pelletier, J. A. A., M.D.		100	10
Plante, Joseph		3(0	30
Proudfoot, A., M.D	Montreal	1,000	100
Paradis, Henri	Perce	1,000	100
Pelletier, Pierre	Віс	200	20
Parent, Louis	Sacre Cœur	500	50
Plaisand, Augustin.	St. Komuald	300	30
Price, Edward	New Edinboro'	1,000	100-
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OTTAWA AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY .- Continuer.

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$
Patton, John H		200	20
Patterson, George	Appleton	100	10
	Bell's Corners	200 500	20 50
Russell, James W	do	1,000	100
Rvan, John	Plantagenet	1,000	100
Reid, Robert	Ottawa	1,000	100
	Rockville	1,000 1,000	100 100
	Rochesterville	2,500	250
Roadhouse. Rev. Job	Thurso	3,000	300
Raymond, W. C	Dickinson's Landing	100	10
	Rochesterville	2,000 1,000	200 100
Rimmer, Walter	ryson	200	20
Robillard, Alex.	Rockville	500	50
Robertson, Wm	Morrisburg	1,500	150
Robertson, Wm.	New Edinboro'	1,000	100
Reeves, Daniel	Ottawa	500	50 50
Ross, Rev. Donald	Chatham	1,000	100
Roberts, John	Carillon	1,000	100
	Ottawa	300	30
Rae, David	Vest Winchester	1,000	100
Rose, Samuel D	do	500	50
Rose, Alexander	do	1,000	100
Richardson, John	outh March	100	10
	Frenville	1,000	100
Roberts, John	epean	200	20
Robitaille, BC	larendon	200	20
Robitaille, John.	do	200	20
Roulleau, F. X	alumet Island	400	40
	t. Antoine de Tilly	1,000	100
Ross, Duncan M	artintown	500	50
Rombough, W. J	snabruck Centre	100	10
Roger, Ferdinand.	t. Charles	500	50
	eschambault	1,000	100
Ross Findlay	do	2,000	200
Roy, Rev. L	t. Louis de Lotbinière	500	50
	atane	200	20
Roussel, Rev. W	t. Ann, Saguenayyn	1,000	100
	ttawa	2,500	250
Smiley George	errivale	1,000	100
Sinclair, Mrs. Margaret Of	arp	500	50
Simpson, Andrew Bi	illing's Bridge	1,000 1,000	100
Story Robert A	ntoine	500	50
Shouldice, AlbertFa	allowfield	200	20
Saucier, P. J	ankleek Hill	500	50
Swadefeger, Saml	orewood	1,000	100 50
Surch, Stephen. For Steele, Thos. O. L.' Scarf, Robt. He	Orignal.	1,000	100
Scarf, RobtHa	azeldean	200	20

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS .- Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$
Simpson, James, sen Os	goode	1,000	100
Story, James Ar	ntrim	200	20
Shillington, Thos Ot		500	50
Surtees, Robert		1,500 1,000	150 100
Saul, John Ne		1,000	100
Snelling, W. H	do	200	20
ims, Henry F	do	200	20
Shirley, Robt Ot	tawa	1,000	100
Snedden, James	ew Edinburgh	500 500	50 50
Sayer, R. H Aj	ylmer	1,000	100
Sommerville, W. MOt		500	50
Stewart, Robert	do	1,000	100
Smith, F. C	do	1,000	100
Sullivan, Jno. S		250 1,500	25 150
Snow, Jno. A	do	500	50
Sykes, Hiram As		500	50
Starrs, Michael Ot	tawa,	500	50
mart, AlexanderPo		200	20
Swalwell, M. G	do	300	30
Shaw, James	ckwith Carleton Place	200 100	20 10
Stewart, Neil	shton	100	10
Summers, William W	inchester	200	20
Smith, Ebenezer	do	500	50
Summers, J. S	do	1,000	100
Sallivan, JeremiahBe	d. Andrews	1,000 200	100
Smithwick, J. PGr		100	10
Scarf. Jonathan Te	empleton	100	10
Stevenson, George Be	eechburgh	200	20
Severight, Mrs. Isabel Bi Servage, William W	illing's Bridge	1,000	100
Servage, William	inchester	1,000 500	100
Smiley, J. B!Be Sutherland, James!Fi		5 00	50
Savory, FerdinandSt	t. Raymond	200	1 20
Savory, Mrs. Ferdinand Stewart, Gilbert M	do	100	10
Stewart, Gilbert MO	snabruck	800	80
Sommerville, Wm Fi	itzroy Harbour	200 600	60
Seminaire, des Trois RivièresT. St. Aubin, D. F., de N. P		200	20
Saucier, Rev. P. J G	rand kiver	1,000	10
Smith, John M		1,000	1.00
Smith, George	do		5
Smith, Henry	lantagenet	500	3.00
Smith, William		1,000	100 100
Shaver, Jas. M	t. Flavie	1,000	100
Smith, S. EG		300	6.
Smyth, OliverDr	undalk, Ont	500	50
Shaver, Jas. HLi	unenburg	2,600	200
Snepinger, J. G., M.P.P		1,000 1,000	100
Sirois, Rev. Joseph		2,500	250
Thistle, Mrs W. R	do	2,500	250
Cierney, James Fa	allowfield	500	50

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LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS-Concluded.

Name	Resideece.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$
Tourangeau, Emerie	Plantagenet		100
Troy, Thomas	Fallowfield	. 500	50
Turnbull, Wm	Russell	1,000	100
Tubman, Thos			20
Thompson, Robert			200
Thorburn, John			100
Thompson, Wm	Portage du Fort	. 200	20
Thompson, John			50
Timbers, James			50
Trudelle, Francis	St Narcisse	200	20 20
Trudell, Rev. Chas	St. François, Montmagny	500	50
Thieverge, Rev. P. N			100
Thompson, John	Ottawa	500	50
Trudel, Robt., N.P			20
Trahan, Rev. H.	Dunbar	1,000	100
Thorn, Levi			100
Tremblay, M. S			10
Tessier, Capt. P. A	St. Anne de la Parade	100	10
Urquhart, Angus	Hawkesbury	1,000	100
Villeneuve, Rev. G. V			30
Vizena, Rev. W			100
Wright, Alonzo			10 200
Wilson, David	Merrivale	500	50
Wilson, Thomas			50
Whalen, Peter	. Ottawa	1,000	100-
Wallace, R			100
Woodburn, A. S.			100
Weir, John H.		1,000 1,000	100-
Wilson, James		200	20
Wilson, Charles		3,750	375
Wilson, Wm., M.D		200	20
Wright, W. McKay	Hull	1,000	100
Wilson, Zachariah	Ottawa	1,000	100
Wilson, Robert	Gloucester	1,000	100
Walkley, Enoch	Billing's Bridge	1,000	100
Whillans, Thomas	Ottawa	500	50
Wright, H. P., M.D	do	1,000	100
Wade, William	Grenville	1,000	100
Wade, John	do	100 500	10
Wilson, John Wyman, Joseph	Onslow	200	20
Wilson, Thomas	Clarendon	200	20
Woods, Samuel	Kingston	300	30
Walker, McIntyre and Ferguson		1,000	100
Wilson, Andrew	Appleton	500	50
White, Richard	Manotic	2,000	50 200
Whyte, Robert.		1,000	100
Webb, John Ray	Quebec	1,000	100
Watson, Margaretta	Cumberland	1,000	100
Young, John	Hazeldean	1,000	100
Young, JamesYoung, James		1,000	100 50
Young, Samuel.		500	50
8,			
	Total	671,250	67,495

THE PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA. LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Name.	Residen c e.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$ cts.
Bird, C. J.	Vinnipeg	300	300 00
Bird, C. J W. Bannatyne, A. G. B. Brouse, Dr. W. H. P.	do	300	300 00
Brouse, Dr. W. HP	rescotti	1,800	1,800 00
Boys, Wm B	arrie	1,080	1,080 00
	eckston	480	480 00 4,060 93
	ontreal	7,800	300 00
Cochrane, J. C. T	rockville	2,160	2,160 00
Crysler, J. R. W	orrisburg	3,600	3,600 00
Crysler, J. P.	do	2,040	2,040 00
Cumberland, F. W	oronto.	900	900 00
	ickinson's Landing	900 960	900 00 960 00
Crombie, E T	oronto	2,400	765 98
Cameron, Miss C	arnia	4,500	1,369 84
Cameron, Miss C., Executrix	do	46,740	9,979 83
Duggan, Estate of late JudgeT	oronto	2,400	2,400 00
Duggan, Estate of late Judge	do	2,700	2,134 75
Dunspaugh, W. H.	do	1,380 1,500	1,380 00 304 55
Fellowes, Estate of late J. B. L	ttawa	2,700	2,700 00
Fulton A. T.	oronto	1,200	1,200 00
	Vinnipeg	300	300 00
Gilmour, WB	rockville	1,620	1,620 00
Gooderham, Wm T	oronto	3,600	1,096 74
	Vatertown, N.Y	420 120	420 00 120 00
	elleville	900	900 00
Harvey, A	do	60	60 00
Jacques, J	do	900	900 00
Jones, E C.	do	1,200	243 68
Kenny & Sexton	Vinnipeg	120	120 00 1,200 00
	Hoderich	1,200 1,200	1,200 00
	ond-du-lac, Wis	2,700	2,700 00
Lyon, W. H	Vinnipeg	300	300 00
Mercer & Villiers	do	300	300 00
Monchamp, O	do	300	300 00
Morris, Hon. Alex	fort Garry	1,500	1,500 00 1,080 00
Molson & Crawford, Trustees	do	1,080 360	360 00
Molson, Alex	do	360	360 00
Molson, Estate of J. C	do	360	360 00
Molson, J. D	do	360	360 00
Molsor, John	do	360	360 00
Morrison Augus	Coronto	2,400 480	1,690 99 356 68
McKenzie, T. H	Hamilton	300	300 00
McTavish, J. H.	do	300	300 00
McDermott, A	do	600	600 00
McDermott, A McCarthey, Mrs. C. H. MacDonell, W. J.	Barrie	1,500	1,500 00
		2,400	2,400 00
McLean, Inomas	Sranuora	600	1,200 00
McLean, Thomas, Secy	do	1,200 2,100	2,100 00
McGee, James	do	3,000	2,164 60
McCann, Wm	South Falls	900	4 0 39
McKay, D	Foronto	1,800	1,800 00

THE PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.—Concluded.

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$ cts.
McDhanson Han D I	(Pananta	0.000	0.000.00
McPherson, Hon. D. L	Toronto	2,220	2,220 00
Oxnard, G. A	Guelph Belleville	1,800	600 00 1,800 00
Penton, W. H	Winnipeg	300	300 00
Ross, Estate of late B. R.	do	300	300 00
Robinson, C., Q.C	Toronto	3,600	3,600 00
Rosamond, J	Almonte	3,120	2,290 00
	Montreal	900	900 00
	Brockville	720	720 00
	Montreal	300	300 00
Shaw, Hon. J		6,000	2,673 95
Smith, A. M	Toronto	5,220	1,666 03
Smith, Hon. D. A	Winnipeg	300	300 00
Smith, Alf. W	Toronto	4,020	4,020 00
Tett, Benj	Newboro'	2,100	2,100 00
	Ottawa	5,400	5,400 00
Urquhart, Angus	Hawksbury Mills	900	900 00
Vaux, Thomas	Ottawa	2,700	2,700 00
	Sarnia	1,800	1,800 00
Worthington, James	Montreal	720	720 00
Worts, J. G		3,600	1,096 81
Willard, Miss L. P	Prescott	2,700	2,700 00
		*174,660	*111,805 75

^{*} Of the amount of capital subscribed as returned last year, viz.: \$183,420—the amount paid thereon being \$115,001.95—there have been forfeited shares to the amount of \$8,760, on which have been paid \$8 206.26.

THE QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS.

		1	
			Amount
Name.	Residence	Amount Subscribed for	Paid up in
		Subscribed for.	Cash.
•		\$	\$
Anderson, Mrs. Jane	England	4,400	1,430
Auld, Joseph	Quebec	400	130
Auld, Sarah Jane.		400	130
Austin, Francis, Heirs		12,000	3,900
Alleyn, Hon. C		3,600	1,300 1,170
Auclair, Rev. Joseph	do	8,000	2,600
Angers, Mdme. L. P	Montreal	1,200	390
Angers, Hon, A. R	Quebec	2,000	650
Auld, Mrs. S. J	do		390
Burke, Wm., Executors of the late		7,600	2,470
Beaubien, Pierre	do	4,000 3,600	1,170
Boisvert, F. O	Quebec		1,300
Blais, Joseph		3,200	1,040
Burke, E. C	Quebec	400	130
Bardy, P. M., Heirs		2,000	650
Bolduc, Henri		4,000	1,300
Brown, W. P., Executrix of the late		12,000 4,800	3,900 1,560
Clapham, Mrs. Leonora Campbell, W. D		10,000	3,250
Casgrain, P. B		10,400	3,380
Caldwell, Miss Mary Ann	New York	2,000	
Clapham, J. Greaves	Quebec	26,400	8,580
Carrier, Mdme. Henriette	do	1,200	390
Campbell, Mrs. Agnes	do	14,800 2,000	4,810 650
Collège Ste. Anne	Onches	6,000	1.950
Carv. Thomas A	Sandwich	4,000	1.300
Cary, Miss Elizabeth E	do	5,200	1,690
Cary, Miss Elizabeth E. Cazeau, Mlle. Josephte	Quebec	400	130
Cream, William	do	3,600	1,170
Chapman, Miss M. I	Levis	2,000	650
Campbell, Mrs. Isabella Jane.		4,400	1,430
Corporation du Précieux Sang, St. Hya-	St Hyacinthe	400	130
Donohue, Miss Ellen	Quebec	7,200	2,340
De Bonne, E. M., Heirs	Beauport'	2,000	650
Duchesnay, C. M., Heirs	St. Marie, Beauce	800	
Dean, W. R De Foy, François, Executors of the late	Quebec	6,000	1,950
De Foy, François, Executors of the late	Three Piware	2,800 4,000	910 1,300
Dickson, James, Executrix of the late Drum, William, Executors of the late	Ouebec	2,000	650
Dugal, Edouard, Executors of the late	do	800	260
De Blois, E. J	Beauport	1,200	390
De Blois, P. A	do	1,600	520
Davies, W. H. A., Executrix of the late	Quebec	800	260
Davies, W. H. A., Executrix of the late	Montreal	400 4,000	130° 1,300°
Downes, Wm., Heirs		2,000	650
Derome, Mdme. F. M		1,200	390
Douglass, Mrs. Charlotte, Heirs	Quebec	800	260>
Dugal, F. D	do	6,000	1,950
Derousselle, Alexis, Executor of the late		400	130
Dean, W. R., as Tutor		6, 000	1,950 1,300
Fraser, Hon. John		4,000 400	130
Fisher, Mrs. Louisa Fabrique de Québec		8,000	2,600
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THE QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY—Continued.

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS-Continued.

		A	
Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed	Amount Paid up in
Name.	Residence.	for.	Cash.
		\$	\$
Frémont, Mdme. C. P	do	3,200 1,600	1,040
Frémont, Mdme. C. P., Executrix	do	400	130
Frémont, Jules Taschereau	do	400	130
Gale, Mrs. B.	do	800	260
Gown, H., Executors of the lateGibb, James, Executors of the late	do	3,200 10,000	1,040 3,250
Gibb, James	do	8,400	2,730
George, Miss Elizabeth	do	1,200	390
Grenier, Mrs. J. O., Heirs	do	800	260
Gibb & Ross	do	6,000 400	1,950
Gingras, J. E., Executrix of the late Gingras, F. N, Heirs	do	1,200	390
Grassett, Mrs. S. M	Toronto	2,800	910
Gravel, J. A	·····	2,800	910
Gourdeau, François	do	2,000	650
Garneau & Frère		5,200 4,400	1,690 1,430
Heath, Miss Emilie	Green Island	1,200	390
Hawtayne, W. H	England	6,000	1 950
Hunt, Mrs. Henrietta	Quebec	8,400	2,720
Hunt, Weston, in trust	Three Rivers	5,200 4,000	1,690
Huot, Philippe	Quebec	7,600	2,470
Hall, H. E	do	400	130
Hall. George	do	4,000	1,300
Henderson, John	Montreal	5,200 2,000	1,690 650
Hardy, Joseph	Grondines	2,000	650
Hunt, James, Executors of the late	Quebec	15,200	4,940
Hamel, Théophile, Executrix of the late	do	2,000	650
Hamilton, Robert C	do	800 800	260 260
Hookes, Isaac	do	1,200	390
Hardy, A. P.	Pointe aux Trembles	1,200	390
Hardy, M. G	do	2,400	780
Hardy, Joseph L	do	1,200 1,200	390
Hardy, Siméon		4,400	1,430
Hudon, Théophile	do	4,400	1,430
Herring, William	do	20,000	6,500
Hamilton, G. W	do	800 1,200	260 390
Hunt, Weston. Hamilton, Robert	do	3,200	1,040
Hamilton, Hon. John	Montreal	2,800	910
Herring, Wm., in trust	Quebec	3,600	1,170
Hamilton, Charles C	do	1,200	390
Heath, W. A., Curateur. Heath, W. A. Jones, W. H.	Green Island	$\frac{2,400}{1,200}$	780 390
Jones, W. H	Ottawa	1,200	390
Jourdain, Augt., Heirs	Quebec	800	260
Jones, Edwin	do	24 ,400	7,930
Jourdain, A. Jolicœur, P. J.	do	4,400 1,200	1,430
Jolicœur, P. J. Jones, Mrs. M. A.	do	8,400	2,730
Jackson, Mrs. E. J.	Montreal	400	130
Knight Col A	Quebec	4,000	1,300 1,690
Knight, Col. A	do	5,200	1,090

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THE QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY—Continued.

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Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$
Laurent Francois Hoins		1,200	
Laurent, François, Heirs	Pagumaga t	3,200	1,040
Langevin, Ed. T.	Ottawa	1,200	390
Langevin, Miss M R	Rimouski	1,200	390
Langevin, Ed. T	Quebec	1,200	390
La Rue, L. A.		4,000	1,300
Le Boutillier, G. & P		1,200	390
Le Boutillier, Horatio		1,200	390
Lambly, John, Executors of the late	nverness	1,600 1,200	520 390
Lelièvre, S., Executors of the late	do	800	260
Langevin, Jean, Right Rev. Bishop	Rimouski	1,200	390
Langevin, Hon, H. L. C.R.	Inehec	12,000	3,900
Langevin, Rev. E	timouski	1,200	390
Langevin, Rev. E	Quebec!	6,800	2,210
L'Archeveque de Quebec	do	3,600	1,170
Legare, Pierre	do	2,000	650
Le Moine, Alexandre Legaré, Rev. A. J	do	8,000	2,600
Legare, Rev. A. J	do	2,800	910
Langlois, Chs. B	do	5,200 3, 200	1,690 1.040
LeMoine, Gaspard	do	10,000	3,250
Lindsay, Mrs. E. L	Quebec	8,400	2,730
Mountain, Rev. A. W.	England	400	130
McReath George Heirs		4,000	
Massue, L. H., en usufruit	St. Aimé	8,000	2,600
Moison, John, Executors of the late	iontreal	7,600	2,470
Montizambert, S., Heirs	Quebec	1,600	520
Mountain, Mrs. C. S.	England.	2,400 8,000	780 2,600
Moore, William	do	4,000	1,300
McLimont, William	do	4,000	1,300
Morgan, Terence	reland	6,000	1,950
Monier, Mdme. Malvina	Quebec	1,200	390
Marcotte, Mdme. Cicile	do	1,200	390
Molson, William, Executors of the late	Montreal	5,200	1,690
McWilliam, William	Quebec	4,800	1,560
McDougall, James	Three Rivers	4,000 400	1,300
Norris, Thomas	do	800	260
O'Connor, C. R	do	800	260
O'Doud, D., Heirs	Wontreal	1,200	390
Orkney, J. T.	Quebec	4,400	1,430
O'Donohoe, John	-do	9,200	2,990
Petry, William, Executors of the late	do	6,000 .	1,950
Phillips, Miss M. C	do	2,800	910
Phillips, John, Heirs	do	1,200	260
Pinsonnault, Alfred	Montreal	800 1,600	520
Perrault, Mdme.; M. S	Duebec	8,800	2,860
Patton, Duncan, Executor of the late	do	800	260
Parke, Mrs. Jos	do	1,600	520
Pelletier, Hon, C. A. P.	do	3,600	1,170
Paquet, Rev. Beni	do	6,400	2,080
Pozer, Ann, Heirs	seauce	800	260
Protestant Female Orphan Asylum	Juebec	3,200	1,040 1,820
Poston, William, Executors of the late	Con Santé	$5,600 \\ 1,200$	390
: raquet, mume. neme	Jap Santo	1,200	

THE QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY—Continued

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		Amount	Amount
Nama	Residence.	Subscribed	Amount
Name.	Residence.		Paid up in
		for.	Cash.
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		\$	\$
Pâquet, E. T	St Nicholes	8,000	9.600
Pentland & Young, Trustees	Di. Micholas	1,600	2,600
Present Par I U	l do	3,600	520
Paquet, Rev. L. H	St For	800	1,170
Pampalon, Thomas	Onchos	400	260
Prévost, Mdme. Veuve Louis	do	800	130
Rousseau, Dr. E.	do	4,800	1,560
Raymond, J. B., Heirs	Montreal	4,000	1
Renaud, J. Bte	Quebec	400	1,300
Ross, Agnes, Heirs	New York	2,000	150
Romain, François, Executrix of the late	Ouehec	2,000	650
Renfrew, George R		4,800	
Robitaille, Olivier.	do	400	1,560
Robitaille, ()., for children	do	4,000	130
Ross, Jas. G		4,800	1,560
Renfrew, G. R., in trust		4,000	1,300
Stuart, Hon. G. O.	Quebec	15,200	1,300
Simons, William	do	12,000	3,900
Sheppard, William, Heirs	do	4,000	3,300
Sewell, Rev. E. W		5,600	1,820
Smith, Geo., Heirs of the late, by S. B.	1	0,000	1,020
Smith	Montreal	4,000	1,300
		4,000	1,000
Sevenson, A., Tutor to minors of late		800	260
Scriven, G. A.		800	1
Séminaire de Québec	Ouebec.	8,400	2,730
Stevenson, Mrs. Maria		2,000	650
Shaw, Samuel J		20,000	6,500
Sax, Rev. P	St. Romuald	8,000	2,600
Scott, E. B		1,200	390
Scott, H. S		16,800	5,460
St. Michel, Charles		1,200	390
Scott, W. W., Executors of the late		2,400	780
Simons, John		9,200	2,990
Simons, John, in trust		800	260
Shaw, Wm		800	260
Smith, Henry Stanley		2,000	650
Slous, J	Gaspé	2,000	650
Scougall, Wm.		10,800	3,510
Têtu, Vital		16,800	5,460
Tessier, U. J., Hon		800	260
Tremblay, P. A		• 4,000	1,300
Thibault, Louis		1,200	390
Tessier, Cyrille		1,200	390
Taylor, Mrs. Sarah		3,200	1,040
Tessier, Félix.		2,400	780
Taschereau, Mdme. T. J.		4,000	1,300
Turcotte, Nazaire		2,000	650
Temple, E. B	do	800	260
Thomson, Henry, in trust	do	6,800	2,210
Vallée, Prudent	do	8,400	2,730
Vocelle, Olivier		1,200	390
Vézina, F., in trust		9,200	2,990
Vézina, F.		10,400	3,380
Wotherspoon, F. G		2,000	650
Walker, William	Queoec	8,000	2,600
Walker, Mrs. Wm	do	2,400	780
Walker, William, Executors of the late		10,000	3,250
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THE QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY—Concluded.

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS-Concluded.

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
Wyse, John, HeirsQ Withall, Mrs. ElizabethQ Wurtele, R. H., in trust	do	\$ 20,000 4,800 400 12,400 4,000 2,800 1,600 10,800 4,000 1,000 1,000,000	6,500 1,560 130 4,030 1,300 910 520 3,510 1,300
Add on account of partial payments, as pe	er note*	-	3,929 \$319,829
* Of the Stockholders above mentioned to say:— On 70 shares			\$9,100 3,929
As per Ledger		*******	\$5,171
Memorandum of Capital called in:— 2,430 shares at \$130 70 shares partially paid up Balance due on said 70 shares	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	**** ***** ***** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** *	\$315,907 3,929 5,171
			\$325,000

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
			\$
Adams, James	St. John, N.B	900	90
Adams Thos R	Lindsay, Ont	3,500	700
Akerley, S. A.	Fredericton, N.B	20,000	4,000
Almon. C. M	Halifax, N.S	2,000	400
	Montreal	1,800 900	360 180
	Quebec	400	60
Almon. Wm		500	50
Amos, A & E	do	1,800	180
Ambrose, Thos. H	Port Hope	1,800	360
Angus, E. T	do	900	180
Andrews, Thomas Anstil, Edward	dodo	2,000 1,000	400 200
Angus; Robt., jun		7,000	700
Angus & Irwin	do	500	25
Almon & MacIntosh	Halifax, N.S	3,500	700
Amiot, Hermidas	Verchères	3,000	600
	Brantford	2,500	500
Apps, Wm	do	2,500	375
Archer, Joseph	Quebec	40,000	8,000 180
Archer & Co	do	900	180
Arel, Léon	do	900	180
Armstrong & Co	St. John, N.B	1,800	180
Arcand & Maillet	Montreal	1,000	100
Arsenault, N	Torrebonne	1,000	100
Archambault, Hon. L	L'Assomption	1,800	135 360
Archambault, Rev. L. M.	St. Hugues	900	180
Atherton, A. B	Fredericton, N.B.	1,800	360
Audet, Rev. P 8	St. Fabien	300	60
Audet, G. J		900	90
Audet, Rudolphe	do	900	135
Audet, Zéphirin	do	2,400 900	480 90
Aubé, Marcot	St. Gervais	200	40
Anthier, L. R.	South Durham	1,000	200
Avery, Ruggles	Mallorytown	1,000	200
Ayote, Ludger	Maskinonge	8,000	1,600
Aylwin, Horace	Unicago, III	1,000	200
Barsalou, Joseph	do	6,600 1,000	1,320
Bachlaw, H. W	do	3,700	740
Barsalou, Erasme	do	1,800	360
Barsalou, Hector	do	1,800	360
Barsalou, Charles	do	3,500	700
Barry & Campbell	do	8,800	1,760
Barrette, Christopher Barry, Mrs. Ada	do	1,100 200	165 40
Babcock, Michael	do	1,800	280
Balcer, H. M	Three Rivers	8,800	880
Badeaux, L E., iun.	do	900	180
Bacon, Mrs. Sarah	St. Pierre	400	80
Barbé, Mrs. E. B	Ouchea	400	60
Baillarge, Chas	Arthabaska	900	180
	330	100	10

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$
Baillargeon, Oct	Anselme.	400	40
Baird, W. T	oodstock, N.B	3,100	20
Bacon, J. Lewis St. Babin, Godelie St.	Thomas, Montmagny	1,300	465 130
Babin, Damase	do	3,000	450
Baker C. L Lin		2,000	400
Baldwin, J. E Rat	thurst, N.B	200	20
Ballantyne, Mrs. M. E L'I	slet	400	80
Bates, Č. T. Ott Bauer, E. W. S. Wi	ndon Ont	900 1,800	180
Babin, Damase, sen Tro	ois Saumons	500	200 130
Bastien, Alphonse Mo	ntreal	2,000	400
Bell. Thomas	do	8,800	1,760
Beauchamp, L. E	do	1,800	360
Beauvais, J. A	do	1,800	1.0
Beauvais & Perrault	do	900	180
Bell Joshua A	do	1,800	36 ⁻⁾
Beliveau, L. J, Estate	do	10,000	1,000
Bernard, Bernard	do	1,800	180
Benoit, M	do	7,500	1,500
Beauchemin & filsSon	rel	300 ;	30
Bellefeuille, Pdo		1,800	270
Beauchamp, Alex	Simon, Bagotdo	3,500	700
Beauchemin, Widow LouisSt.	Marc.	200	40
Beauchemin, Miss L. E	do	400	80-
Beauchemin, A. O. TRo	xton Falls	400	60
	vis	900	180
Bedard, F. E do		100	20
	Elizabeth	1,800 2,700	360
	ree Rivers	1,800	540 360
Bellefeuille, Joseph.	do	590	100
Bellefeuille, Joseph Beaubien, J. B., sen	couna	700	105-
Beaubien, J. B., jun	do	400	20
Beaubien, L. A Car	St. Ignace	700	105
Belleau, Erat	do	400 800	60.
Beaupre, Joseph Art	slet	300	160 30
Belanger, Miss C. St.	Valier	900	135
Begin, L. C. Kan Begin, P. Lév	mouraska	100	5
Begin, PLév	ris	100	15
Deliaid, J. M	J Dante	900	180
Berube, J. IT	ane	700	140
Berubé, AristohRiv	or Quelle	1,800	270 20
Bertrand, ChasIsle	Verte.	3,500	700
Bertrand L. A	do	1,800	360
Bernier, U. SSt.	Thomas, P.Q	400	80
Belleau, Mrs. MSt.	Roch	200	40
Bernatchez, Cyrille St.	Flavie	400	40
Belanger, Pierre St. Bernier, Thomas L'Is	Joseph, Beauce	3,500	20· 700
Benoit, Frs Mor	ntreal	1,000	150
Bertrand, Mrs. J. B	has	1,800	1:0

		Amount	Amount
Name.	Residence.	Subscribed	Paid up in
		for.	Cash.
		\$	\$
70 11 1 17 TI TI			
Berlinquet, Mrs. F. X		2,000	200
Bergevin, Chas Bertrand, Alexis	do	1,800	360
Bertrand, Alexis	Ottoma	1,800 900	180 180
Beament, Thomas Bell, A. W Belyen, R. B	Carleton Place	2,000	300
Dell, A. W Polyno D R	Woodstock N R	2,000	40
Beddome, F. B	London Ont	500	50
Berton Bros	St. John. N.B	1,000	200
Bethune, Rev. C. J. L	Port Hope	1,800	360
Berry, J		400	40
Bertram, John	Peterboro	1,000	200
	Montreal	8,800	1,760
Bishop, George	do	2,500	250
Bienvenu, Chas	do	200	40
Billy, L. A	Kamouraska	500	25
Bilodeau, Louis	Quebec	3,100	620
Bisson, Mrs. A. W.	do	600	60
Birely & Co	Hamilton	1,800	360
Bilodeau, Anselme	St. Charles	1,000	150
Belanger, A	St. Hagues	900	180
Belanger, A	Montreal	1,800	360
Blackburn, R	Ottawa	900	180
Blyth, G. R.	do	400	80
Blyth, John, jun	do	200	40
Blais, L. N.	Matane	1,400	280
Blagdon, Edward	Kamouraska	100	10
Blais, L. H	G4 Mb D ()	1,000	180
Dladkhum Togich	Tondan Ont	900 900	180
Blackburn, Josiah	St John W R	400	135
Blondin, J. A	Pagangour	1,800	360
Blouin, J. E	St. Michel	500	100
Black Samuel G	Halifay NS	8,800	1,760
Blackadar, C. C.	do	1,800	360
Blackadar, H. D	do	1,800	180
Blackadar, C. C. Blackadar, H. D. Blackadar, H. W.	do	1,800	270
Black, C. H. M	GO	8,800	1,760
Black, N. L	do	17,500	3,500
Black, M. P	do	17,500	3,500
Blanchet, Hubert	St. Charles	300	30
Blouin, Mathias. Blanchard, Julien. Blondeau, Chas.	Quebec	4,500	675
Blanchard, Julien	St. Hugues	500	100
Blondeau, Chas	St. Paschal	900	180
Bond Brothers	Montreal	100	10
Bolton, Richard		10,000	2,000
Bourgouin, N. K	do	1,000	100
Boulet, Odilon	Quebec	900	. 180
Bossé, J. G		900	90
Bourget, Louis	do	900	135
Roldyn Roy I R 7	do	900	180
Bolduc, Rev. J. B. Z Bossé, Joseph N	Montmoony	11,000	2,200
Bouchard, Celestin		400	180
Boissel, Absalom	do	200	10
Boucher, Jean	St. Charles	1,800	360
Boucher, Jean	Ottawa	400	80
6.7 0. 2 2	337	230	,
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Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$
Borbridge, Thomas	Ottawa	400	80
Boulet, S	Joliette	1,800	360
Boyden, E. S.	Kingston	1,800	360
Bolton, Mrs. H. C.	St. Stephen, N.B	900	180
Bourget, Rev. J. B	St. Henri	3,000 1,000	600 2 00
Bolduc, Rev. J. B., in trust	Quebec	900	180
Bolton, Richard, in trust	Montreal	2,500	500
Bowman, Arthur M.	do	10,000	2,000
Brossard, Moise	do	1,800	270
Brunet, Joseph Brunet, Dame E. L	do	$1,800 \\ 10,500$	180
Brygon Rose	do	1,800	$1,050 \\ 180$
Brown, W. B. Brown, W. W.	Ottawa	400	40
Brown, W. W	do	2,000	400
Brodie, W. & K	Quebec	900	180
Bresse, G	do Ingersoll	1,800	360
Brown, T. C	Fredericton, N.B.	7,000 900	700 90
Brown, E. K		3,500	700
Brown, M. S	do	8,800	1,760
Brown & Co., James	Kingston	1,800	360
Britton, B. M.	do	1,800	360
Brown, Calvin Brunelle & Bro	St. Catharines	1,000 3,000	100 350
Brethour, H. W.	Brantford	5,300	1,060
Bradburn, Thomas	Peterboro'	1,000	200
Brennan, M	Hamilton	6,000	1,200
Bramley, G. H	Sorel	1,800	270
Bramley, Mrs. C Brethour, Rev. D. L.	do	1,800 500	360 100
Brasbie, A. R.	Guelph	1,800	180
Brun, Phillip	St. Stephen, N.B.	1,800	360
Bruniff, John	do	1,000	200
Bruneau, P. C. A	Sorel	4,000	800
	Montreal	12,000 2,300	2,400
Breden, John	Kingston	2,500	460 500
Butters & Co. D	Montreal	8,800	1,320
Buchanan, Thomas	do	2,000	400
Bureau, J. N	Three Rivers	8,800	880
	St. Jean Port Joli	200 1,800	40 360
Burrows, Stewart & Milne	Hamilton	2,000	400
Burkholder, H.	do	1,000	200
Bussiere, A. G.	St. George, P.Q.	100	20
Burrows, Chatford & Co	St. Catharines	1,800	360
	Bathurst	900 4,400	90 880
Butler William	do	4,400	440
Burnstein, Samuel	Quebec	900	180
Burnett, John	London	110,000	16,500
Bureau, Jacques	Three Rivers	2,000	300
Byrn e, James Cadie ux, H. C.	Quebec	400 400	40 80
Carsley, S	do	2,700	540
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		Amount	Amount
Name.	Residence.	Subscribed	Amount Paid up in
		for,	Cash.
		\$	\$
Cassels, Stevenson & Co	do	$1,000 \\ 20,000$	4,000
Cantin, Augustin	do	10,000	2,000
Campbell & Co Kenneth	do	1,000	200
Cameron, John	Strathrov	1,800 300	360
Cameron, Donald	Windsor, Ont.	5,300	1,060
Campbell, George Campbell, G. F. Carruthers, John.	do	8,800	880
Campbell, G. F	St. Stephen, N.B	500	100
Carter, R. C.	do	5,000 3,600	1,000 720
Commuth and I D	1 40	3,800	760
Calhoun, W. S	St. John, N.B	900	90
Cadette, J. P	St. Hugnes	1,800 200	360
Cahill, Michael	St. George, Beauce	600	120
Cahill, E. J	do	400	80
Catellier, Rev. F	Sorel	1,800 4,200	360
Cardin, P. P.	do	1,800	420 180
Cardin, P	do	3,500	790
Carbonneau, O, fils	Berthier (en bas)	400	40
Carignan, O	Three Rivers	100 1,800	$\begin{array}{c} 15 \\ 270 \end{array}$
Cannoll M	Kamanracka .	100	15
Carrière F & Co.	Quebec	1,800	360
Casey, Thomas	0.0	900 17,500	180 2 ,500
Caron, Rev. F.	Ste. Anne	400	80
Carrière Louis	Lévis	100	20
Carrière, J. B	St. Anselme	3,500	700 525
Carrière, L. N. Carrière, Onesime Carreau, J. P.	do	3,500 600	120
Carreau, J. P	St. Johns, P.Q	2,000	200
Caron. Germain, Dis.	Trois Saumons	1,300	260
Caron, Germain, père Caron, Zelie	do	1,800 2,500	360 250
Coscrain I E	L'Iglet	1,900	380
Cayer, Alexis	St. Raymond	600 _I	120
Caron, Damase Cadieux, F. X	St Simon Reget	2,000 1,000	400 200
Campbell, D. J	Montreal	100	15
Campbell, Margaret M	Almonte	2,900	580
Chandler Harlow	Montreal	1,800 4,300	360
Chanyin, A. T.	do	1,000	430 200
Charbonneau, F. C. Chauvin, A. T. Charlton, E. J.	do	1,800	180
Cheese, W. E	do	2,500	500
Chisholm, D	do	500 900	50 90
Chalmers, Wm	do	900	180
Champings W	do	500	50
Champness, F. Chitty, G. L.	do Chelsea, Ont	900	180 90
Chown, Edwin	Kingston	4,400	880
Chubb, H., & Co	St. John, N.B	1,800	360
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LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS .- Continued.

Name. Residence.	Amount Subscribed for,	Amount Paid up in Cash.
	\$	\$
Chisholm, JohnLindsayLindsay	1,800	180
Chadwick, Mrs. Jane Ingersoll	2,000	400
Chevallier, Maurice		90
Chevallier, Eugene		90
Chouinard, H. J. J. BQuebec	1,800	270
Charlebois, J. A do do	400	80
Chevallier, Martial do do	1,800	270
Chamberland, W	400	60
Chamberland, W. Bic. St. Paschal St. Paschal Kamouraska		180 140
jnabot, Joseph	400	60
handeleine I R	700	140
Thadwick, F. J. Guelph Chipman, Z. Stephen, N.B. St. Stephen, N.B.	1,800	360
Chamberland, Dame V. E St. Michel	3,500	700 30
Chagnon, Honore		200
Chadwick, C. E Ingersoll Ingersoll	4,500	450
Clendinning, Wm Montreal	11,300	1,695
Dieghorn, Andrew		135
		180 200
ionities, d	400	60
Clay, Thomas Halifax, N.S Halifax, N.S	1,800	360
Jliff, Geo. A N.B Fredericton, N.B		480
Cliff, N. A. Ottawa Ottawa	2,200 500	330 25
Cloutier, Edouard		60
Clement, Desire St. Cuthbert St.	8,000	1,600
Clement, Marie L	1,000	, 200
Clement, Napoleon do	1,600 12,500	200
Clark, A. C. Montreal do do	3,000	2,000
collette & Senecal Verchères	8,000	1,600
Collette, Chas. A St. Henri St.	! 1,800	360
Jorriveau, F. X St. Anselme	900	180
Corrvieau, J. B	900	138
Couture, Godefroi St. Henri de Lévis	400	40
Jormack, James Guelph Guelph	1,800	360
Cochrane, Robt Halifax	3,500	700
Joulson, RobtMontreal		7,000
Oraig, John L	2, 000 5,300	1,060
Craick, J. & Co do	500	100
Jraig, J. & R Ottawa Ottawa	500	50
Grawford, Mrs. R Cobourg Cobourg	3,500	700
Crossen, James		200 1,140
Jresswell, D. T Martintown		3,500
Cressé, A. P. Nicolet. Nicolet.	1,800	360
Crawford, R., in trust Kingston Kingston	3,200	640
Cuddy, John Montreal Montreal	4,000	800
Cuvillier, Miss Luce		798 2,000
Outting, H Coaticook	1,000	2,000

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS .- Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$
Cummings, James'Ly	yn. Ont	1,800	36
Jullenier, H. & P St	. Stephen, N.B	1,800	36
unningham, H	ingston	4,400 11,000	98
Costello, Patrick	do	1,800	2,20 36
ochrane, Hon. M. H	do	8,500	1,70
loghlin, B. J	do	7,500	1,50
Soghlin, Lucy A	do	1,800	36
orbeil, L. L	do	2,000 500	30 10
orran. Henry St	Johns, P.O.	900	13
ollin, Rev. C	. Lin	1,000	20
ôté, Frederick M	ontreal	10,000	2,00
orcoran, R. E	do	900	5
ôté, O	do	500 1,800	36
ockshutt, Ignatius Broller, J. E Br	redericton, N.B	600	12
ostello. John Li	indsay	1,000	20
orner, 'G. W., in trust	ingston	200	4
orbet, F. D		3,500 3,500	52 70
onnolly, JamesLi	do ndsay	1,800	25
oullard frère & Co Ri	imouski	700	14
ôté, Samuel	do	400	8
ote, ArseneSt	Fabien	500	10
ôté, Mrs. A. G	vière du Loup	500 400	10
olombe, D. O	do	100	1
ôté, A. & Co Q1		1,000	10
onnolly, James	do	1,800	36
oolican, N. & J. S.	do	500	5
onnolly & Co	do	900 1,800	18
ollet, Rev. C. A	do	1,800	36
ôté, Sylva	do	500	2
outure, G. & ELé		1,800	36
	lo	700 800	14 16
ourt, Henry Poolard, Joseph Ma	albaie	3,500	70
ôté, François St	. Gervais	200	3
arling, Wm Mo	ontreal	4,400	88
andurand, R. & Co	do	500	5
agenais, J	doratford	1,800 1,000	18
avis, R. F Ki	ngston	1,000	20
alglish, George	tawa	400	8
avis, J. H. & Co	amilton	8,800	1,76
avidson, T. ROt	tawa	100	1
alglish, James W	doindsor, Ont	3,000	30
alziel, George St	Thomas, Montmagny	1,800	36
alziel, Mary Ann	do	600	12
alziel, Mary Ann	do	400	8
aniel & Boyd St	John, N.B	3,500	70
arlington, JohnQu ansereau, Mrs. ZoeQu	ntraceur	900 1,800	18 36

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
			\$
Daigle, Joseph Be	losil	10,000	1,500
Dagenais, Rev. T. E Co	ntrecœur	1,800	360
D'Anjou, Joseph St.	Fabien	1,800	360
O'Anjou, A Tro		900	13
O'Anjou, Magloire St. Duveluy, George Ya	machiche	1,800 1,000	360 100
Davison, James Mo	ntreal	800	160
Desmarteau, Charles	do	1,800	180
Decelles, A. D	do	1,000	100
Devins, R. J	do	11,300 900	2,260
Derome, L. J. A	do	500	6
Devlin, Miss M. A	do	2,000	200
Deschamps, F. R	do	500	50
Desjardins, L. A. E	do	5,000	1,000 180
Demers, George Ho	chelaga	1,800 1,800	31
Deseve, J. A St.	Henri	2,000	400
Dever BrosFre	edericton, N.B	2,700	54
Devlin, R. J Ot	tawa	900	180
Degrasse, Mrs. ALin Dechene, F. MQu	ehec	500 1,800	36
Defoy, J. R	do	900	18
Deny, P. C.	do	900	12
Dery, J. P	do	900	13:
Desforges, Anat	do	500 400	10
Delage, J. B	do	900	18
Dervine, J. B	do	100	1:
Delisle, Jean	do	1,000	20
Denancourt N E	rel	5,500 3,500	82 52
DeGrandpré, A. D. So Denancourt, N. E. Th Desilet, P. O. Deguise, P. F. Ri Delage, Rev. F. X. L'I	do	4,800	96
Deguise, P. F Ri	vière du Loup	400	2
Delage, Rev. F. XL'	[slet	1,000	20
Jesjardins, L. J. E Ca	p St. Ignace	700 400	6
Dery, Chas St.	Thomas, P.Q	400	8
Dessaint, Alex Ka	mouraska	200	2
	Simon Bagot	800	16
	liette	300 700	10.
	ndy Bay Johns, P.Q	3,500	45
	cancour.	2,000	40
Desilets, Miss A	do	200	4
Develor & Son, L. H	John, N.B	3,500	70 20
Deguise, Marie A. M	Cuthhert	2,000 15,000	3,00
Delormier, L. G. V Ste	Cuthbert	3,500	35
Desorey, Pierre St.	Hugues	900	18
Desmarais, HSt.		1,000	20
Dionne, Benjamin		1,800 500	36 10
Dion, Arthur.	do	1,800	18
Dion, François St.	Joseph Beauce	200	20
Dion, L. D Ot	tawa	100	

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		\$	Ş
	Actonvale	100	20
	Rivière Ouelle	100	10
Dionne, A. B.	St. Paschal	5,000 700	750 70
Dionne, L. B	Fraserville	2,000	200
Donovan & Moran		3,100	620
Donelly, James.	do	1,800	360
Dorion, Sir A. A Donelly, John T	dodo	17,500 5,000	2,2 50
Dobier, J. W. H.		400	80
Doran, M	Kingston	8,800	1,760
Doull & Miller	Halifax, N.S	4,400	660
Dorval, Antoine	St. Charles	500 600	50 120
	St. Catharines	1,800	180
	Lindsay	1,000	200
	Montreal	1,000	100
	Montreal	3,500	525
	St. Ulric	400 900	40 180
Drolet, Rev. G. F. E	St. Michel	200	40
Drolet, Pierre	St. Charles, Bellechasse	400	80
Drysdale & Co	Woodstock, Ont	200	20
Duelos, Joseph	Montrealdo	15,000	3, 000 5 0
Dufort, J. B.	do	1,800	360
Dumont, J. Isaie	do	900	90
Dupuis, J. N	do	2,000	200
Dupres, Joseph	do	10,000 6,500	2,000 650
Duncan I W	do	500	100
Dumas, D. C	sle Verte	700	140
Dubé, Alphonse	Iontreal	2,000	300
Dugal, Roch	dodo	1,000	200 700
Duverger, Mrs. S. L. Durand, Jos. F	do	3,500 1,400	280
Durocher, L. B.	do	4,000	800
Dunn, Jas. L S	t. John, N.B	1,800	360
Dundas, J. R	indsay	1,800	270
Duffus, J. B	Ialifax, N.Sdo	25,000 13,200	5,000 2,640
Duffus, Wm	do	14,500	2,900
Duplessis, J. O S	orel	900	135
	acouna	100	20
	t. Roch des Aulnets	200	10 180
Dupuis, Anguste	do	900	180
Duwas, Wm	do	100	70
Duval, L. Z	t. Jean, Port Joli	1,000	150
Duval, J. U	do	1,000	150 150
Duval, Charles	do	1,000	150
Dubé, Pierre	do	900	180
Dufresne, Candide S	t. Thomas, P.Q	1,800	360
Dupuis, L. C	do	100	80 20
Duquet, Louis	343	100	40
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LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS-Continued.

•		Amount	Amount
Name.	Residence.	Subscribed	Paid up in
		for,	Cash.
		\$	\$
Dubeau, J. B. Z	Quebec	900	180
Duquet & Co	do	900	180
Dumas, Arthur	Terrebonne	5,300	1,060
Duchesney, H. J. J	St. Charles, Bellechasse	900	90 105
Dulac, F. X	St. George, Beauce	400	40
Durocher, S. A	St. Hyacinthe	14,000	1,600
Dubac, Miss S	Kamouraska	400	60
Duboise, Damase Duquay, O	do	1,800 1,800	360 360
Dubord, Alphonse	Three Rivers	3,500	700
Dumas, F. P	St. Charles	400	60
Durocher, Mrs. M. L.	Three Rivers	3,500	350
Duquay, Joseph	La Baie	500 500	50 75
Duhalme, P. L.	St Simon Regot	1,000	200
Dupuis, Antoine	Quebec	900	180
Dufault, E	St. Helen, Bagot	1,000	200
Dugald, G. A	Montreal	10,000	2,000
Duchesneau, A	do	1,800	360 1,760
Dykeman, W. G	Fredericton N B	8,800 400	1,760
Dyas, Phœbe	London, Ont	900	135
Easton, G. C.	Ingersoll	3,500	525
Egleson, James	Ottawa	900	135
Eaton, C. B	St. Stephen, N.Bdo	900 2 ,700	180 540
Edwards, C. D		1,000	100
Edgar, Frank	do	5,000	1,000
Elliott, Edward	do	1,800	360
Elliott, F. C	Halifax, N.S.	5,300 100	1,060
Elwell, J. T. O	Cacouna	. 700	70
Elder, Wm	St. John, N.B.	900	180
Esson, George	Halifax	7,000	1,400
Esson, George	Halifax	3,500	525
Evans, James S	do	20,000 25,000	4,000 5,000
Evans, Mercer & Co	do	1,800	270
Everett & Butler	St John N R	1,800	360
Everett, Mrs. E. H. Ewing, S. H. & A. S. Euard, Wm.	Montreal	8,800	1,760
Ewing, S. H. & A. S	do	1,800 1,000	360 200
Raircrieve. J. B	. Hamilton	2,500	500
Fauteux, P. A	Montreal	10,000	1,500
Faucher, O., jun	. do	3,500	700
Fafard, J. O	.'L'Islet	2,000 200	200
Fafard, Rev. E	Lévis	900	180
Farguharson, J	Halifax, N.S	8,800	1,760
Fairgrieve, Hugh	. Hamilton	2,500	500
Farquhar, Alex	London, Ont	9,000	1,800
Feron, M	Montreal	500 900	180
Fenety (4 E	Fredericton N.B.	1,800	360
Featherstone, J. P	. Ottawa	500	75

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THE ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE COMPANY OF MONTREAL, CANADA.—Continued.

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS .- Continued.

1			
Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$
Fest, W	Ottawa	200	40
Fenwick & Bond		2,500	500
Finlay, JonathanFisette, Miss P	do	400 1,000	80
Finlay, R. McN	do	2,400	480
Finlay, R. McN	Sorel	2,000	400
Fiset, Joseph	St. Thomas, Montmagny	4,200	840
Fiset, Joseph A		400 700	80
Fiset, Henedine		1,400	280
Fiset, I. J. C		11,800	2,360
Fisher, Samuel	_ do	3,500	525
Firlar Poht	Brockville	3,500	700
Fitzsimons & Brown	Ottowa	900 200	180
Fisher G F	Fredericton N.B.	2,400	480
Fisher, C. H. B. Fisher, M., Son & Co	do	3,000	600
Fisher, M., Son & Co	Montreal	1,800	360
Flood, Carson		1,800 10,000	360
Flock, G. H		500	2,000
Flint, W. H		700	105
Flint, G. H	do	500	75
Forget & Co. I. I.	do	500	100
Forget & Co., L. J Fortier, Chas. G		7,300 3,000	1,085
Fortier, Mrs. Chas. G	do	2,000	200
Ford, Egerton		41,800	8,110
Foster, A. J	Stanstead	900	180
Fox, A. R Foster, Stephen		500 900	100 180
Fortin, Nestor	Cap St. Ignace	2,000	200
Fortin Naroissa	40	200	20
Fortin, Irene	Quebec	900	180
Fortin, Octave	do	5,400 200	540 40
Fortier, Tancrede, fils	do	200	20
Fortier, Achille		1,500	300
Fortin, Theodore	Quebec	5,300	795
Fortin, A. J.	St. Josiah, Beauce	900	135
Forde R J	Brantforddo	1,800 1,800	360 360
Forde, R. J	Lévis	1,800	360
Forsyth, Alex	Halifax, N.S.	7,000	1,400
Fournier, A		400	20
Fournier, Louis	do	600 900	60
Fournier, Valerie Fournier, J. B. A	Rimouski Ste. Anne de la Pocatière	100	180
Fournier, Louis	St. Thomas, Montmagny	300	45
Fournier, Jean	St. Flavie	700	70
Fournier, Joseph	do	700	105
Fontaine, G. H	Verchères	3,000 1,800	600 360
Foucher, Widow V	do	900	180
Forget, L. J., in trust	Montreal	1,500	150
Forget, Octave	Terrebonne	11,000	2,200

LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS .- Continued.

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Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed	Amount Paid up in
110000	1305.402.007	for.	Cash.
		. \$	\$
Francœur & Giroux	Montrealdo	500 3,500	100 525
Frappier, Joseph	do	500	50
Francœur, Michel	Matane	200 400	30 40
Fraser, W. J.	Halifax, N.S	3,500	525
Frigon, L. G. B	Three Rivers	1,000 1,000	200 100
French, Horace	St, Hugues	100	10
Frenette, Rev. E	L'islet	900	135 280
Fremont, Mrs. C. P.	do	1,400 3,000	600
Frv. Henry	do	10,000	2,000
Fraser, John Fremont, J. J. T	Quebec	1,300 1,000	260 200
Fregon, J. G. A	Three Rivers	11,100	2,220
Furlang Thomas	Halifax, N.S	8,800 1,800	1,760 360
Furlong, 'Thomas	Eastons Corners	1,800	360
Fuller, Mary Jane. Fasey, E. A. T.	Sorel	5 00 5 00	100 100
Fyfe & Garneau	Quebec	500	100
Gauthier, Louis	Montreal	1,800	180
Gauthier, Thomas	do	1,800 900	360 180
Gagnon, G. A	do	2,000	400
Gauthier & SeraphimGauthier, Verrais	do	250 500	25 100
Gayton, John E	do	100	5
Gardner & Son, R	do Ottawa	1,800 900	180 180
Gaboury, Auger	Quebec!	1,800	270
Gauvreau, Pierre	do	1,000 1,800	200 180
Gastonguay, G	do	1,000	150
Gagnon, Honore	do	500	75 27 0
Gariepy, Chas	do	1,800 1,000	200
Gauthier, L. O	do	1,200	240
Gamache, Ludger	do S Jean Port Joli	900 500	135 75
Gaudette, Dr. D. Gagnon, Nazaire	St. Anne des Plaines	1,800	360
Gagnon, Nazaire	Champlain	1,800 700	360 105
Gauvreau, P. L	Isle Verte!	200	30
Gagnier, Alexis	Kamouraska	200 200	20 40
Garon, V	Cap St. Ignace	900	180
Gagnon, Adolphe	St. Fabien	1,000	150
Garrett & Co., John	Hamilton	900 8, 800	180 1,760
Gardner, Robt	Kingston	900	180
Gatineau, Rev. V	St. Alexander	1,300 200	26 0 4 0
Gagnon, Michel	Trois Saumons	700	140
Gagnon, Ant	Arthabaskaville	1,000	200

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS-Continued.

Name. Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
	\$	\$
Gagnon, G. T	100	20
Gagnon, Amelie St. Roch des Aulnets	1,000	200
Genereux. Onezieme Montreal Montreal	500	25
Gelinas, ChasSorel	500	50
Gervais, E. M. D	1,100	120
Genest, L. T St. Henri	900	180
Gervais, Olivier Contrecœur		135
Gendron, Mrs. E do		100
Gervais, A. E do	2,700	540 100
Gilman, F. E	10,000	2,000
Girard, Paul do	8,800	1,380
Girouard, D do		280
Gilmour, Allan Ottawa	5,000	1,000
Gibson, J. H. P	400	50 15
Giasson, J. F do	500	75
Giasson Zelie	100	15
Gingras, Jerome	500	100
Giroux, Jean, fils do do	900	180
Gingras, J. B do		180
Giguere, P do		10
Gildersleeve, C. F	11,300	2,260
Gildersleeve, J. P do do	7,000	1,400
Giguere, Miss M	400	80 . 36 0
Gillespie, T. F. Chatham, N.B.	1,800	.60
tibson John Helifay	8 800	1,760
Gilmour, Mrs. Delia St. John, N.B St. John, N.B.	900	90
Gingras, J. V	200	40
Glover & Fry Quebec Quebec	88,100	17,620 180
Globensky, C. A. M. St. Eustache	7,500	1,500
Gould & Son, jun Montreal	4,400	880
Bohier, Remi do do	900	180
do do do do		360
Gouin, A. NSorel	3,500	90
Gosselin, V		80
Godin, Joseph N Three Rivers	3,500	700
Godbout, P. E Quebec	1,800	270
osselin, Theop do		80 180
Goldstein, A	900 200	30
Fosselin, Catharine	400	60
Gouldie, James	4,400	880
Gossip, WmHalifaxHalifax	10,800	2,160
Gravel & Bros Montreal do		180 1,060
Gravel, I. A		360
Grenier, Jacques do		1,320
Gravel, J. O do	3,000	600
Griffin, James do	900	180 180

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$
Graham & Minnaker	Cobourg	2,000	200
Grant, Peter	Ialifax	3,500	350
Grenier, A. E	sle Verte	1,800 1,000	360 150
Grenier, L. W	othinière	900	135
Grenier, J. B	st. Henri	400	80
Greer, G. Mi H	Ialifax	3,800	760
Grunnier, G. S.	st. Stephens, N.B	1,800 10,000	2,000
Greene, E. K	Intreal	10,000	2,000
Gravel, J. O., in trust	do	120,000	24,000
Gravel, J. O., in trust	do	1,500	150
Guillet, Vallière Tumont, Zéph.	Three Rivers	3,500 400	700 80
Gunn, Alex	Singston	8,800	1,760
Guild, Wm.,	Iallorytowni	1,000	200
Guillet, George	obourg	8,800	1,180
Hannan & Co., M		10,000 1,000	2,000 200
Hall, W. V. B.	do	4,400	880
Hartt, Geo. F	do	6,500	1,300
Hamilton & Papineau	do	600	60
Hall, Fred	do	100 200	20 40
Hall, James Henry		100	20
Hall, B. F	do	100	20
Hall, B. F. Hall, A. F.	do	100	20
Hawley, J. A., in trust	do	7,300	730
Hannan, J. J.	lngston	1,500 3,500	300 700
Hamel et frères Q	Quebec.	4,400	880
Hardy, N. S	do	1,000	200
Hamelin, Rev. & J. B. L	do	2,000	400 200
Hawkins, Thomas	do	1,000 400	80
Hatt & Son. S F	redericton, N.B	900	180
Haney & Forgie.	Ottawa	200	20
Hawkins, E. E	do	200 1,800	20 270
	Guelph	1,800	360
Hall, Richard	do	1,800	360
Hatch, H. H.	t. Stephens, N.B	500	100
Hannington, Wm	Ialifax, N.S	8,800	1,760
Hall, Jairus	do	14,000 10,000	2,800 2,000
Haynes, D. C	t. Catherines	1,300	260
Harper, Emily HL	ondon	2,500	5,000
Harty, Patrick K	ingston	900	180
Hedge, H	do	10,000 1,000	2,000 200
Heath & Northey	do	1,800	180
Healy, C	do	600	60
Henderson, D. H	do	1,000	100
Healey, James, Estate of late	do	1,000 20,000	100 2,000
Heyd, C. B B	OI OIL 60	1,800	360

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up i Cash.
		\$	\$
Herrault, L. N	uebe c	900	9
	ttawa	900	9
Henderson, John	ngston	200 2,500	4 50
Hetu, J. E	askinongé	3,000	60
Hildburgh, Henry Ne	w York	10,000	1,00
iodgson, Jonathan	ontreal	74,800	14,96
logue, Joseph	do	500	5
Holmes, Alex	do	1,000	10
Howley, James	do	1,000	15
lope, Robert	do	10,000	2,00
lope, JamesOt	tawa	900	18
ochu, PierreLé	vis	200	4
owie, J. RFr	edericton, N.B	900	18
	John, N.B	500 1,800	100 360
	ielph	1,800	36
	iebec	900	180
olman, Estate of late J Co	bourg	3,500	52
	ontreal	2,000	40
untington, Hon. L. S	do	5,000	1,000
utchison, John	do	1,800	36
udon, E., fils	do	5,000	500
uot, Lucien	do	1,800	180
udon, ACa	couna	100	
udon, TheoQu	lebec	1,860	360
udon, Rev. Jos St.	Phillipe de Neri	1,800	360
	rt Hope	900 1,000	180
	antford	20,000	4,000
	ndsay	1,800	360
unter, AnnLo	ndon	10,000	2,00
	lo	8,800	1,76
	ntreal	1,000	200
	terboro'.	4,400 1,800	880 360
	rt Hope	1,800	180
ches, Andrew Fre	edericton, N.B	17,500	3,500
nes, John L Ha	milton	1,800	360
	ntreal	2,000	400
rdine BrosOt	dotawa	400 200	10
	p St. Ignace	600	120
	antford	2,500	500
ckson, W. HBro	ockville	3,500	700
cob, EmileQu	ebec	1,000	150
rdine & CoSt.	John, N.B	1,800	360
seques, Joseph St.	Joseph, Beauce	100	15 20
cques, Louis	elph	1,800	360
ffray, Rev. WSt.	John, N.B	900	180
offray, Rev. W. St. St. St. St. St. St. St. St. Mo	ntreal	300	45
tte, L. A	do	1,000	100
annotte, H	do 349	3,500	700

Nome	Residence.	Amount	Amount
Name.	Residence.	Subscribed for.	Paid up in Cash.
		101.	Casn.
	İ	Φ.	
		\$	\$
Jenkins, Thomas	Vienna, Ont	1,800	270
Jeffrey & Co	Cobourg	8,800	1,760
Jeffray, A. Jeffray, W	St. Catharines	1,800	3 60
Jodoin, A., fils	Montreal	1,800 4,500	360 900
Jordan & Bernard	do	3,500	350
Jovee Alfred	do1	1,800	360
Jones, A. G.	Halifax	4,400	880
Jones, Simeon.	St. John, N.B	3,500	700
Jones, D. B.,	Brockville	1,800	360
Jones Senece	Hamilton	1,800	360
Johnson, E. R.	Ouches	900	180
Joneas, C., in trust	Quebec do	1,000 1,800	100 360
Johnston, James	Kingston	1,800	360
Julien & Guay	Quebec	500	100
Julian Louis	l do	900	180
Vor W D	Montreel	101,300	20,260
Kavanagh, H	_ do	1,800	360
Kathan, C. H	Rock Island	1,000	200
Kayanagh, H. Kathan, C. H. Kerry, John	Montreal	8,800	1,760
Kennedy & Jackson	u0	1,000	100
Kerr, W. M Kearns & Ryan	Ottowa	400 1,800	80 360
Vahoo Wm	· do	900	180
Vone John	i Kingston	8,800	1,760
Kennedy, Kate Keenan, Thomas Kelly, Mrs. M. C	Chatham, N.B	900	90
Keenan, Thomas	Lindsay	1,800	360
Kelly, Mrs. M. C	Sorel	1,000	100
Kenly, Mrs. M. C Kenny, T. E Kenny, J. F	Halifax	17,500	3,500
Kennedy, John	Lindsay	$10,000 \\ 2,600$	2,000 520
Kentedy, Miss. J. F	Toronto	5,000	1,000
Kennedy, Miss. J. F.	Montreal	10,000	1,500
Kennedy, Miss. J. F	Kingston	1,800	360
Kenny, J. J	Toronto	5,000	1,000
King Bros	St. Pacôme	900	135
NIFK & DELIEU.	Ct. O OHH, M.D	1,800	360
Kinnear, J. C	Halifax	4,400	880 1,160
L'Africain, T Labrecque & Mathurin	do	5,800 1,800	360
Labine, Jules	do	8,800	1,520
Labrecque, Anselme,	do	1,000	200
Larivée. Napoleon	do	2,000	400
Lamaire & sabelle	do	900	90
Lamoureux. Chas	do	1,000	100
Lachanelle, E. P	do	1,000	100 80
Larue, J. B	do	1,000	200
Lafleur, L. H	do	5,300	530
Laframboise, Hon. M	do	2,500	250
Laurent, N	do	1,000	200
Larue, Francois,	do	1,500	300
Lanctot O B	do	500	100
Lanalme, Alex	Belœil	500	100
Lamb, N. A	350	400	40
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		Amount	Amount
Name.	Residence.	Subscribed	Paid up in
Trouble.	Techido Dec.	for.	Cash.
		101.	Casii.
		\$	\$
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Lauzon, Rev. L. J	Montreal	1,000	200
Lamoureux, Frs	St. Ours	2,000	400
Lapalme. S'	Sorel	900	90
Labelle, Cyrille.	do	7,000	1,400
Labelle, Louis		900	180
Labelle, Albert	do	900	180
Tadence I U	do		
Ladouceur, L. H	Q4 Fil:-	1,800	270
Lamontagne, J. B.	St. Flavie	3,500	700
Lacroix, Ed.	Matane	5,000	1,000
Lapointe, C. F.	St. Flavie	1,400	210
Langlois, Elzear	Rimouski	700	70
Ladrière, Rev. A	Isle Verte	200	20
Langlois, P	Kamouraska	100	20
Lapointe, Louis	St. Jean, Port Joli	400	80
Larue, Clementine		100	15
Laberge, Joseph	St Thomas P O	700	140
Lamontagne, Col. E. L.	Ouches		
Tamontagne, Col. E. Il	do	47,300	4,730
Lapointe, L. M	do	1,800	360
Labbé, Mrs. J. O	do	1,400	210
Laliberté J. B	do	700	140
Larue, G. H	do	3,500	350
Labrie, Joseph	do	3,000	300
Larochelle, Mrs. D	do	800	80
Lavoie, George	doi	2,000	400
Laroche, A	do	900	180
Lacerte, N	Lévis	11,800	2,360
Langlois, J. A	do	900	180
Lachance Plic	do	200	40
Lachance, ElieLarue, S. V	St Charles D.O.		
Talue, D. V	St. Charles, P.Qdo R.S	900	135
Labrecque, Etienne		900	135
Labrecque, Joseph	do Bellechasse	900	135
Labrecque, Arthur	St. Raphaël	200	30
Laurier, Hon Wilfred	Arthabaskaville	1,800	180
Latulippe, Fred	Beaumont	500	100
Lambert, Nazaire	St. Joseph, Beauce	200	30
Languedoc, Mrs. E. M	St. Michel	500	75
Lamoureux, Olivier	Contrecœur	1,800	360
Lamoureux, Jos. E	do!	1,000	200
Lafontaine, E	St. Hugues	3,500	700
Langlois, Dame J. B	do	500	100
Laforme, Alphonse	do	100	15
Laforme Lavia			
Laforme, Louis	do	900	135
Langlois, E	do	1,000	100
Laviolette, J. G		3,500	700
Lamontagne, H	Montreal	3,600	720
Languedoc, Miss A	L'Islet	900	135
Lavoie, N		900	180
Lavoie, Wilfrid	do	500	100
Langlois, D.	Windsor	200	40
Langlois, D. Lauzon, Joseph.	Terrebonne	1,800	360
Languedoc, Edward	St. Michel	1,000	130
Langlois, Conn	Grosse Isle	1,000	150
Lawrence I & G	St John N R	900	180
Lawrence, J. & G Langlois, W. F.	Throa Dirora	3,500	700
Lorlein D	St Cathuninas		
Larkin, P	St Pook D.O.	4,800	960
Lapierre, Duclos		1,800	360
	351		

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$
Langevin, F. XVe	rchères	1,000	200
Labrie. Alfred ISt.	Charles	1,500	225
Labrecque, GodefroiBer	aumont	500	100
Lavoie, Dame Alvina Bes	auport	1,800	360
Lacroix, P. O	ndsordo	900	90
Larue, Theophile	ree Rivers	2,000	200
Larue, LeonidasQu	ebec	700	140
Lepage, David	ntreal	900	90
Lefebre & Pâquet	do	900	90
Lefebre & ViauLecavalier, F. K	dodo	1,800 900	36 0 180
Lecompte, G	do	1,000	200
Lemay, Mrs. D	do	1,000	100
Letourneux, C. H	do	4,400	880
Levesque, Dame Delph	do	1,800	360
Le Credit Foncier du bas Canada Lebel, Ant., jun	dorière du Loup	1,800	360 20
Lebel, GKa	mouraska	100	20
chel Thomas	do	100	10
Levesque, Dame A. D St.	Jean Port Joli	5 00	75
Lemieux, N Qu	ebe c ;	1,800	360
Leger & Rinfret	do	1,800 900	360 180
Lesage, Simeon	do;	2,700	540
Lepage, Joseph	do	900	180
Lessard & Beaudoin	do	900	. 180
Leonard, Bernard	do	900	135
Lepage, F. XLemieux, Ed	do	1,800 300	360 45
Lefebre, Leonard	do	900	180
Lenine, L. G.	do	1,800	360
Lewis, Robert Lo	ndon, Ont	1,000	150
Jeslie, John Uti	awa	900	180
Lemieux & Dallaire	do	900 900	135 135
Leonard, M Le		400	80
Leclerc, Edouard Ac	tonvale	900	90
eblanc, Auguste St.		400	80
erosignol, R Le		1,000	200
Lemon, Andrew Gu Lewis, W. J Ha	lifay	1,800 14,000	360 2,800
Lemieux, Benjamin St.	Henri	200	30
emieux, BenjaminSt.	Valier	300	60
emay, Verance St.	Martin.	1,000	200
etendre, P Ya	maska	500 900	100 180
Lemoule & SonFre	rel	900	180
ester, Thomas Inc	liana. Ont	2,000	400
Legerin, C. E Mo	ntreal	5,000	1,000
Lefort, Aristide	do	20,000	4,000
eeming, H. B Bra	intford	1,000	2 00
Lefebre, Antoine St.	ntreel	10,300 3,500	2,060 700
Limoges & Co	do	2,000	200
Leggatt & Hamilton	do	900	180

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
\		Ş	\$
Lippé, Hubert Acton	vale	200	20
Lippé, Hubert Acton Lindsay, Wm. Woods	stock, N.B	4(11)	86
divesay, J. C Unath	am, Ont	1,700	340
Lilly, E. A Montr	D:-	500	7:
Lottinville, F	hn N P	5,800 1,800	1,160
Logan & Lindsay St. Jo Lockhart, E. E	do	900	360 180
Lordly, Howe & Co	do	900	180
Lorman, F. MQuebe	C	900	186
Longard, E. J Halifa	Х Х	8,800	1,76
Lapier, G. E. R Three	Rivers	500	50
Lapier, M. A. A.	0	500	5
Lyman, Benjamin Montr	eal	2,500 500	500
Lyman, Henry, Montr	nope	5,000	1,000
Mackay, Hugh do	Cal	75,000	15,000
May, S. H., & Co, do	***************************************	8,800	1,76
Mayrand, G. T do		1,800	180
Maillet, L. L do	***************************************	500	100
Masterman, Wm		1,800	360
Martin, J. B. A do		4,900	98
Mathews, F, B do Martin, P. S, do	*******************************	1,800 4,000	36
May, Joseph do	*********	18,0:0	2,05
Martin, George do		500	100
Maguire, Bernard do		3,500	70
May, Mrs. M do	***************************************	1,000	100
Marion, J. P do	********	2,000	209
Madden, W. J do	***************************************	900	180
Martineau, Eugene Ottaw Manuel, John do	a	8,800 500	886
Masson, A do	***************************************	400	80
Madson, E do		200	10
Martel, Ulderic, sen Three	Rivers	5,000	75
Martel, P. N d	0	2,000	30
Magnan, AdolpheJoliett	e	1,800	360
Malhiot, H. G Three	KIVERS	3,500 3,500	52.
Mackay, Jane. Halifa Martel, Mrs. A do	X	1,600	528 240
Martin, Auguste St. Pa		600	120
Marcotte, Charles, St. Isl	et	3,600	540
Marmette, Joseph St. Th	iomas, P.Q	4()()	80
Marmette, Dame E. A	do	200	4(
Mackay, Pierre		3,000	300
Iahoney, Thomas do do do	***************************************	1,200	240
Marchand, OctaveRiviér	e du Loup	1,000	200
Sallory, ira Mallor	vtown	1,000	200
dagee BrosSt. Jo	hn, N.B	1,800	360
lanson, James,	do	1,800	360
Manke, M. F	do	900	133
	do	900	180
Macdonald, C. A	do	900	180
Manning, M. J. Winds	Or	3,500	700
Massie, James Guelp	h	11,000	1,630

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$
Main, Alex,	Hamilton	900	180
Magee, J. S	St. Andrews, N.B	300	60
Martin, P. S	Lindsay	3,300	660
	Sorel	2,500 500	300
Iachon, J. M		900	180
farcoux, Pierre	St. Charles	1,000	150
fartin, E. O	Rimouski.	400	80
Marier, Damase	St. Jean, Port JoliLindsay	7,100	1,065
Maguire, Lydia	St. Joseph, Beauce	600	1,000
dacfie, Daniel	London	67,500	13,460
	Kingston	8,800	1,760
MacIntosh, John	Windsor Billings' Bridge	5,300 900	530 135
	Montreal	2,000	300
deunier, Charles	do	3,400	590
Ieunier, Edward	do	900	180
Ieredith, H. H	St. Henedine	8,800 400	1,760
	St. Catharines	3,500	750
Mitchell, Robt	Montreal	1,700	340
Millette, Napoleon	do	200	10
Mitchell, Hon. Peter	do St. Denis	1,000	200 915
	Trois Pistoles.	4,900 200	30
Michaud, Napoleon	St. Arsene	300	60
	St. Roch des Aulnets	400	60
	Lévis Quebec	900 8,800	180
filler, James	Chatham, P.Q	900	1,760 180
Mingaye, W. R	Kingston	1,800	360
ditchell, Thos., & Co	Hamilton	1,800	360
	Cobourg	5,000 1,200	600 240
	Lanoraie	5,000	750
loss, S. H. and J		1,000	200
Jose Coores W	do	30,000	6,000
Moseley & Ricker	do	4,400 1,800	880 360
Moniel, G. U.	do	200	40
Iowat, Louis	do	3,500	700
doat, R. & J	do	16,000	3,200
Morton, J. Y	Brantford	1,800 1,800	360 360
Moore, James	Kingston	200	40
Moodie, John	Hamilton	2,000	400
	Sorel	500 3 500	75
Morasse, Louis	doQuebec	3,500 900	700 186
Molleur, J. E	St. John, P.Q	1,800	360
Montmagny, Joseph	St. Charles, R.S	400	60
Morin, Mrs. Clement	St. George, Beauce	100	10
Montmagny, O	Ottawa	200 300	20
Mortimer, George	do	300	15

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`		Amount	Amount
Name.	Residence.	Subscribed	Paid up in
2100000		for.	Cash.
	i	1011	O think
	1	\$	\$
Morrissette, Phil	St Charles Reamen	200	40
Morrissette, Filli	A stangele	900	
Morrier, Jérémie	Manual and		135
Moodie, John	Terreponne	15,300	3,060
Moodie, Henry	do	1,800	360
Moodie, Mathew, jun	do	1,800	360
Moodle, Miss A. H.	do	1,800	360
Morrison, Mrs. Emilie		200	30
Mongenais, J. B. A		15,000	3,000
Mongenais, J. B	do	15,000	3,000
Mott, John P		14,000	2,800
More, W. S., Estate of the late	do	4,400	440
Mortimer, A	Ottawa	1,800	360
Morgan, James	Sorel	2,500	500
Morrin, C	St. Roch des Aulnets	1,000	150
Moreau, Miss Julie		200	20
Morin, J. B.	do	800	160
Munderloh & Co	do	900	180
Mussen, Thomas		1,800	360
Mulholland & Baker		1,800	360
Murphy, John.	do	1,000	200
Mullin, James	do	900	180
Mullarkey, M. C	do	30,600	6,120
Murray, Ericson	do	900	90
Mullen, John	Sorel	900	180
Mulholland & Co	Port Hope	1,000	200
Mulligan, John	Port Hope	5,300	1,060
Mulholland, Andrew	Quebec	900	135
Mulholland, R	Cobourg	5,000	750
Mucklestone & Co., jun	Kingston	1,800	360
Murcher, James	St. Stephens, N.B	3,500	700
Musgrove, G. M	Ottawa	1,800	180
Murray, C. R., in trust	Montreal	40,000	4,000
McAumond, David	Ottawa	900	180
McAllister, John	Windsor	5,300	530
McAuley, Thomas	Kingston	900	90
McAdam, J. & Son	St. Stephens, N.B	500	50
McArdle, Edward		8,800	1,760
McConkey, T. L	Montreal	4,800	960
McUready, James	do	1,800	360
McCrary & McGoldnick	do	900	180
McCormick, Mrs. S	do	200	40
McCarthy, D. & G	Sorel	15,000	3,000
McCarthy, Miss E. C	do	5,000	1,000
McCuaig, R. C.	Ottawa	200	20
McCormick, H. & Son	do	1,800	360
McCarthy, H. F	do	500	100
McCord, Thomas	Quebec	100	15
McCorkell, James	do	900	180
McCaughay,	Ingersoll	3,500	350
McCallum, P. & Son	Cobourg	8,800	1,760
McCallum, C	London	900	180
McCullough, H. and H. A		1,800	360
McCullough, Henry	do	900	180
MacDougall, James	Montreal	5,000	1,000
McDonell, D	Ottawa	200	20
McDonell & Kelly		900	90
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Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed	Amount Paid up in
		for.	Cash.
		\$	\$
McDougall, Francis	Ottawa	1,000	150
McDowell, George		34,800	5,220
McGauvreau, J. W. & Co McGuirk, N. P	Montreal do	8,800 1,000	1,760 200
McGoldnick, F. and O	Fredericton, N.B	400	80
McGregor, Wm	Windsor	5,300	530
McIntyre, Duncan	Hamilton	46,900 8,800	9,380 1,760
McIntosh, W. J.	London	3,000	600
McKenzie, Frederick	Montreal	3,500	350
McKenzie, Murdoch	do do	10,000	2,000
McKenzie, R. T	Sorel.	2,500 1,800	250 360
McKelvie & Birch	Kingston	1,400	280
McKay, Thomas		1,800	360
McKeilcan, Gibson & Bell	do	2,700 1,800	540 360
McKinley, A. K	Halifax	3,500	700
McKinnon, Edward	Montreal	14,500	2,900
McLachlan Bros. & Co	do	1,800	360
McLaren, W. D. McLaren, John C.	do	1,800 • 4,400	360 880
McLean, Thomas	Brantford	3,500	350
McLennan, Donald	Port Hope	1,800	360
McNiven, Daniel	St. John, N.B	1,800 500	360 25
McNaughton, Wallace	Montreal	5,000	500
McNaughton, Wallace	do	8,800	880
McNamee, Gaherty and Fréchette	0.0	$\frac{1,800}{700}$	360
McNally, J. G.	Fredericton, N.B.	900	70 180
McNally, J. G	Montreal	2,800	420
McRae, W. R.	Kingston	1,800	360
McWilliams, Wm	Fredericton N R	3,500 900	700 180
Neveux, Joseph	Windsor, Ont	1,800	360
Needler & Sadler		2,000	400
Nelles, Rev. A		8,800	1,760
Neal, W. H.	Halifax, N.S.	7,000	180 1,050
Neal, Thomas M	do	7,000	890
Nixon, George	St. John, N.B	900	180
Nichols & Hall	Peterboro'	8, 8 00 500	1,760
Normand, T. E	Three Rivers	5,800	580
Normand, J. B	do	3,500	525
Noel, R.S Noel, Henry		1,100	40
Norris, James		8,800	110 1,760
Northup, Jeremiah	Halifax	8,800	1,760
Normand, George	Isle aux Graves	2,000	400
O'Brien, WilliamOlivier, D. L. V	do	1,800 1,800	360
Ostell, John	do	31,300	6,260
O'Shaughnessy, M. & D	do	2,700	472
Ogilvie, A. W	do	12,500	2,500

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Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$
Offet, Henry		1,000	100
Oliver, James	St. Thomas, Montmagny	600	60
O'Lone, James	St Johns P O	400 1,000	80 150
Osgood, S. P	St. John, N.B.	900	180
Oliver, W. H	London	2,000	300
Olivier, P. A Ouellet, Thomas	Three Rivers Isle Verte	. 900	. 180
Ouellet, Wm	St. Paschal	400 100	60
Ouellet, Adolphe	Ste. Anne	200	40
Ouellet, Joseph	Rimouski	700	140
Ouellet, Magloire	St. Francis, Beauce St. Anselme	1,800	360
Ott, John	Brantford	900 5,300	135 1,060
Owens, John	Fredericton, N.B	600	90
Ogilvy, J. A		4,000	800
O'Brien, Miss Agnes Palmer, John	do	17,500	3,500
Parke, J. G.	do	1,000	200 180
Pageneau, J. G	do	1,000	150
Parent, C. H	do	500	75
Papineau, A. C	do	3,000	600
Parker, F. G	Halifax, N.S	17,500 7,000	3,500
Payan, P	Sorel	1,000	1,400 200
Patton James H	Matane	700	140
Parent, Chas. F	Rimouski	900	140
	St. PaschalKamouraska	2,000	400
Paradis, Rev. J. F	St. Raphael	300	60
Paré, Wm	do	400	80
Pare, H. A	Quebec	900	180
Paquet, Rev. B. Pacaud, E. L. Pacaud, E. L. Pacaud	doArthabaska	2,000	400 400
Paquet. A	St. George, P.Q	400	40
Parent, E. H	Grenville	7,000	1,400
Patterson, J. C	Windsor	4,500	450
Pacaud, Geo. J Patterson, Robt	Guelph	3,500 2,500	700 300
Patierson W I	do	4,400	440
Parks & Son, W	St. John, N.B.	3,500	700
Parker, Alfred J	Ottawa	500	25
Parker, E. H	KingstonSt. Cuthbert	4,400 17,500	880
Paré. C. S	St. Bruno	2,000	3,500 400
Pelletier, W. H	Halifax	14,000	2,800
Panneton, P. E.	Three Rivers	800	80
Paterson, G. H	Terrebonne	3,500 1,800	700 360
Parmeton, Gaspard	Three Rivers	1,000	200
Pillow, Hersey & Co	Montreal	1,800	360
Piché, Hubert	Sorel	900	180
Pinard, J. A	Montreal	900 500	180 100
Pell, A. J	do	3,500	700
Peck, Benny & Co	do	4,400	880

Name. Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
	\$	\$
Perrault & Co Montreal		360
Perkins, Estate late J. A do do	2,500	250
Pelletier, Madam Jean do do do		10
Perrin, Dame Sophia do do do do do do do do do do do do do		3,500
Perry, Alfred do do	10,000	1,000
Pelletier, Mrs. A Cacouna	400	80
Pelletier, Geo. L		360
Pelletier, J. P do	100	15
Pelletier, P do do		140
Perrault, Z Kamouraska Kamouraska		40
Pelletier, Dame Lydia	300	45
Pelletier, J. N	1,800	360
Pennee, F. O. W., in trust do	1.000	200
Peters, Samuel London	3,600	720
Pipin, L. OArthabaskaSt. MarieSt. Marie	100	60
Perkins, G. E St. John, N.B	900	90
Peters, Wm do	900	180
Peddia 1 W	900	180
Peddie, J. W	1,800	360
Perry, Charles Toronto	10,000	1,500
Peardon, Wm Montreal	5,000	1,000
Pedlar, Samuel do do		500
Plimsoll, John do do do do		1,760
Plamondon, J. B	7,000	1,40
Porcheron, E. D Montreal	1,800	180
Pollock, J. M do		32
Pomeroy, B		200
Poirier, F. L		14
Pouliot, J. Elzear do		8
Pouliot, J. B do	3,500	70
Potvin, Veuve E		20
Poulin, Ephrem St. George, P.Q	500	10
Poitras, J. T St. Helen, Bagot	900	9
Porter, G. N	900	18 26
Poole, H. S		1,76
Potvin, Rev. G St. Aubert	400	1,18
Prudhomme, Eustace Montreal Montreal	2,500	50
Prevost & Paré do do		70
Prowse, Bros do		4,20
Preetney, Miss M do	1,400	14
Pulford, H. T Windsor, Ont	2,000.	28
Pulford, H. B do do		100
Proteau, J. B	1,000	360
Proulx, J. E St. François, Beauce	200	20

	·	Amount	Amount
Name.	Residence.	Subscribed	Paid up in
		for.	Cash.
		. \$	\$
Price, George R		400	80
Price, C. V		10,800 1,500	2,160
Prevost. L. Widow	Quebec.	800	169
Quay, Wm	Port Hope	3,500	700
Quinn, MaryQuinn, W. H	Fredericton, N.B	1,800	360
Rafter, J. A	Montreal	1,800 900	360
Raymond, Dr. O	do	1,000	200
Ramsay, A.	do	2,400	480
Rankin, John	Dundas	900 1,800	180
Randolphe, A. F	Woodstock, N.B.	200	360
Reinhardt, Gottlieb	Montreal	1,800	180
Reinhardt, Chas. S	do	12,600	2,520
Reinhardt, George	do	20,000 1,800	4,000 360
Reid, Wm	do	3,500	700
Reid, Walter	do	200	20
Reid, A. J.	do	5,000	1,000
Read, W. E., & Co	do	500 500	75 50
Reid, Robert	St. John, N.B.	1,800	360
Reid, James	do	3,500	700
Renfrew, G. R		900 400	180 80
Reaume, F. P. Renaud, Rev. P. O	Terrebonne	17,500	1,750
Reid, John L	Lindsay	900	180
Reid, W. B.	do	460	80
Remillard, Miss S	St. Valler	300 1,800	60 270
Rhodes, Col	Quebec	400	80
Richard, Joseph	Montreal	1,800	360
Rioux, Eloi	Trois-Pistoles	1,800	180
Rieux, Narcisse	Quebec do	1,000 1,800	200 360
Richard, F	do	500	75
Richard, George	St. Paschal	1,800	270
Richardson, James	Kingston	8,800 900	1,760 135
Richard, Gregorie	Cap Sante	8,800	1,320
Ritchie, T. A	do	10,000	2,000
Rioux, Napoleon		1,800	360
Richard, Olivier	Quebec	9,800	20 1,960
Robertson, Andrew	do	42,600	8,520
Rolland, S. G. B	do	1,400	280
Roy, Adolphe.	do	10,000	2,000
Robillard, Joseph, Late	do	4,000 41,000	400 8,200
Robertson, James	do	5,000	500
Roy, James, & Co	do	500	100
Ritchie & Mott	Three Pirors	300 1,800	45 270
Rocheleau, E. A	Three Rivers	700	70
Roy, Joseph	St. Anne de la Pocatière	200 .	40

		Amount	Amount
Name.	Residence.	Subscribed	Paid up in
		for.	Cash.
		5	\$
Roy, Chas. F		100 600	20 120
Robitaille & Picher	Quebec	1,800	360
Roy, O in trust		1,800 1,800	270 360
Roy, Odilon	do	18,000	2,700
Ross, John.		3,500 3,500	700 700
Rosa, Joseph	do	3,000 1,000	600 200
Roussel, Rev. P	do	500	100
Rockette, Gaspard	do	5,300 400	795 60
Roy, Gilbert	St. Henri	1,800	360
Roy, J B	St. Raphael	1,000 600	150 120
Roy, L. N. Roy, Mrs M. D.	St. Valiere	700 400	140 80
Roy, P. G	Lévis	900	180
Robinson, George Robertson, Henry, Estate	St. John, N.B.,	900	l 180 180
Ross, Lewis	Port Hope	4, 500	900 180
Roy, Thomas	St. Gervais	700	140
Robertson, George	Kingston	4,4 00 500	880 100
Rochette, Cleophas	Quebec	1,800	270
Robinson, Robt	St Andrews P O	1,800 900	180
Robertson, J. D. & Co	St. John, N.B	900 1,800	90
Robertson, J. D. & Co Fobiason, Sophia J. B Robertson, James Robson, W. N.	Hamilton	1,800	180
KODINSOR, U. H	Halliax	900 5, 300	180
Roy, Joseph	St. Fabien	500 2, 000	50 200
Ross, Robert	Montreal	1,000	200
Robinson Morris Ruci, Emilien	St. John, N.B.	6,700 1,800	1,340
Ruel, Felix	do	600	60 75
Ruel, Hospice	do	1,000	150
Rusell & Watson	Ottawa	1,000 1,800	150
Russell, W. F. Rutherford, R.		500 3,500	50 350
Russell, E. F	Halifax, N.S	3,500	700
Russell, Willis Rutherford, John	Quebec	1,800 5,000	360 750
Russell, James W	Ottawa	1,800	300
Savage, Lyman & Co	1 do	3,500 1,800	360
Sache, Wm	do	3,500 900	700 135
Saucier, L. P.	Sandy Bay	400	20
Sansom, Charles	Quebec	700	140

		Amount	Amount
Name.	Residence.	Subscribed for.	Paid up in Cash.
		101.	Otesta
		\$	\$
Sawyer, L. D. & Co	Hamilton	1,800	360
Sarrasin, Hercule	St. Elizabeth	400 900	80 180
Saddler, Wm	Lindsay	1,000	200
Saunders, J. S		20,000	4,000
Sarrasin, Hercule		900 1,000	180 200
Scanlon, Timothy		1,800	360
Schiller, C. E	do	1,800	360
Scholes, F. R. S	do	4,400	880
Scriver, J. F Schmouth, J. D	do	200 400	20 80
Scammell Bros	St. John, N.B.	1.800	360
Schofield, W. A		1,800	360
Scully, J		1,100	220
Senecal, Fredk		4,800 1,800	960 360
Siegel, J Seminaire de Québec	Onebec	1,800	360
		900	180
Siefert, Gustave	Sorel.	3,600	600
Senkler, E. J.	Brockville	1,800	360
Sharpe, John		500 1,800	50 360
Shearer, James	do	8,800	1,760
Shannon, D	do	2,560	125
Shaw, Henry J		1,000	200
Shonys, S. H. Shortis, James		500 7,000	100 700
Sheldon, H. K	Kingston	1,000	200
Sharkey, O	Fredericton, N.B	900	180
Shepherd, James H	Windsor	5,300	1,060
Sharpe & Co	Holifey VS	900 5,300	1.060
Shuttleworth, G. H	Montreal	180,000	18,000
Sincennes, J. B	do	500	100
Simpson, James		8,800	1,760
Sirois, Henry J		400 200	80 20
Simurd, F		900	135
Simon, Horace	Malbaie	900	180
Simonson, G. F	St. John, N.B.	500	100
Sinclair, J. A.	Holifor	17,500	20 3,500
Silver, John		2,000	400
Six, C. F	Boston, Mass	5,000	1,000
Skinner, C. N		900	180
Slavin, John		1,350 1,000	270 150
Smith, Miss A	Montreal	400	60
Smith, Mrs. E	do	200	40
Smith, Otis	St. John, N.B.	900	180
Smith, J. Wesley	Halliax, N.S	4,400 3,500	880 700
Smith, B. A.	do	7,000	1,400
Smith, Allison	do	3,500	700
Smith, Bennett	do	13,200	2,640

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$
Smith, S. S. B	 Halifax, N S	5,500	1,100
Smith & Stewart	Ottawa	200	10
Smith, B. H	Woodstock, N. B	200	40
Smith, S	do	200 2,700	40 540
Smith, A. Chipman	do	3,600	720
Smith, J. Murray	Montreal	1,200	240
Smith, J. Murray, in trust	do	7,700	1,155
Somerville, W. M Stewart, W. J., in trust	Montreal	900 1,000	.90 100
Stewart, Mrs. Alex	do	900	90
Stewart, David	do	1,800	270
Stewart, JamesStrachan, James	do	30,000 5,900	6,000 1,085
St. Pierre, H. C	do	500	50
Steinson, Mrs. M. M	do	10,000	2,000
Stewart, D. S		900	180 360
Stewart, Luke	do	1,800 1,800	180
Stewart, William	Guelph.	1,800	360
Stairs, John	Halifax	17,500	3,500
Stayner, Mrs. C. A	do	7,000 35,000	1,050 7,000
Stayner, Mrs. C. A. Stairs, W. J. Stein, Adolph	Quebec	1,000	100
St. Louis, D	Windsor, Unt	1,800	360
St. Denis, Alex	Montreal	10,600	2,000
Stagg, John, jun	Matane	1,000 900	150 180
St. Aubin, Miss H	Roxton Falls	400	80
Steele, Alex	Allens Corners, P. Q	1,000	200
Stett, John R Stockton, A. A.	Ottawa	200 1,400	20 280
Stewart, Mrs. Sophia	Montreal	1,400	20
Sumner, George	do	1,800	360
Surveyer, L. J. A	do	1,800	360
Sutherland, James	do	1,800 3,500	36 0 7 00
Sutt, J. R		400	40
Suffel, George	Ingersoll	1,800	270
Symons, J. A	Halifax, N.S	4,400 5,000	880 1,000
Tate, George	Montreal Three Rivers	1,800	180
Taché, V	Kamouraska	100	20
Taché, Ivanhoe	do	100	5 20
Talbot, Mde. E	Cap St. Ignace	100 1,800	180
Taschereau, H. S.	Quebec	100	10
Talbot, Jos. A	Trois Pistoles	900	180
Taschereau, L. J	St. Joseph, Beauce	200 200	40 30
Taschereau, Alph., fils	do	200	30
Tanguay, Michel	St. Charles, P.Q	2,000	300
Tanguay, Appoline	! do	1,000 1,000	100
Tanguay, Miss Leocadie	Windsor Ont	3,000	600
Taylor, Wm	St. Anselme, P.Q	100	15

Name. Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
	\$	\$
Taylor, Henry London	30,600	6,120
M1 D A & C.	500	100
Tanguay, Dr. P. Quebec	400	60
Telmosse, L. W	900 1,000	180
Terroux, B. J Arthabaska	900	90
Têtu, Nazaire Trois Pistoles	200	40
Tetu, Cirice	1,800	270
Tessier, Cyrille do	1,800	360 180
Terreau, Veuve Chas do do do do	900 5,000	750
Tetu. Dame Marie do	1,800	270
Têtu, Dame V. H	900	90
Phompson, John	1,800	360
Phibaudeau, Hon. J. K do Coaticook	30,100 1,000	6,020 200
Phibaudeau, Hon. JQuebec	7,000	1,400
Thein, Alex do do	400	80
Cherrault, Michel	1,800	270
Cap Sante Cap Sante	900	180 500
Thibaudeau, Hon. J. E	$\frac{2,500}{1,800}$	360
Thompson, Richard	1,800	360
Chompson, James HalifaxHalifax	8,800	1,760
Phompson, James Halifax Phibierge, G. J. St. Marie	800	80
IIIII. Inomas Montreal	8,800	1,760 700
Cillson, E. D. Ingersoll Cibbets, J., jun. Fredericton, N. B. Coner, James Montreal	3,500 1,800	360
Coner, James Montreal	3,500	700
ouryme, Louis, do	4,400	440
Connancourt, Wm do	900	90
Connancourt, Dr. I. C do do	900 900	180 180
Coussaint, Dlle. P	600	60
Codd, C. F. St. Stephen, N.B. do	1,800	360
odd, F. H. do do	7,000	1,400
odd, W. H do	1,800	360 1,200
rottoir, A. A	6,000 8,800	1,760
ranchemontagne, L	1,000	200
rudel, Rev. Chas St. Francois. R.S	900	180
urcot, J. N Montreal	1,800	360 375
urgeon, H. R do urner, J. W	2,500 3,500	700
urcotte, L. USorel	3,500	350
urcotte, Z Pierreville	1,000	200
urcot, Narcisse Ouebec	900	180
Percot, H. A do	400 1,800	80 360
urgeon, Elie do do	1,800	360
urner, James Hamilton	10,000	2,000
urcotte, Mrs. E. C. L	1,000	150
urnbull & Co	1,800	360
alois, N. & Co Montreal	1,800 5,000	1,000
Valade, Joseph do Three Rivers	1,800	180

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up In Cash.
		\$	\$
Vaudry, Joseph		900	135
Vaudry, Zeph	do	900	135
Vadeboncœur, Ed	Populart	500 400	100
Vanassa Ray F X	Beauport	200	40
Vanasse, Rev. F. X	Ottawa	1.000	200
Vassie, John	St. John, N.B.	1,800	360
Vaillancourt, C	St. Anselme	100	10
Vadnait, Louis	St. Cuthbert	5,000	1,000
Verrault, P. G	St. Jean, Port Joh	.900	180 100
Verrault, Henri Vezina, George	Quebec	500 1,800	270
Veldon, Jno. J	do	1,000	200
Vézina, Z	St. Joseph, Beauce.	1,000	200
Vézina, Louis	Quebec	1,800	360
Vézina, Etienne		200	40
Vézina A. & G	Quebec		135
Vézina, Rev. Desire	Trois Pistoles	400	1,060
Virtue, James		5,300 1,800	360
Vincent, André		500	100
Vian Stanislas	Côteau St. Pierre	3,500	700
Villiers, Abraham	Cacouna	2,500	250
V 10 21. 2. V	11401010HHCFE	200	20
Vindin, E. S	Port Hope	2,600	520
Vocelle, U	Quebec	900	180
Voyer, H. Voiigny, L. B.	Arthabaska	500 17,000	2,000
Watson, Robert	St Stephen N B	3,300	720
Warner, G. W., & Son	Montreal	1,800	180
Watson, J. & Co			880
Wett, Alexr		250	50
Wait, George		1,800	360
Ward, J. K			1,000 1,060
Watts, Alfred		5,300 1,800	360
Waterous, Miss E.		1,300	130
Waterous, C. H		23,500	4,700
Waterous, A. T.	. 100		400
Waterman, Hermann		900	180
Walsh, Wm	· Peterboro'	1,800	360
Walton, R. Walters, Adam Waters, J. R. Walsh, P.	do	500	100
Waters 1 R	Codora P F I	500	1,060
Walsh, P	· Halifax	7,000	1,400
Walker, W. S	. Montreal	5,000	1,000
Wellington Oil Co	.;Guelph	1,800	180
Wenfried, Richard	Quebec	900	180
Weir, Joeph	. Halitax	8,800	880 880
West, Jas. J			1,760
White, S. P.	Kingston	8,800	1,100
Whitlock, J. T	St. Stephens N R	400	80
White, James	. Halifax.:	7,000	700
Wicks, George & Co	Montreal	4,400	880
Wilson, Andrew	do	30,000	6,000

LIST OF STUCKHOLDERS- Concluded.

	1	
	Amount	Amount
Name. Res	sidence. Subscribed	Paid up in
	for.	Cash.
	\$	\$
Williams, Miles, jun Montreal	3,500	700
	4,300	860
Wilson, ZOttawa	400	80
Wiseman, Thomas		180
Wilkes, George H., in trust Brantford		180
	1,800	180
	4.400	880
Willett, S. T Chambly		200
Williams, Arthur T. H. Port Hope		880
Winter, P. C. A. Rimouski		80
Wilson & Co., R. J Dundas	900	180
Wilkinson, G. M Kingston	1,800	360
Winch, R. J. Cobourg		550
Winslow, J. C. Woodstock,		80
Williams, James St. John, N	B	100
		180
Wilson, Robert Halifax		1,750
Wilson, J. M. & Co Ingersoll		
Wilmot, E. H Fredericton,		360
Wilkie & Osborne Guelph		640
Wilkes, W. A Brantford		1,420
Wittenburg, Peter Montre-1		2,000
Wilkes, Miss Annie Brantford		1,600
Wood, Thomas R Toronto		12,000
Workman, WmMontreal		360
Wood, A. JGuelph		2,120
Woods, S Kingston		100
Woods, Saml Montreal		500
	1,800	360
Wright, J. H Sorel	1,000	100
Wright & Durand London		75
Wrays, Mrs. M. J Lindsay		360
Wulff & Co Montreal		360
Wurtele, R. H Quebec	10,000	1,500
Young, Estate of James W Halifax, N.S.	35,000	7,000
Yates, Horatio Kingston		1,060
Young, AdamSt. John, N	.B	900
	\$5,978,350	\$1,064,152 50
	\$9,910,000	\$1,004,104 00

* A. Gagnon (Treasurer) in suspense in Montreal......

2,280 00

\$1,966,432 50

The above represents the stock list as at 2:st January, 1878; of the above amount \$5,755 was paid in January, and a clerical omission of \$1,145 was made, leaving the actual amount paid up at 31st December, 1877, as \$1,062,117.50.†

* This amount being plus at credit of capital stock in general ledger for which no names appear in the stock book.

† This differs from the result as given in the above stock list by \$295—evidently some clerical error.

THE STADACONA FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS.

			1 .
		Amount	Amount
Name.	Residence.	Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash. 2
		•	•
4 1 1 14 D TI TT	Gt. Parth Marri	\$	\$
Archambault, Rev. J; W	St. Gerveis	1,000 200	250
Angé. Frs	Quebec	1,000	350
Audet, A	St. Anselme	2,000	700
Audet, J. G		500	25 50
Allard, Ed	do	1,000 2,100	525
Angers, Ed		500	125
Arcand. Adolphe	do	1,000	250
Aubin, A	Montreal	200 200	70 50
Archambault, Eugene	do	100	15
Addie, Wm		100	25
Alleyn, Chas. jun	Victoria Cove	2,000	700
Archambault, J. A	St. Jean des Chaillons	500 500	100 125
Alleyn, Richard	Quebec	200	20
Almon & McIntosh	Halifax	10,000	2,500
Audet, ZephirinAsselin, Abraham	St. Anselme	1,000	250
Allaire, Rev. P. O	Belœil	2,000 4,200	1,260
Aubin, Isidore	St. Pierre, I.O	5,500	825
Auger, Dr. C. L	Rivière du Loap (en haut)	500	125
Archer, Robert	Kingston	1,000 1,000	350 250
Anthier, A. D.		100	15
Allan Bros	St. John, N.B	500	175
Anthier, F. P.		200	20
Armstrong, Geo	Coaticook	500 500	175 125
Arcand, Dlle. C	St. Maurice	500	50
Amyot, S	Quebec	1,000	250
Archambault, D. E	St. LeonSt Pierre les Reconets	100 500	25 125
Anctil. P.	Quebec	1,000	150
Anjou. Dr. Jos	St. Fabien	1,000	250
Alexander, J	Quebec	1,000	250
Archer, Jos	do	500 2,500	125 625
Almon, Chas. M	Halifax	1,000	150
Audet, Rev. P	St. Fabien	400	100
Arcand, Dr. L. O. A	Three Rivers	1,000	250 150
Audet, Jeremie	Three Rivers	1,000 1,000	150
Almond, S	St. John, N.B	300	105
Akerly, S. A	do	5,000	1,750
Archambault, L., fils		100 200	10
	Quebec	1,000	275
Arcand, D	do	200	
Audet, P. A		1,000	
Allard, J. B	Stanfold	100 500	
Aube, Miss C	St. Gervais	200	****** ****** ** ******
Blackburn, Thos	Quebec	400	20
Brousseau. George	Onebec	1,000 2,000	200 500
Brousseau, George	St. Romuald	500	75
	366		

THE STADACONA FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
			\$
Beaudet, DamaseSt.	Emilie	500	125
Bertrand, J. B St. St. St.	Ambroise	100 6,000	10 600
Blanchet, JeanQue	bec	1,000	100
Bélanger, Add Begin, GeoSt.	Pomuald	1,000 500	250 50
Bolduc, Dr. J. BBea	uport	500	150
Belleau, Evode Cap	St. Ignace	400	80
Bolduc, Mme.—M. E. A. LavoieBea Brady, P. JQue	bec	1,000	150 100
Belanger, Thomas Bea	uport	2,300	575
Bedard, JosephQue	lo	2,500 500	670 125
Boulanger, Dlle. A	Thomas	400	100
Blais, L. H	do	4,000	1,400
Belanger, Fred St.	do Emilie. Lotbinière	2.500 500	750 150
Bureau, ThéophileAng	ge Gardien	3,000	750
Belanger, ElzearBea Bouchard, GuillaumeQue	uport	1,500 300	150 75
Bertrand, Napoleon d	0	100	20
Burstall, John d		5,000	1,250
Bussiere, Samuel d		200 500	50 125
Beaudet, Rev. L d	0	1,000	250
Blumhart & Co d Blorly, E d		200 100	20 25
Baril, Louis Ste	. Anne de la Perade	500	175
Bezeau, Dame F. MSt.		1,000	150 25
Boulet, ChasBeamBrunelle, Ludger		100 500	125
Blondin, J. ABec	ançour	2,000	500
Bazin, P. IsidoreQue Blouin, Louis		400 200	100
Blouin, Damase d	0	1,000	100
Bussiere, P. G d Baldwin, Wm. H d		2,000 2,500	400 625
Baribeau, George		500	112
Beauchesne, Louis Ger	atilly	500	50
Bazin, Phillipe		500 2, 000	125 500
Belodeau, Thomas d	0	500	100
Blouin, Moised	0	300 200	75
	0	1,000	250
	0	500	128
Binet, Georged	0	1,000 200	225
Bernier, Z. C St.	Emilie	200	60
Beaulé, Hilaire St. Bolduc, Dame. C St. St.	Isidore	200 500	100
Bureau, E St.	Vital, Lambton	1,000	100
Buchanan, John Ch	audiere Mills	500	120
Beauport, E	do	1,000 1,000	250 100
Beauchemin & Valois	do	1,000	250
Burland, J. B	John's P O	1,000 200	350

THE STADACONA FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Continued. LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS.—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$
Bertrand, Theodore		100	10
Brouard, Frs		100	25
Bernier, Suc. U. T	St. Thomas	500 200	100 50
Bacon, J. L.	do	6,000	900
Blais, E. P	St. Pierre, Riv. du Sud	1,000	250
Barbeau, Jean	Quebec	600	150
Beaudoin, Nap		500	125
Beaudoin, Noel		1,500	375
Beaudoin, Theodore Bouchard, Célestin	St Gervais	500 2,000	125 500
Bussiere, Joseph	Ancienne Lorette	1,000	250
Bacon, Raymond		500	150
Relodeau, L	Quebec	1,000	250
Bourget, L		500	100
Belleau, J. F	do	200	50
Boucher, Jean		2,000 4,200	500 979
Belanger, Joseph		500	. 75
Bernier, Dame Rose		100	10
Blais Edonard	do	500	100
Bouchard, W.	St. Pierre du Sud	200	50
Brouard, Onezime	St. Henri	1,000	250
Belanger, Henri, pére Belanger, Norbert		500 500	75 75
Berque, F. L		500	25
Brunet, Joseph		2,000	200
Brunet, Alexis	do	500 •	125
Brisbois, Joseph	do	200	20
Bishop, Geo. & Co	do Cap Santé	500 i	175
Bernard, L. P	Montreal	1,000	125 45
Bernier, P. H	St. Pie	500	125
Bellefeuille, P		500	25
Bramley, Mrs. C	_ do	500	100
Brodeur, Henry	Varennes	200	10
Blais, T. T	Sherbrookedo	1,000	250
Ball, A. P	Stanstead.	100 100	10 25
Brossard, Thomas	Waterloo	100	20
Bourguignon, J	St. Johns, Q	500	175
Boulanger, G		100	10
Baillargeon, A		500	125
Boivin, Isaac		400	80
Brunet, Theophile		2, 000 500	300 9 0
Beland, Theophile		200	50
Beland, Prime	do	100	25
Belouin, Rev. J. B.	St. Alphonse, Saguenay	1,000	250
Beland, J. B	Rivière du Loup (en haut)	500	125
Blouin, Joseph	St. Michel	1,000	250 500
Blouin, Charles J.		2,000 2,000	200
Blais, L. G	St. Jean, Port Joli	100	25
Bacon, Rev. Charles	Chicoutimi	1,000	250
Blouin, Paul	Quebec	5,000	625
Blondeau, Charles	Chatan Richar	1,000	250
Boivin, Dile. H	368	100	10

THE STADACONA FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO .- Continued.

Separation of the second secon	1	Andrews Street, Street, St.	
Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed	Amount Paid up in
		for.	Cash.
		\$	\$
Begin, Dlle. H	Rimouski	2,500	625
Brown, Hugh	St. Joachim	100	25
Boucher, A Bertrand, Dme. C. F	Rivière Quelle	100 3,000	25 750
Beauhien, L. A	Cap. St. Ignace	1,000	200
Bilodeau, Mad. M Bernatchez, Nazaire	Quebec	200	20
Binet, H	St. Thomas	200 500	50 125
Baillargeon, O	St. Anselme i	200	40
Blouin, Dlle, J.	St. Jean. I. O	100 600	10
Bernier, Antoine	Montreal	500	120 125
Blais, P	St. Pierre, Rivière du Sud	2,000	400
	Fraserville Rivière du Loup (en bas)	200 100	50
Bertrand, L. A.	Green Island	1,000	200
Barry, J. E	Escoumains	200	50
	Berthier (en bas) Three Rivers	200 5,500	1,375
Blouin, Paul	St. Jean, I. O	500	50
Bernard, P. M	Cap Santé	300	75
	Hamilton Cap Santé	5,000 600	1,000
Brown, D	St. Stephens	500	75
Brouard, N	St. Hénri	1,000	250
Brassard, Joseph	St. Paschal	200 200	40
Belleau, G	Jeune Lorette	100	20
Bussiere, A. G	Lévis	1,000 500	250 125
	Belleville	10,000	2,500
Bacon, Mme. Chas	St. Pierre, Rivière du Sud	200	50
Bernier, L	Ste. Claire	$1,000 \\ 1,000$	200 250
Bernard, F. X		500	100
Brie, George	Cap St. Ignace	1,000	250
Blais, Ignace Bouffard, D		500 500	50 125
Belleau, Rev. S	St. Croix.	200	50
Blouin, Dr. J. B	St. Jean, I.O	500	50 250
Blouin, Servule	St. Jean, I O.	1,000 1,000	100
Bondeau, Eulalie	Montreal	10,000	1,500
Bremner, J. J	Quebec	1,000 5,000	250 1,250
Barrette, Frs	St. Colombe de Sillery	2,000	300
Barker, U. O. & Co	St. Stephens, N.B	500	175
Bosse, Charles L	do	500 1,000	175 250
Barbour Bros	St. John, N.B	500	175
Boucher, J. M	L'Islet	1,000	250
Bissonette, L		500 500	125 125
Bell, John	Belleville	2,000	200
Blouin, Rev. T. A Boyd, Smith & Co	Carleton	2,000 2,000	700
Bureau, J. F. V	Three Rivers	500	100
Beland, Pierre	Rivière du Loup (en haut)	1,000	250
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THE STADACONA FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Amount	Amount
Name.	nesidence.	Subscribed for.	Paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$
	Sillery	1,000	100
Burns, John Belanger, F. X	Toronto	1,000 500	350 125
Bergeron, Isaïe	St. Romuald	500	125
Beaudry, L. Z	Three Rivers	500	125
Blondeau, D	Arthabaska	1,200 1,000	120 250
Beaudoin, N. H.	Montreal	1,000	100
Betournay, Jos		500	60
Beauchamp, E Bedard, J. M	Ste Anne de la Pérada	100 100	10 10
Belleron, Jos. H	St. Vincent de Paul	2,000	500
Bureau, J, N	Three Rivers	500	125
Bousquet, T	St. Denis, R	1,000	50 125
Bureau, Rev. J. N	St. Nicholas	1,000	250
Belleau, J. N	Lévis	200	50
Banks, W. J	Quebec	2,000 500	700 52
Bidigaré, P		1,000	250
Blais, Jos	Ancienne Lorette	500	125
Boyer, M	Quebec	1,500	225
Bowman, Wm	London	10,000 5,000	2,500 1,750
Boucher, L. A	L'Islet	500	125
Brassard, Onezime	Chicoutimi	200	40
Brissett, Jos	Stanfeld	2,000 200	500 40
Belanger. W	Plessisville	300	75
Balser. A	Three Rivers	500	125
Bachand, FBourgeois, B	Three Rivers	1,000 500	250 75
Rowes, J. G.	Hamilton	400	80
Bernier, L. C	St. Justin	500	125
Baptiste, Alex	Three Rivers	2,500 100	625 25
Britton, B. M	Kingston	6,000	1,500
Baufort, P. L.	Montreal	2,000	500
Beaudry, F. X. Brooks, E. T.	do	100	25
Bowie, Capt	Ottawa	1,000	150 100
Belanger, D	St. Roch, P.Q	100	21
Bedard, François	Quebec	1,100	275
Belleau, Jacques	Ancienne Lorette	100 100	25 25
Biron, F. X. A.,	St. Cuthbert	2,500	625 *
Buisson, L. F. T.	Three Rivers	500	100
Bolduc, Joseph	Charlottetown	700 2, 000	175 400
Boguet. A	Quebec.	1,100	330
(Bigelow, N. G	Toronto	3,000	300
Belleau, Jacques	Quebec	500	300
Benit Ls	Beauport	500	***************************************
Roivin, L., Janitor.,	St. Romuald	1,000	***************************************
Blouin & Co	Montreal	500 200	***************************************
Bourdeau, Joseph	do	200	
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STADACONA FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY-Continued.

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS-Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$
Brewster, E. E	Montreal	200	
Bann, John	Foronto	1,000	*****
Brunelle, E. D Boulanger, J. A	do	1,000 500	•••••
Bernier, Rose	Montmagny	300	
Boudreau, J	St. Vatier	1,000	
Bourguignon, J	St. John, P.Q	100	••••
Barbeau, Joseph	St. Hyacinthe	100 100	
Billy, Hector	Gentilly	500	
Bedard, J. A	Three Rivers	300	
Beauchene, L	Gentilly	500	
Belcher, J. E	Peterboro'	1,000 500	50
Charlebois, J. A	Quebec	300	60
Cantin, Germain	St. Romuald	500	100
Casault, Est.	Quebec	1,000	250
Chalifour, Leon I Campbell, B	Beauport	500 2,000	125
Cloutier, H	do	500	125
Chabot, Mrs. E. A. E	do	2,000	300
Carrier, Wm	do	1,000	200
Charest, Joseph	do	1,000	200
Consigny, N	dodo	1,000 1,000	100 250
Campbell, John	do	500	150
Côté, F. X II	Lévis	1,000	250
Couture, George E	do	2,000	400
Carrier, H	do	$\frac{2,000}{300}$	500
Connolv & Co.	Quebec	1,000	100
Collard, Joseph	Murray Bay	5,000	1,500
Chinic, Eugene	Quebec	10,000	2,500
Connolly, Jos	do	1,000	200
Courier, J. B		2,000 2,000	600
Cantin. Pierre	Quebec	100	15
Carrier, Joseph	do	400	100
Clear Edmand	do	500	100
Clark, Edward	do	500 10,000	2,000
Cloutier, Mad, H	do	500	125
Coveney, Edward	do	500	100
Corriveau, E		500	175
Carpentier, Guil	Quebecdo	1,600 1,600	400
Choquet, A	Montreal	500	25
Choquet, F. X	do	100	5
Charlebois, H	do	1,000	250
Chapeleau, C	do	1,000 2,000	150 500
Chapeleau, G	do	1,000	350
Unagnon, Hon. Judge	St. Johns, P.Q	2,000	500
Chauevert, J. H	Sorel	100	10
Comeau, Jos	St. Johns, P.Q	100	10
Côté, Felix	do	500 1,000	50 150
Cheval, Guil	St. Hilaire	5,000	1,250

STADACONA FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—Continued.

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS-Continued.

Name. Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
	\$	\$
Chagnon, J. R. St. Pie.	500	125
Cadieux, F. ASt. Simon	1,000	250
Cloutier, Pierre Ancienne Lorette	100	18
Coutière, J. G	1,200	420
Couture, L. ELévis	3,000	600
Cantin, Jos Quebec	200	40
Carson, Robt	1,000	100
Côté, Joseph St. Valier	1,000	300
Cormier, V. C. Plessisville St. Henri		125
Collet P A	1,000	150
Collet, Rev. C. AQuebecQuebec	2,000	500
Cahill, MSt. George, Beauce	1,000	100
Cabill, MSt. George, Beauce		875
Cahill, E. J	500	1,750
Couture, Jos St. Bernard	1,000	300
Campbell, J. JKingstonKingston	1,000	100
Carrier, L. N St. Henri	1,000	200
Carrier, A. H St. Anselme		20
Carrier, Jos	1,000	250 250
Coursoll, Hon. Judge	5,000	1,750
Cartier, L. P. O	500	75
Chabot, JulienLévisLévis	1,000	150
Chabot, Louis		150
Cantin, Dame Veuve Jos. (in trust) Quebec		150 125
Collin, Jacques		200
Collin, Narcisse do	200	20
Collin, Narcisse do Convey, Wm Quebec Constantin, L. Jos. St. Michel.	1,000	150
Constantin, L. Jos	500 5,000	125 1,250
Caven, Frs. Hebert, dit. Quebec. St. François, P.O.	300	60
Cayen, Frs. Hebert, dit. St. François, P.Q. Cullen, John St. Colombe.	2,000	400
Canac, N., dit Marquis St. François, I.O St.	1 1,000	200
Carrier, Onezime St. Henri		100
Chamberland, Wm Bic St. Pierre, I.O.	400	1,000
Chaperon, SamuelLévis	300	30
Côté, AmédéeSt. Pierre, I.O	6,000	600
Collet, H St. Basile, Portneuf		250
Chambarland F. A. St. Basile		500
Chamberland, E. A. Bic. Montreal	400	100
Gasgrain, Dr. C. A	2.000	200
Cuvillier, Maurice Montreal	3,000	300
Carignan, A. P do	100	10
Carbonneau, O		100
Cochrane, Honoré		250
Cartier, L. J. St. Antoine St. Antoine	500	125
Chaumet, ChsQuebecQuebec	2,000	300
Cormier, Eugene Sherbrooke Sherbrooke	! 200	20
Coté, ElzSt. Luce		250
Channell, C. S. Stanstead Stellarton		25 180

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$
Cartier, J. F		200	20
Campion, J. F	Souris	1,060 500	250
Corran, Henry	Quebec	500	75
Charter, Zéphirin	Sherbrooke	1,000	200
Caron, Ed	Rivière du Loup (en haut)	1,000	250
Cartier & Boulanger	Coaticook	100 1,000	10 350
Cooper, Wm	Montreal	500	125
Côté, L. A	Quebec	100	20
Couture, Mde. C	do	200 1,000	30
Chaumet, Phil	St. Barthélemi	1,000	250
Unarest, Bernard	Warwick	500	50
Cretien, Dlle. V	Rimouski	200 1,000	50
Casgrain, J. E	L'Islet	1,000	250
Chaillez, J. P	Batiscan	100	25
Catellier, Rev. F	St. George, Beauce	1,000	1 50
Chagnon, H. C. H	St. Hélène	100	25
Colclough, J. R	Bic	1,000	250
Castonguay, J., Estate of	St. Roch des Aulnets!	500	125
Carnfel, C. A., de	Oswego, N.Y.	1,000 500	150
Chalot, Jos.	St. Charles	200	50
Casgrain, G. A. Campbell, A., Hon.	L'Islet	200	20
Cloutier Gabriel	St Diarra Rivière du Sud	5,000 300	1,000
Cloutier, Gabriel	St. Valier	1,000	250
Cloutier, Vincent	Chateau Richer	7,000	1,750
Chamberland, B	St. Anselme	500 200	150
Carvell, J. C	Charlottetown	5,000	1,000
Collin, X	St. Thomas	500	125
Côté, Joseph	St. Laurent, I.O.	1,000 500	250
Chabot, Magloire	St. Pierre des Becquets	200	125 50
Cuthbert, E. O. Cullimer, H. and P.	Berthier (en haut)	1,000	100
Cullimer, H. and P	St. Stephens, N.B	1,000	350
Caron, Gabriel	Sherbrooke	200 200	20 50
Cormier, Hon. C	Somerset	1,000	350
Catudal, Samuel	Coaticook	200	40
Cliff, N. A.	St. Justin St. John N R	1,000 1,000	250
Caron, Auguste	Stanfeld	200	50
Chubb, H., & Co Coulombe, C. J.	St. John, N.B	1,000	350
Chevalier, Chs.	Montreel	500 100	125 25
Chipman, Z	St. John. N.B	500	75
Carbonneau, L. H	Montreal	500	50
Comartin, Mde R	St. Barthélemi	500	50 200
Coullard, & frère Constantin, Rev. N. H	Notre Dame du Portage	1,000	200
Constantin, Rev. N. H	Lévis	200	
Corrivous I P	St. Malachie	1,000	
Corriveau, J. B	Dt. Auseime	500	

THE STADACONA FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY .- Continued.

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS.-Continued.

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Name.	Residence,	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$
Côté, Theophile	St. Valier	400	
Coulombe, D. O	St. Thomas	1,000	
Cabana, H. C	Sherbrooke	1,000	
Corby, Henry	Belleville	2,000	
Cartier, Mde. J	St. Antoine, Verchères	500	125
Drolet, Louis	Quebec	1,000	200
Duhamel, T. T., Roman Catholic Bishop	Ottawa	2,500	500
Dubeau, J. B. Z		1,000	250
Deschenes, C. M	L'Islet	500	125
Dion, Joseph		200	40
Dumontier, Mde. P. C		1,000	350
Durand, Jean		1,000	250
Dussault, Napoleon	Quebec	300	75
Dufresne, J. B. R	do	200	50
Demers & Dion	do	1,000	200
Dery, F. X	do	200	100
Drolet, Désiré Dion, Narcisse, jun	do	400 200	50
Dion, Martin.	do	200	20
Delisle, Ferdinand	do	200	50
Dion, Alphonse		500	175
Delagrave, H	do	200	30
Dion, Arthur	do	500	75
Dubeau, E. J.	do	400	100
Dion. Narcisse, sen	l do	200	50
Dawson, Thomas	Kingston	1,000	200
Dion, Arthur		200	50
Dion. Louis	do	200	50
Dupuis, Antoine	Quebec,	500	125
Dugal. Pierre	1 do	1 000	250
Demers, Constant	Sillery	1,000	150
Dufresne, Jacques	Ancienne Lorette	100	25
Desroches, Joseph	Quebec	2,500	875
Desilets, Dlle		200	50
Desilets, J. O	do	,	375
Dufresne, Joseph, fils	Ancienne Lorette	100	25
Dion, Joseph	Sto Appo do la Dárado	500	125
Dumas, Celestine	Onebec	200 1,200	45 240
Donati, Joseph Desroches, Narcisse		5,000	1,250
Delisle, François		500	125
Desroches, Zepherin		2,500	625
Dion, Mde. A	St. Michel	1,000	100
Dugal, Louis	Fraserville	2,000	500
Dioune, C. A	St. Antoine de Tilly	1,000	150
Doran, D	St. Joseph, Brauce	200	30
Dulac, F. X	St. George, Beauce	500	75
Delisle, Jean	St. Jean I.O.	4,000	600
Deschenes, L. M.	St. Elzear	! 500	125
Duclos, Louis, jun	St. Bernard	100	25
Duclos Louis sen	do	200	50
Demers, George	St. Henri	10,000	2,500
Delorier, Olivier, Estate	Quebec	200	50
Desautels, H. A	'Moutreal	300	30
Delage, F. X	Montreal	1,500	375 250
Donnelly, James	do	1,000 3,000	750
Desjardins, Alphonse	L'Islet	2,000	500
Dion, Dr. Napoteon	374	2,000	1 300

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Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$
Drolet, G. A	Montreal	1,000	250
Dubard, Alphonse		1,500	525
Delisle Bros. & McGill	Montreal	1,000	100
Dussault, F. X	Quebec	2,500	625
Dorahue, William	do	1,000	200
Dussault, Louis	Onehec	4,000 1,400	$\frac{400}{210}$
Dussault, N. T	Sherbrooke.	500	25
Duchesnay, E. J	Quebec	100	20
Daoust, J. L.	St. Anne du Bout de l'Ile	300	75
Dion. J. B. M	Quebeci	500	100
Duval, P. E., N.P		100	10
Duchesnay, H. J. J.		1,000	250
Drolet, Rev. G. F. E		100 300	20 60
Darveau, C		500	125
Dumas, Hubert	Trois Pistoles	1,000	350
Demontigny, H	Montreal	2,000	200
Dorval, Phillipe	Quebec	400	85
Delage, J. B	do	500	125
Desrosiers, Proteus		500	125
Derwin, J. B		500	125
Dion, Dlle. Eup		200 200	70 50
Daginais, A	Montreal	2,000	200
Dion, J. B	St. François, I. O	2,000	300
Delorimier, G. V	Montreal	3,000	300
Dion, F. X	St. François, I. O	1,000	150
Desjardin, Dr. G. H.		100	20
David & Bansoleil	do ······	500	125
Duggan, E. J Dery, F. L	Montreal	300 200	75 20
Demers, Miss Mar	St. Jean des Chaillons	300	45
De la Bruyere, B		1,000	150
Dupont, P. O	Sherbrooke	100	5
Donoghue, M		1,000	100
Desrosiers, G. A		100	5
Davis, A. C.		1,000	125
	Ste. Anne de la Pocatière	500	75 125
	Verchères	200	30
	Toronto	1,000	350
Daly, J. B	Stanstead	100	10
Dufresne, Ephrem		400	80
Dubreuil, Joseph		5,000	25
Dagneau, Charles		1,000	20 100
Duford A	St. Ours	1,000	250
Dumontier, Flavien	St. Barthélemi.	100	25
Duford, A. Dumontier, Flavien	St. Mars	500	125
Dufresne, H	St. Barthelemi	1,000	250
Dufresne, Rev. A. E	Montreal	100	25
Drainville, Wm	St. Daris Richelian	500 200	125 20
Danjou, Magloire	St. Simon	1,000	200
Daveluy, George	Yamachiche	1,000	100
Drouin, Pierre	Ang Gardien	1,000	250
Drouin, Pierre Dionne, Alex		1,000	125
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THE STADACONA FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY .- Continued.

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS .- Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$
Dumont, Sifroia	St. Andre	1,000	200
Dallaire, Alph., jun. Dionne, Hon. E Dionne, Joseph Desaulniers, S Dionne, Gustave Daruth, Rev. L. E	Sillery	400	50
Dionne, Hon. E	St. Anne de la Pocatière	7,000 500	1,750 125
Desaulniers S	Vamachiche	1,000	250
Dionne, Gustave	St. Anne de la Pocatière	200	50
Daruth, Rev. L. E	Bulstrode	4,000	500
Drapeau, P., jun	St. Henri	500 1,000	125 350
Delisle, Alex. fils	St. Jean, I.O.	200	20
Dussault, Arthur Doucet, Rev. J. Desjurdins, Rev. Hosp.	L'Islet	200	20
Doucet, Rev. J	St. Anne de la Pocatière	1,000	350
Despired Rev. Hosp	St. Thomas, Montmagny	100 100	15 25
Dessunt, Faul	Lévis	200	50
Dionne Stanislas	St Danie Kamouraska	1,000	250
Dussault, J. B	L'Islet	500	100
Dussault, J. B. Deguise, P. F. Dube, C. T.	Fraserville	200 200	20 50
Déry, Miss Marie Desjardins, Esq., M.D. Dacier, C. O. Dupuis, J. B. Dupukle, Mas Honey	Ouebec	600	60
Desjardins, Esq., M.D	Cap Ignace	1,000	100
Dacier, C. O.	Ottawa	1,000	350
Dupuis, J. B	St. Roch, P.Q	1,000	250 225
Dumas Mrs. Gagnon	St Roch due Aulnote	1,300	165
DeCary, A. C. Duchesneau, Mrs. C. Duncan, James. Dufresne, Candide	Montreal	200	50
Duchesneau, Mrs. C	Trois Saumons	300	30
Duncan, James.	Charlottetown	5,000	750
Dodd Thos W	Charlettetown	1,000 1,000	250 250
Dodd, Thos. W	Lévis	1,000	250
Des Brisay, James	Charlottetown	1,000	250
Damour, Mile. C	Trois Pistoles	500	75
Dupuis, Aug	Charlottet wa P E I	500 2,000	100 500
Dumas, Wm	Village des Aulnets	500	75
Dumas, Wm	Trois Pisteles	1,000	150
Deguise, Mrs. Ant. M	St Anne de la Pocatière	600	60
Dufresue, Athanase	Deschambault	600	120
Delisle, J. W	Portneuf	200	50
Delisle, J. W	Lévis	300	75
Dumontier, P. Desjardin, A. F. Desormeau, Frs.	St. Barthelemi	100	35
Despream Fre	St. Andre	500	125 25
Dusseault, Theo	St. Henri	500	75
Dufresne, Rev, P. C	Montreal	5,000	1,250
Dusseault, Theo Dufresne, Rev, P. C. Dumas, Frs.	St. Laurent, I.O	500	100
Delisle, Alex	Montreel	2,000 4,000	1,400
Drouin, Mederic	St. Joseph. Beauce	1,000	250
Drouin, Narcisse	.' do	.1 500	125
Disch, John H	St. Laurent, I.O	500	50
Dionne Reniamin	St. John, N.B	5,000	1,750 125
Dionne, Benjamin	Halifax, N.S	5,000	1,250
Duplessis, J. O Desaulniers, L. S., Dr	Sorel	500	100
Desaulniers, L. S., Dr	. Yamachiche	1,000	250

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$
Dionne, A. E	Quebec	500	50
Durocher, H. Briendet	Montreal	200	43
Duhamel, H	St. Denis, Richelleu	500 500	125
Dragon, Cleophas	St. Pie	4,000	800
Dumontier, T	Levis	1,000	
Dagneau & Vallée	do	1,000	
Dery, E. A	St. Joseph. Ric.	500 500	
Dion, Frs	do	200	
Dion, Frs Drouin, Louis	do	500	
Duckett, R. J. Dorwin, Hon. V. P. W.	Montrealdo	100	
Dumouchel, J. A		1,000 200	***************************************
Dupre, Domi	do	100	***************************************
Donaghue, D	Kingston	1,000	
Dean, James Dastons, L. A		$^{-1,000}_{200}$	***. ***** ****************************
Dion, Mlle. Ed		500	
Desrosiers, E. F		500	
Du Breuille, S. P	Acton Vale	500	
Dufresne, H. R Drolet, J. B. M	St Genevieve	500 500	
Desilets, Pierre		300	
Dessert, Ernest	Sorel	500	
Dupuis & Dupuis		1,000	
Dubé, Benj Desrusseau, Rev. H	St. Evereste de Forsyth	500 1,000	250
Du Tremblay, P. P. V	St. Anne la Perade	1,000	
Elliott, Robert	Kennebec Road	5,200	1,820
Emond, Alf., Estate of		400 5,000	60
Eastwood, D. A Elliott, W m		2,500	250 625
		500	125
Elliott, Mrs. Tozer	Montreal	2,000	200
Ely, Thos. C., Estate of	Toronto	200 1,000	40 350
Elder, Wm		1,000	350
Evéché, De	Montreal	5,000	1,750
Ethier, E. E.	do	1,000	000
Francœur, Rev. L. N Fortin, P. C		1,000	220
Fullerton, Thomas	do	1,000	250 '
Filion, Phileas	do	300	75
Falardeau, A. H.		3,000 200	750
Falardeau, Jacques		2,000	20 500
Falardeau, P	do	1,000	250
Falardeau, Ls	do	2,000	500
Filteau, Mde. Jos.	St. Croix	500 500	125 125
Filteau, J. H	Ste. Emelie	100	25
Fournier, Dlle. P.		300	30
Filteau, Mrs. Benjamin		1,000	200
Forgues, Pantalon		1,000 1,000	100 250
Foisy, Theodule.	Lévis	2,000	590
Fortin, J. A	St. Joseph, Beauce	500	100
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THE STADACONA FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY .- Continued.

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS .- Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$
Fortier, L. R	St. Isidore	500	125
Filteau, Marcellin	St. Anselme	1,000	150
Filteau, Dame VictFontaine, J. O	do	200	50
Fontaine, J. O	Quebec	500	100
Frechette, E. P.	Montreel	300	60 2 50
Fletcher, John	Rigand	1,000 5,000	1,250
Fabre, G. R.		1,000	200
Frenette, Rev. Eugene		1,500	225
Fauteu, Gaspard	Montreal	500	125
Fortier, H	Sherbrooke	100	25
French, H. W	Quebec	1,000	100
Farwel, Wm		200	50
Fortin, Beloni	St Mighel	200 200	30 50
Filion, Phileas		500	50
Fortier, Charles	Rimouski	500	, 125
Fortin, Narcisse		500	125
Fisher & Blouin		1,000	200
Frenette, Alf	Portneuf	500	115
Fontaine, J. B	St. Valier	100	25
Fournier, Thomas		500	50
Fiset, Joseph	St Thomas Mant	1,200	5 ₀ 300
Fortin, Jean		500	50
French, Mrs. H. W. Tette			40
Fortier, J. P	St. Claire	1,000	200
Forgues, Sophie	St. Michel	300	45
Fortin & Frères	Quebec	500	175
Fortion Majoriana	St. Thomas, Mont	1,000	250 100
Fortier, Majorique Fortin, Frs		500 1,200	240
Falardeau, Frs		2,000	500
Ferland, Mde. Adelina		2,000	200
Fortin, Rev. Maxime		1,000	250
Ferland, Phidyme		2,000	200
Ferland, Jean		5,000	500
Frigon, J. A	St. Prosper	500 500	125 100
Fauteu, Horace		500	100
Ford, Anthony			50
Ferion, Dr. Wilbrod		500	125
Fiset, Pierre		100	10
Fauteux, Isaïe		1,000	250
Flood, F. D		500	50
Ferron, Eugene	St. Paulin	100	10 400
Fontoine Dr I H	Varahuras	2,000	40
Faford, J. Ö. Fontoine, Dr J. H. Faucher, Dr. St. Maurice.	Quebec	100	20
Fanning, William	St. Gervais	1,000	250
Fortier, Pierre	do	500	125
Folger, M. H	Kingston	5,000	1,250
Fortin, Delle C.	Cap St. Ignace	1,000	250
Flaherty, D. & Co	Can St Image	2,000 1,000	700 250
Fortin, Miss A	St. Charles, Requee	300	45
Fortier, Dr. Tancrede	St. Marie, Beauce	1,000	250
Fortin, L. A	. Cap St. Ignace	1,000	200
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THE STADACONA FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—Continued.

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS-Continued.

			1
Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash
		\$	8
Fortier, Anselme	St Angelme	1,000	100
Fortier G N. A	Ste. Marie. Beauce	5,000	1,750
Fortier, G. N. A	St. Henri	1,000	200
Fortier, A	Montreal	100	10
Fontaine, Jos		500.	125
Fisher, E. H. P	Fredericton, N.B	5,000	1,750
Fisher, G. F.	Fredericton N R	5,000 5,000	1,250 1,750
Fournier, Jos	Ste. Claire	500	50
Fleury, Jacques	St. Malachi	500	100
Fortin, Beloni	St. François, Beauce	200	
Forest, A		500	
Frechette, J. A. P	dod	500 500	
Fournier, Eugéne	Montmagny	1,000	1
Frechette, Leandre	do	500	
Freehette M A A	do	200	
Freet, D. J.	Waterloo	500	
rraser, A	Kiviere Ouelle	200	
Fremont, Mrs. Cecile	Onebec	1,000 4,000	1,400
Gugy, B. C. A., Estate of	Beauport	500	75
Grenier, L. N	Lotbinière	200	50
Gosselin, J. B	St. Laurent, I.O	100	27
Gamache, Ludger	Quebec	1,000	250
Glubensky, Benj		1,000 200	250
Giroux, Napoleon		200	40
Giroux, Louis	do	500	125
Garneau, Gabriel	do	500	125
Grenier, Pierre	do	300	60
Gendron, A. Estate of		500 1,000	125 250
Grenier, Louis		100	5
Grenier D	do	500	50
Gagne, Michel Germain, Gaspard Gamache, Eugéne	Ange Gardien	1,000	178
Germain, Gaspard	Quebec	500	1 100
Caron Valores	Isle aux Grues	4,000 200	800
Gavon, Valence	Onehec	200	20
Gilbert, Joseph	do	1,000	200
Gilbert, Joseph Gregoire, Godfroi	St. Isidore	1,000	250
Garneau, Hon. P	Quebec	4,000	800
Gingras, Ignace	do	1,000	250
Gauthier, Rev. Ls Gervais, Joseph	St. Lazare St. Casimir	1,000 600	250 210
Gingras, Frs	Onebec	200	50
Godbout, P. E	do	400	80
Grandbois, P. H.		1,000	250
Grandbois, M. A	do	500	125
Gauvreau, Dlle. C		400	60
Gauvreau, Joseph	do	400 200	30
Gauvreau, Jules		200	20
Gagnon, Ernest	Quebec	2,000	500
Guertin, Rev. Messire	St. Casimir	500	125
Germain, A. F	St, Emilie	500	100
Gingras, Nazaire	379	200	20

THE STADACONA FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Continued.

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS .- Continued.

Three Rivers	_
S S S Goulet, L. P	
Goulet, L. P.	
Gernier, L. C. O. St. Isidore. 200 5 Godin, J. P. Three Rivers. 500 10 Genest, Cyrille. St. Isidore. 800 16 Gagné, Damase. do 200 5 Gilbert, Leon. Ste. Marie, Beauce. 500 5 Gervais, L. E. Three Rivers. 300 2 Gilbert, Raymond. Ste. Marie, Beauce. 500 5 Godin, J. H. C. Three Rivers. 500 5 Grenier, J. O. St. Françoise, Beauce. 200 6 Grenier, Mdme. J. O. St. Françoise, Beauce. 200 6 Grenier, Mdme. J. O. St. Victor de Tring. 100 6 Gosselin, François. do 100 100 100 Gosselin, François. do 100 <td< td=""><td></td></td<>	
Gernier, L. C. O. St. Isidore. 200 5 Godin, J. P. Three Rivers. 500 10 Genest, Cyrille. St. Isidore. 800 16 Gagné, Damase. do 200 5 Gilbert, Leon. Ste. Marie, Beauce. 500 5 Gervais, L. E. Three Rivers. 300 2 Gilbert, Raymond. Ste. Marie, Beauce. 500 5 Godin, J. H. C. Three Rivers. 500 5 Grenier, J. O. St. Françoise, Beauce. 200 6 Grenier, Mdme. J. O. St. Françoise, Beauce. 200 6 Grenier, Mdme. J. O. St. Victor de Tring. 100 6 Geneier, Magloire. St. Victor de Tring. 100 6 Gaspié, Miss Zoé St. Isidore. 800 10 Garie, M. P.P. Three Rivers. 200 10 Gagné, Miss Zoé St. Isidore. 800 10 Gagné, Miss Zoé St. Isidore. 500 10 Guay, Mich	00
Genest, Cyrille St. Isidore 800 16 Gagné, Damase do 200 5 Gilbert, Leon Ste. Marie, Beauce 500 5 Gervais, L. E Three Rivers 300 4 Gilbert, Raymond Ste. Marie, Beauce 500 6 Godin, J. H. C Three Rivers 500 1 Grenier, J. () St. Françoise, Beauce 200 2 Grenier, Mdme. J. O do 200 2 Genest, Magloire St. Victor de Tring 100 2 Gosselin, François do 100 2 Gerin, E., M.P.P Three Rivers 200 2 Gagné, Miss Zoé St. Isidore 800 12 Gagnon, Alex St. Alexandre 1,000 3 Guay, Michel St. Isidore 500 10 Genest, P. M. A Quebec 7,100 7 Grandbois, P. E Ste. Anne de la Pérade 500 12 Grenest, L. T St. Henri 500	50
Gagne, Damase. 0 200 5 Gilbert, Leon. Ste. Marie, Beauce. 500 g Gervais, L. E. Three Rivers. 300 g Gölibert, Raymond. Ste. Marie, Beauce. 500 g Godin, J. H. C. Three Rivers. 500 g Gornier, J. O. St. Françoise, Beauce. 200 g Grenier, Mdme. J. O. Go. 200 g Genest, Magloire. St. Victor de Tring. 100 g Gosselin, François. do 100 g Gerin, E., M.P.P. Three Rivers. 200 g Gagné, Miss Zoé. St. Isidore. 800 19 Gagnon, Alex. St. Alexandre. 1,000 30 Guay, Michel. St. Isidore. 500 14 Genest, P. M. A. Quebec. 7,100 7 Grandbois, P. E. Ste. Anne de la Pérade. 500 11 Genest, L. T. St. Henri 500 11 Genest, D. T. St. Henri <td></td>	
Gilbert, Leon. Ste. Marie, Beauce. 500 Gervais, L. E. Three Rivers. 300 Gilbert, Raymond. Ste. Marie, Beauce. 500 Godin, J. H. C. Three Rivers. 500 Grenier, J. O. St. Françoise, Beauce. 200 Grenier, Mdme. J. O. do 200 Genest, Magloire. St. Victor de Tring. 100 Gosselin, François. do 100 Gerin, E., M.P.P. Three Rivers. 200 Gagné, Miss Zoé St. Isidore. 800 Guay, Honoré do 500 Gagnon, Alex. St. Alexandre. 1,000 Guay, Michel St. Isidore. 500 Genest, P. M. A. Quebec 7,100 Grandbois, P. E. Ste. Anne de la Pérade. 500 J. Paid by Notes St. St. Henri 500 Genest, L. T. St. Henri 500 Grenest, Cmer. St. Isidore. 100 Genest, Ed. do 200 Gravel, Edmond Montreal 1,00	50 50
Gervais, L. E Three Rivers 300 Gilbert, Raymond Ste. Marie, Beauce 500 Godin, J. H. C Three Rivers 500 Grenier, J. O St. Françoise, Beauce 200 Gerneier, Mdme. J. O do 200 Genest, Magloire St. Victor de Tring 100 Gosselin, François do 100 Gerin, E., M.P.P Three Rivers 200 Gagné, Miss Zoé St. Isidore 800 Guay, Honoré do 500 Gagnon, Alex St. Alexandre 1,000 Genest, P. M. A Quebec 7,100 Grandbois, P. E Ste. Anne de la Pérade 500 { Grant, Alex Stratford 5,000 1,2 { Genest, L. T St. Henri 500 1 Greneier, Rev. J. B do 400 100 Genest, Ed do 200 100 Gerest, Ed Montreal 1,000 10	50
Gilbert, Raymond Ste. Marie, Beauce. 500 5 Godin, J. H. C. Three Rivers. 500 1 Grenier, J. O. St. Françoise, Beauce. 200 1 Grenier, Mdme. J. O. do 200 2 Genest, Magloire St. Victor de Tring. 100 100 Gosselin, François. do 100 2 Gagné, Miss Zoé St. Isidore. 800 1 Gagnon, Alex. St. Alexandre. 1,000 3 Guay, Hichel St. Isidore. 500 1 Genest, P. M. A. Quebec. 7,100 7 Grandbois, P. E. Ste. Anne de la Pérade. 500 1 Genest, L. T. St. Henri. 500 1 Genest, L. T. St. Henri. 500 1 Genest, Comer. St. Isidore. 100 1 Gravel, Ed. Montreal. 1,000 1	45
Grenier, J. O St. Françoise, Beauce 200 Grenier, Mdme. J. O do 200 Genest, Magloire St. Victor de Tring 100 Gosselin, François do 100 Gerin, E., M.P.P Three Rivers 200 Gagné, Miss Zoé St. Isidore 800 11 Gagnon, Alex St. Alexandre 1,000 3 Guay, Michel St. Isidore 500 10 Genest, P. M. A Quebec 7,100 7 Grandbois, P. E Ste. Anne de la Pérade 500 1 Grant, Alex Strafford 5,000 1,2 Genest, L. T St. Henri 500 1 Grenier, Rev. J. B do 400 1 Genest, Ed do 200 1 Geravel, Edmond Montreal 1,000 1	50
Genest Magiore St. Victor de Tring 100	25
St. Victor de Tring	20
Gosselin, François do	20 15
Gerin, E., M.P.P. Three Rivers. 200 Gagné, Miss Zoé St. Isidore 800 16 Guay, Honoré do 500 16 Gagnon, Alex St. Alexandre 1,000 30 Guay, Michel St. Isidore 500 16 Genest, P. M. A Quebec 7,100 7 Grandbois, P. E Ste. Anne de la Pérade 500 12 Grant, Alex Stratford 5,000 1,22 Genest, L. T St. Henri 500 11 Grenier, Rev. J. B do 400 16 Genest, Omer St. Isidore 100 100 Geravel, Edmond Montreal 1,000 10	25
Gagné, Miss Zoé St. Isidore 800 15 Guay, Honoré do 500 16 Gagnon, Alex St. Alexandre 1,000 30 Guay, Michel St. Isidore 500 16 Genest, P. M. A Quebec 7,100 7 Grandbois, P. E Ste. Anne de la Pérade 500 11 Grant, Alex Stratford 5,000 1,2 Paid by Notes 2 2 Genest, L. T St. Henri 500 1 Grenier, Rev. J. B do 400 1 Genest, Omer St. Isidore 100 1 Genest, Ed do 200 1 Gravel, Edmond Montreal 1,000 1	40
Gagnon, Alex St. Alexandre 1,000 3 Guay, Michel St. Isidore 500 11 Genest, P. M. A Quebec 7,100 7 Grandbois, P. E Ste. Anne de la Pérade 500 1 Grant, Alex Stratford 5,000 1,2 Paid by Notes St. Henri 500 1 Genest, L. T St. Henri 500 1 Grenier, Rev. J. B do 400 1 Genest, Omer St. Isidore 100 6 Genest, Ed do 200 1 Gravel, Edmond Montreal 1,000 1	95
Gagnon, Alex St. Alexandre 1,000 3 Guay, Michel St. Isidore 500 11 Genest, P. M. A Quebec 7,100 7 Grandbois, P. E Ste. Anne de la Pérade 500 1 Grant, Alex Stratford 5,000 1,2 Paid by Notes St. Henri 500 1 Genest, L. T St. Henri 500 1 Grenier, Rev. J. B do 400 1 Genest, Omer St. Isidore 100 1 Genest, Ed do 200 1 Gravel, Edmond Montreal 1,000 1	00
Genest, P. M. A Quebec 7,100 7 Grandbois, P. E Ste. Anne de la Pérade 500 1 Grant, Alex Stratford 5,000 1,2 Genest, L. T St. Henri 500 1 Gereier, Rev. J. B do 400 1 Genest, Omer St. Isidore 100 100 Genest, Ed do 200 1 Gravel, Edmond Montreal 1,000 100	
	25
Paid by Notes 22 23 24 24 25 25 26 26 26 26 26 26	
Grener, Rev. J. B. do 400 10 Genest, Omer. St. Isidore 100 200 Genest, Ed do 200 100 Gravel, Edmond Montreal 1,000 10	50
Grener, Rev. J. B. do 400 10 Genest, Omer. St. Isidore 100 200 Genest, Ed do 200 100 Gravel, Edmond Montreal 1,000 10	25
Genest, Ed	40
Gravel, Edmond	20
Graves, Editional months and I to the first the second sec	40
Gravel, J. A	50
Geoffrion, C. A	50
Gould, Ira, & Son	50
Galipeau, J. B do	25
	50
	2 5 50
Gourdeau, A Opened 500 1	25
Guay, P. M. St. Romuald 500	18
Gauvin, N. W	25
200	20
Gravel, George Montreal 200	50
Gosseill, Eusepe St. Valler 1.000 1	50 00
Goulet, L. G. E	00
Gibb, James Quebec 6,000 1,5	
Grenier, J. B. Beauport 1 000 2	30
Giroux, Michel do	15
Granier J. B. St. Jean, I.O. 5,000 5	00 68
	00
Gagnon, Regis. Ste. Famille, I.O. 500	50
Gironx Honore Requirert 1 1000 1 2	50
Gagnon, Joseph 2,000 2	00
Gauthier, Mayrand & Co	00
Gagnon, F. X. St. Raphael 300	75
Gravel, Gustave	350 25
(rirouard, D Montreel 1 '1 000 '	00
Giii, Unaries	00
Gagnon, François St. François, Beauce 1,500 2	75

Name. Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up i Cash.
	\$	\$
Gauthier, A St. Pie	1,000	25
Gosselin, Jean Quebec St. Antoine, Verchères	200	2
Pahourg P. E. St. Césaire St. Césaire	1,000	25 25
abourg, P. E	100	1
Sowan, J. R Barry Barry	1,000	25
Foulet, E	1,000	25
lauvin, P. A	300	3
Sherbrooke		5
Hilbard, Thomas	500 1,000	12 25
arneau, Joseph Quebec	1,000	15
tellet, Valiere	2,000	70
agnon, August		5 9
eroux, C. H	500	12
audry, C. HFraserville	100	2
agnon, Rev. J. B. Trois Pistoles	400	10
ravel, Mde., veuve de N.P Rivière du Loup (en haut).	500	12
reen, Patrick L'Islet Quebec Quebec	100	1
agnon, Telesphore	2,000 100	$\begin{array}{c} 50 \\ 2 \end{array}$
unn, A Kingston	2,000	70
agnon, Romain Ange Gardien		60
audet, Joseph		25 2,40
oulet, EdSt. Anne Beaupré	10,000	2,00
renier, Dr. P		25
ilbert, HonSt. Arsène	3,500	1,22 5
agnon, Michel Rivière du Loup (en haut) .	. 500	12
osselin, Amable St. Laurent, I.O	2,000	50
nay, Pierre	1,000	20 15
osselin, Miss C St. Charles, Beauce	300	4
osselin, Frs St. Henri		12
aron, J. B	500	12
enest Jean	200	5
agnon, Miss A	1,000	15
mache, Solvme	1.000	$\begin{vmatrix} 5 \\ 25 \end{vmatrix}$
odbout, Louis St. Justine	1,000	10
agnon, Louis	1,000	20
guere Jos		25 5
agnon, Jos Ange Gardien	. 300	3
II, Rev. L Grondines	1,000	35
rard, Hon. M. A	5,000	75 20
llan, John Charlottetown	1,000	10
asson, Mde. Roy L'Islet. Warwick.	500	10
enest, Mrs. W. A	1,000	10 10
uav. Rev. COttawa	2.000	20
uay, veuve de DrLévis	. 500	12

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$
Galbraith, D	Toronto	5,000	1,750
Gagnon, Geo	St. Raphael	300 1,000	15 250
Garmont Z	Cap St. Ignace	300	90
Gareau, V	St. Denis, Richelieu	1,000	100
Gagné, Herm Grenier, Jos	Cap St. Ignace	1,000 100	250 25
Gosselin, Maggoire	St. Laurent, I.O	2,000	500
Guay, L. H.	Sherbrooke	200	50
Gosselin, MichelGiard, Alexis	St. Laurent, 1.0	500 1,000	125 160
Gingras, D.	St. Jean, I.O	500	50
Gobeil, Jean	do	1,000	250
Genest, Joseph F.		1,000	150
Grant, J. F		1,000 500	150
Goddard, H. W	St. Stephens, N.B	500	100
Gillman, Mrs. S. A	St. John, N.B	2,000	500
Gosselin, Ed	St. Antoine. Verchères	1,000	100
Gosselin, Frs	St. Claire	1,000	250
Guertin, J. F. M	St. Denis, Richelieu	1,000	325
Gagnon, Frs	Three Rivers	200	40
Gagnon, Frs	St. Justin	500 400	125
Gelinas, Z	do	200	80
Gravel, M	Montreal	100	20
Grenier, HilaireGingras, Narcisse		200 200	10
Giblin, John	Quebec	500	
Giblin, John		1,000	
Galipeau, JosephGagnon, Thos		100 100	
Garon, Jos	Rimouski	200	
Gauvreau, L. K., M.P	Bic	100	
Gurmont, Narcisse		100	
Guévremont, P Gelinas, Charles		100 500	
Grenier, F. X		1,000	150
Gingras, Chas	do	500	125
Gagnon, Dlle. M. C		200 1,000	40 250
Grenier, Mrs. P	St. Maurice	200	50
Hudon, Theophile	Quebec	2,000	500
Hudon, Joseph		200 300	35 75
Huard, Joseph		500	125
Hamel, Joseph	do	500	125
Huot, O. & D	do	500	125
Hébert, Madame P. L		2 ,000 500	300
Hatch Bros		5,000	1,250
Hubert, R. A. R	Montreal	5,000	1,750
Holt, C. J	Vemachiche	200 1,000	20 200
Huot, Phydeme	Quebec	1,000	200
Henault, L. N	do	500	50
Hardy, J. O.	382	400	100

THE STADACONA FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Continued.

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS .- Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$
	Quebec	1,000	250
Heath, W. A	Isle Verte	200 2,500	50 500
Hughes, G. A	Montreal	500	50
Paid in Notes		900	51
Hamel, J. B	do	200 2,500	30 625
Hamilton & Papineau	Montreal	500	31
Hallée, Rev. E. A	St. Marguerite	300 5,000	75 1,250
Hurteau, J	Montreal	100	15
Hamel, F. E	Quebec Toronto	500 5,000	125
Hood, T. D.	Montreal	1,000	1,750 250
Herring, G	Napanee	1,000	200
Hout, Lucien	Toronto	500 1,000	50 250
Hodgson, J	Montreal	2,000	500
Hughes Bros		3,000 500	600 100
Hatchette, John		500	50
Hétu, Dr. J. E	Maskinonge	2,000	500
Hall, R. N	Peterboro'	500 1,000	125 200
Hamel, J. B	Ancienne Lorette	1,000	250
Hamelin, Rev. J. R. S Heroux, G. F	Quebec	1,000 1,000	250 200
Hughes, John		400	60
Hamel, J. C		500	100
Harrison, L. R		1,000 1,000	100 250
Harpe, Delle. E	St. Valier	1,000	200
Hebert, Mdme. Marie		200 500	20 100
Hebert, Frs	St. Famille, I.O	1,000	200
Houde, Chas. E		500	125
Henderson, D. H	St. John. N.B.	1,000 500	100 50
Hurtubise, H	Montreali	500	25
Hyndman, P. W	Montreel P.E.I	2,5 00	500 20
11 CH by D	Summerside, P.E.I	2,500	250
Huard, Phileas	St. Denis	100	35 100
Howath, George		1,000 1,000	200
Harty, Wm	Kingston	6,500	1,625
Haller, Rev. L. B	Charlottetown P E I	3,000	125 450
Hudon, Rev. Jos	St. Phillippe de Néri	1,000	300
Hudon, Jean. Hudon, Mile. E	St. Anne de la Pocatière	200 1,000	40 286
Hould, J. B. L	Three Rivers	1,000	200
Hallée, Zéphirin	St. Angelme	200	10
Hodgson, É	Ouebec	2,500 1,000	250 200
Hamelin, J. E. H.	St. Barthélemi	1,000	200
Heavey, Rev. P	'St. John, N.B	5,000 2,000	1,750 200
, , ,	383	-,000	, 200

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed	Amount
name.	Residence.	for.	Paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$
Hougham, RobertM	ontreal	1,500	525
Huot, AdolpheQ	uebec	500	100
Huot, NA	nge Gardien	100	20
Huot loop	do	200	
Hogue, Elie M Hogue, Mag.	do	400 100	
Hagle, Begilow To	oronto	2,000	'
Hamelin, EdSt	t. Didace	500	
Innes, RobertP	eterboro'	1,000	200
Ings, JohnC	harlottetown, P E.I	5,000	1,000
Irvine, Hon. Geo	hechnools	500	
Ibbotson, E. M. Si Jobin, Charles Q	uehec	500 1,000	350
Juneau, V	do	500	100
Jacob Emile	do	500	75
Jutras, JBo	écancour	2,500	625
Jobin, EdQ	uehec t. Joseph, Beauce	500	50
Jacques, Louis	t. Joseph, Beauce	100	25
Joncas, P. C	erthier	5,000 500	1,750 125
Jeffreys, Rev. W	t. John, N.B.	1,000	350
Jacques, Joseph	t. Joseph, Beauce	500	125
Julien, Rev E II	amachiche	200	50
Jetté, L. A M	ontreal	500	75
	obourg	2,000 500	500- 125
	t. Pie	1,000	250
Joneas, Amable	t. Thomas, Montmagny	200	40
Johnson, E. RS	tanstead	. 100	15
Jutras, George W	arwick	300	30
Julien, Nicolas	nge Gardien	4,000	600
Jobidon, Frs	hateau Richerdo	1,000 1,000	200 200
Jalbert, J. EC	ap St. Ignace	500	125
Jean, Delle, SSt	t. Jean, I.O	1,000	100
Jones, Hon, T. R. Si	t. John, N.B	5,000	1,750
Jutras, Jos	ontreal	100	20
Jourdain, PhilT Jetté, Mdlle. Henriette	ontroel	500 2, 500	125 250
Joly, P.	do	1,000	200
Kerouack, A	do	1,000	100
Kennedy, AC	harlottetown, P.E.I	1,000	200
Kendrick, A. WC	ompton	500	
LavergneM	ontmagny	500	150
Lavigne, ArthurQ	t Denis	1,700 500	425 125
Largnon, Bruno M	ontreal.	2,000	500
Limoges, Benj	do	2,000	700
Lacroix Louis Be	elœil	500	100
Lapierre, Henri S Laberge, Narcisse Q	t. Antoine, Verchères	500	50
Laberge, NarcisseQ	t Antoine de Wille	2,000	500
Launiere, Miss M. L	t. Gervais	500 2,00 0	125 200
Lortie, JeanB	eauport	2,000	500
Lanniere, NareisseS	t. Gervais	2,000	200
Latulippe, Fred	t. Michel	400	100
Launiere, Thos	t. Gervais	2,000	200

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Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$
Letourneau, Mdme, A. L	St. Gervais	2,000	200
Letourneau, Mdme. A. L. Laplante, Jos	Beauport	100	25
Launiere, Alph	St. Gervais	2,000	200
L'Aimee, Honoré	St Carreis	500 2,000	125
Laplante, David	Beauport	1,000	200
Legendre, F.	St. Joseph, Beauce	500	125
Lagacé dit M., Chs	Beauport	600	75
Letellier de St. Just, Hon	Quebec	5,000	500
Laplante, Isaïe	Beauport	1,000	250
Lavoie, E. T.	do	10,000 500	3,500
Laberge, Joseph	St. Thomas, Montmagny	1,000	250
Leclerc, L. O	St. Michel	2,000	500
Laliberte, David		4,000	1,000
Lapointe, Cyrille		200	20
Languette E	do do	1,000	200
Lanouetté, E. Lemieux, Ed	Lévis	300	75
L'Herault, Jos	Quebec	300	75
Lepage, Jos		500	125
Larue, Dr. L	do	2,300	575
Lacasse, Honoré		1,000	250
Legendre, Mdme. M. L. D Leclerc & Letellier		100 5 ,0 0 0	1,000
Lemay, Germain		500	150
Leveille, Sifroid	Quebec	200	40
Legaré, Rev. A. J. J.	do	500	125
	do	500	125
Leclerc, Alfred	Oughes	1,000 400	162
Labrecque, Godfroi!	Resument	1,000	250
Labrecque, Godfroi.	St. Jean des Chaillons	500	125
Laliberte, Jos	Deschambault	1,000	250
Lavoie, Antoine	Quebec	1,000	250
Lavoie, George	do	5,500	1,375 1,250
Legendre, Gen'l	do	5,000 500	125
Letourneau, Val		1,000	250
Laliberté, Rev. N., in trust		2,000	500
Lachance, F. X		500	100
	do	500	100
L'Heureux, Narcisse	do	2, 000	500
Larue, Wincelas N. P.	Quebec	100	20
Lefrançois, E	do	2,500	625
Letellier, Chas., sen	Rivière Ouelle	1,000	250
Leclerc, Cléophas	Quebec	500	125
Lacroix, Dme. Charles	Sta Maria Reance	500 500	50 125
Laliberté, V., Laine dit	Ste. Marguerite	1,000	250
Lilliott, Ed. W	Ste. Marie, Beauce	1,000	350
Larivière, Michel	Ste. Hénédine	1,000	250
Lacombe, P. J	Quebec	500	50
Labrèque, Damase		1,000	250 250
Lesage, S	do	1,000 1,000	250
Laurendeau, Joseph		100	5
	385		

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$
Lisotte, J. E	Ste Anne de la Pocatière	500	175
Ledoux, Bruno	Montreal	1,000	250
Lottenville, JosLaberge, Oct	Three Rivers	5,400	1,890
Laberge, Oct	Ange Gardien	3,000	876
Leblanc, C. A Lavoie, C. P		1,000 500	200 75
Lachapelle, A. P., M.P	Montreal	1,000	300
Lavoie, Dr. N	L'Islet	1,800	450
Langelier, ChasLapointe, M. L	St. John's, P.Q	200 500	30 75
L'Ecuyer, J.	St. Johns. P.O.	500	50
Lachance, L. H	St. Michel	1,000	250
LaRocque, Dr. J. H	St. Johns, P.Q	200	40
LaRocque, H LaRue, F. G	Onehec	100 5,000	1,250
Lemieux, F. X	Lévis	500	175
Logan, Thomas	Sherbrooke	1,000	300
Larivière, Jos Lemieux, J	St. Hyacinthe	400 2,000	40 5 00
LaRue, S. V		5,300	1,325
Lemieux, Mlle, A	ISte Marie Beance	1,000	250
Letellier, Michel	St. Valier	500	125
Lambert, P., fils		300 2,000	75. 500
Labrecque, Nat.	St. Raphaël	2,000	50
Labadie & Levasseau	Lévis	500	100
Leauc, Jos.	Montreal	100	10 500
Leclerc, Théo	do	2 ,000 4 00	60
Leclerc, Théo	Chaudière Mills	500	125
Lacroix, André	Ste. Marie, Beauce	200	40· 50
Larochelle, —	DL. Anseime	1,000 500	100
Latulippe, P	St. Valier	1,300	195
Lavergue, Prudent	St. François, Rivière du Sud	200	70.
Laperrière, Mde. M	Yamachiche	500 1,000	50
Lemay, Isaac	Ste. Croix	500	125
Lefebre, Nap	Montreal	1,000	250
Lesage, Dr. C. A	Ste. Claire	200	31
Laurent, MichelLord, L. A	Vamachiche	1,000 1,000	250 50
Lacoursière, Frs	Montreal	100	25
Lambert, Naz	Joseph, Beauce	500	75
Lamarre, HubLilliott, Mrs. R.	Montreal	500 1,000	25 350
Labonté, D	Montreal	200	40
Lepine, Germain	Onebec	1,000	250
Lafrance, Estate of JosLeduc, Joël	1St. Antoine, Vercheres	1,000	250
Lapierre, C. M	St. Antoine. Verehères.	1,000 1,000	250 100
Lemelin, MarieLaflamme, David	St. Valier	500	50-
Lallanme, David	St. Denis	500	50
Lalonde, Estate of NLewis, John	Belleville	1,000 10,000	1,000
Lefebre, M. T	Montreal	100	10
Lefèbre, Jos Lefebre, M	do	100	35
2010DEC, BE	. do	100	10

THE STADACONA FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—Continued.

LIST OF	STOCKE	OLDERS-	Continued.
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Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed	Amount
Name.	Residence.	for.	Paid up in Cash.
		101.	OMSH.
		\$	\$
LaRoche, Amb	Quebec	1,000	250
Lefèbre, André	Montreal	100	20
Léveillé. Hyp	Ratiscan	100	20
Langlois, Angers & LaRue	Quebec	1,000 200	100
Leonard, J. F	Waterloo	500	25
Lefebyre, Mde. D	S. Johns, P.O	1,000	100
Loggard P	Sto II wan lo	400	100
Lefebvre, D	St. Johns, P.Q	4,000	400
Lefebre Moise	St. Johns P.O.	1,000	50 50
Lefebvre, D Lessard, Napoleon Lefebvre, Moise Lafond, J. B Lapollisse, J. H.	St. Paulin	100	25
Lapollisse, J. H	St. Aimé	500	100
		200	30
Labadie, William Lemoine, Edward	St. Colombe, Sillery	2,000	300 125
Lambert, Julien	St. Jean Chrysostôme	500 500	175
Lamarre, F. X	St. Valier	500	125
Lacasse, Hubert	St. Gervais	1,000	350
Lacasse, Hubert. Langelier, F. H. Lacerte, Honorat	Ste. Anne de la Pocatierre	2,000	500
Levesque, Cyprien	Three Rivers	1,000 100	250
Labarre, L. J.	Three Rivers	200	50
Labarre, L. J	Isle aux Grues	500	175
Lavoie, Joseph	Quebec	500	100
La Roche, G. A	St. Romual 1	200	40 125
Larochelle, Edmond	Ouebec	500 2,000	300
Larochelle, Mrs. H	Fraserville	1,000	240
Lambert, L	Warwick	600	60
Lebel, T	Fraserville	1,000	250 175
L'Archevêche, de	Ouebec	1,000 500	125
Lantagne, Cyrille	St. Malachie	100	25
Legnerance Wm. H	Montroel	500	50
Laberge, Jacques	L'Ange Gardien	1,000	150
Laberge, Jacques	Compton	1,000	200 125
LBH91018, E172	I Kamonski	500 1,000	250
Longworth, G. D	Charlottetown, P.E.I	1,000	150
La Rue. Dile. C	Can St. Ignace	100	25
Laurier, Hon. W. Labrecque, Joseph	Arthabaska	500 500	50 75
Lacerte, Miss M	Lévis	500	175
Lamontagne, J. B	St Flavia	2 000	700
Larguedoc, Mrs. A	St. Michel, Beauce	500	75
Larochelle, P	St. Bernard	500	100
Lemelin, George Languedoc, Dame Edward Lebel, Achille	St. Michel	12,000	1,200
Lebel, Achille	Fraserville,	500	125
Lachance, Barthe	St. Jean. I.O	600	150
Lafreniere, E. J. B	St. Justin	200	30
Le Boutillier, Mrs. H. T. Lupien, Dame H. M.	Three Rivers	700 500	70 50
Lavalliere, Louis	Lévis	500	50)
Lafleur, Dr. G. Lamarche, P. U	do	1,000	125
Lamarche, P. U	Berthier (en haut)	500	100
Lacerte, Dr. N	Levis	500	125.
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STADACONA FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—Continued.

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS-Continued.

	1		
	`	Amount	Amount
Vomo	Residence.		
Name.	nesidence.	Subscribed	Paid up in
		for.	Cash.
			,
		\$	\$
LeSueur, Richard	Quebec	1,000	150
Larochelle, Hypolite	St. Anselme	1,000	160
Labranche, M	Three Rivers	500	125
Langevin, Antoine	C+ Tues		
Trangevin, Antoine	Di. Luce	1,000	250
Lepage, Aug	Rimouski	100	15
Larrivić, J. P. Laurendeau, Dr. J	do	100	15
Laurendeau, Dr. J.	St. Bartholemi	2,000	450
Langlois, Cyprien	St. Jean I.O.	100	25
Lavoie, Charles		5,000	
Taring T	1 & acoco		500
Lepine, L. G Lavé & Clark	Cu Cu l N. D	1,000	250
Lave & Clark	St. Stephens, N.B	100	15
Lauson, Henry.,	Halifax	5,000	1,250
Larose, David	St. Henri	500	100
Lachance, P. Pepin dit	St. Jean, LO.	1,000	300
Lacerte, Arthur	Vamachicha		
T - Commission II	Tamachiche	1,000	250
Lafreniere, H.	St. Justin	500	125
Lapointe, Frs. Audet, dit	St. Vital, Q	1,000	200
Labrecone Marie	do	100	. 10
Labelle, J. B	Montreal	500	50
Ledoux, F. X Lepinay, Wm. C LeRoy, J. E	do	2,000	200
Larinar Wm C	Cacana	200	
L. D. T. T.	Cacouna		50
Lekoy, J. E	Ste. Claire	400	100
Laberge, Aug	Quebec	1,000	250
Lefebyre, Zotique	Montreal	500	50
Lacroix, André	St. Romuald	200	
Larochella F I	St Icon I O	500	
Lapoint, P. J., dit Audet Lachance, Pierre	do		***************************************
Lashanes Diorre	do	500	***************************************
Lachance, Fierre	do		
Laliberté, Frs		2,000	
Lachance, F. X	do	5,000	
Leduc, Théophile	St. Laurent, I.O	1,000	
Lemelin, J. B	St. François	5,000	1
Labbée, J. A	Onehec	500	1
Leclare Théophile	do	400	
Leclerc, ThéophileLaRue, G. H	do	400	
Lanue, G. H.	do		***************************************
Lemieux, Dlle. E	Chaudiere Mills	500	
Lajoie, L. J. A	Montreal	1,000	
Leclerc, Geo	do	1,000	
Lamoureux, L	do	100	
Landry, A. P. R	St. Francois, I.O.	1,000	
L'Heureux, Dr. C		500	***************************************
L'Aimée, N.			
	Trois Rivières	200	
Lafrenière, A	Sorel	200	***************************************
Leblanc, Rev. J. O	Compton	100	***** ***** *******
Ladriere, Rev. A	Isle Verte	200	
Marois, Frs	Onebec	400	100
Martel, Rev. J. S.		1,500	525
McIntyre, Rev. Bishop	Charlottetown, P.E I	2,000	500
Marquis, Ed	Ste. Claire	200	40
M1118. L. A	St. Stephens	100	35
Martel, Mrs. V	Quebec	200	! 50
Marquis, P	St. Claire	300	30
Mercier, F X	Beauport	100	25
Mercier, Hubert	do	100	25
Marcoux, Ls		1,000	350
Marcoux, J. D	do	1,000	2 50
Morin, Chs	St. Nicolas	500	100
Moreau, Eus	Quebec	2,000	500

STADACONA FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Continued.

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS .- Continued.

		1	
		Amount	Amount
Name.	Residence.	Subscribed	Paid up in
		for.	Cash.
		\$	\$
Mercier, N	Regunart	200	50
Martineau, Rev. D	St. Charles	2,000	500
Moisan, J. A	Quebec	500	125
McRae, W. R.	Kingston	1,000	250
(Martin, Miss A	Rimouski	200 2,000	20 200
Paid in Notes	***************************************	2,000	200
Morin, Phil	Quebec	500	100
Mingaye, T. R.	Kingston	2,000	200
Marchand, F G	St. Johns P O	500 500	50 50
Marcotte, C. A	Cap Santé	1,000	50
Morin, Ths	St. Nicholas	1,000	200
Martel, J. B	Juebec	1,000 2,000	200
McCrossean Tha	do	1,000	400 250
Moreault, Ed	St. Marie, Beauce	200	50
Martel, Cleophas	Quebec	200	50
Marois, Pierre	do	300 2.000	75 300
Murphy, D	St. Anselme	500	125
Waingay Ed	Juepec	500	125
Methot, L.	Cap St. Ignace	10,000	3,500
Méthot, Dlle. E	t Pierre les Resquets	200	1,500 50
Mailloux, Hon	Duebec	200	. 40
Méthot, Dlle. Sophie	st. Pierre les Becquets	200	50
Marcotte, Jos.	Quebec	1,000	58
Marmet, E. A. S. Martel, Joseph	Duebec	200 500	70 125
Martingan Ios	do	1,000	350
Mailhiot, Dame MS	St. Jean Deschaillons	300	45
Malieux, Charles	Seauport	500	100
McNaughton, W	iontreal	1,000	100 102
Martel, Rev. L A S		500	125
McWilliams, William Q	Quebec	1,500	375
Martineau, J. L. Mundie, JamesM	do	500	100
Martel, C., et Cie.	Duebec	1,000	125
Malo, Rev. L. J	ecancour	300	70
Moraney, Frs	te. Marie, Beauce	1,000	250
Morin, Basile	Pieton N.S	200 1,000	50 150
Marquise, Dlle. CannacS		200	20
McDonald, Rev. D C	Charlottetown	2,000	500
Michon, Thos		1,000	350
Mussen, Thos	dodo	1,000	250 200
May Joseph	do	3,000	450
Mahoney, Thomas HQ	uebec	400	120
Morin, L. E M	lontreal	1,000	250
Martineau, J. E	Iontreal	1,000	100 200
Mineau, L. HR	livière du Loup (en haut)	200	50
Massue, L. H		1,000	150
Moreau, Rev. Thomas	orel	100 2, 000	35 200
worm, toute of Dimmer	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	2,000	200

Name. Residence.		
1.001dddoc.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
1	\$	\$
10. 4 1 77.		
Marcotte, J. N Ste. Anne de la Pérad		25
Marcour, Rev. D. M		50 250
Millok, Thomas	1,000	100
Morin, CharlesLavergne Mills	2,000	400
Martha, William St. George, Beauce	500	125
Massicotte J. P	400	80
Morency, Cyrille Quebec Sc. Agacit, Beauce St. Valier St. Valier	500	100
Mailley, Rev. Jules St. Agacit, Beauce	2,000	400
Mercier, Gen St. Valier St. Valier	1,000	250
Massicotte, V. P!Ste. Genevieve, Beauc	e	40 200
Marcotte, Louis	1,000	350
Mayrand, Mrs. J. C Sherbrooke	2,000	200
Moore, Laurent Ste. Claire	2,000	50
Meagher James Belleville	5,000	1,250
Morrissette, Geo	200	50
Marceau, F. X St. Valier St. Valier		300
Michon, Dame M. L Montmagny Montmagny	400	100
Morin, Germain St. Francois, Rivière	du Sud 200	60
Marchand, Rev. P. H St. Narcisse	200	70
Morin, T. X	Sud 1,000 500	200
Marin H	Sud 1,000	100
Morin, H. St. Pierre, Rivière du Martel, P. M. Three Rivers	1,500	200
Marquis, Frs Ste. Famille, I.O	1,000	300
Marquis, Frs. Ste. Famille, I.O. Martel, Veuve M. Three Pistoles Mullen, J. E. Montreal	1,000	100 100 200 300 250 150 375 175
Mullen, J. E Montreal Montreal	1,000	150
Mullarkey, M. C do	1,000	175
Moore, Ferd St. Bernard		
Millotte, Ls St. Antoine	100 2, 000	25
Marchessault, J. T St. Denis	1,000	450
Malo, Leon Ste. Julie	200	140
Miner, S. H. C. Granby	500	50
Miner, S. H. C. Granby Malo, Clovis St. Marc.	500	175
Mills, A. P Summerside	1.000	100
Montmigny, Octave St. Jean Chrysostôme Merritt, S. Gray St. John, N.B.	2,000	500
Merritt, S. Gray St. John, N.B	500	175
Malhiot, David	5 00 5 ,000	125 1,250
Michal I P	2,000	500
Morin, Prudent	400	80
Marceau, FlavienSt. Romaine de Wins	low 500	125
Morrisette, M	300	125
Marchaud, IsaïeMaskinongéMaskinongé	1,000	150
Morel, François St. Anne de Beaupré.	1,200	300
Martin, E. O	600	150
Morel, Edward	500 500	175 75
Mailloux Elie St Argène	200	50
Mailloux, Elie St. Arsène Mathieu, M. St. François, Beauce.	500	124
Ménard, E. N. St. Vallier	1,000	250
Mayrand, Rev. J. A St. Ursule	3,600	1,080
Mcnard, E. N. St. Vallier Mayrand, Rev. J. A. St. Ursule. Martineau, Mrs. F. C. St. Anne de la Pocati	ière 2,500	250
Mayrand, Dr. F. A	1.000	250
Morin, J. W. Lambton. St. Anne de la Pocat	1,000 tière 300	150

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$
Morrisette, Rev. F	St Issahim	1,000	250
Mathieu M	Sorel	1,000	100
Mathieu, M	St. Denis	500	125
Michaud, Dile. V	Trois Pistoles	500	75
Mélançon, C	Montreal	1,000	350
Marcotte, Charles		1,000 500	200 75
Moore, Nelson	St Garvais	1,000	225
McKenzie, Ed. Mercier, Joseph. Montambault, E.	St. Hénédine	100	15
Montambault, E	Deschambault	1,000	250
Maclean, J. S	Halliax, N.S	5,000	1,250
McNaughton, W	Montreal	500	25
McPherson, J., Estate of late	Sta Fove	5 ,000	750 25
McKenzie, J. S.	Hamilton	5,000	500
McKenzie, J. S	Montreal	1,000	100
McDonald, Rev. Jas	Charlottetown	1,000	250
McLaren, J. C	Montreal	1,000	200
McNichols, James	Sherbrooke.	1,000 1,000	100 300
McLaughlin M	Oughas	2,000	400
McLaughlin, M McLeod, Malcolm	Charlottetown	5,000	1,250
McReady, Henry	Ste. Fove	1,000	350
McReady, R	Etchemin	1,000	200
McDonald, A. A	Charlottetown	2,000	400
McGarvey, Owen	Sharbrooks	1,000 200	250 40
McManamy D	do	500	125
McManamy, D	St. John, N.B.	1,000	350
McCarthý, J. & D	Sorel	1,000	250
McWilliams, J	Rimouski	200	40
McCarker, Charles	Vingston	100 5,000	1,500
McAllister, A	St. Peter's Lake	1,000	250
McDonald, Rev. D. F	do	1,000	200
McDonald, Rev. R. B	Miscouche	1,000	200
McDonald, J. J	D1C	1,000	200
Macnab, John.		1,000 2,000	100
Marquis, Basile	St Henri	500	
Marcotte, J. C.	Quebec	••••••••	1
Marcotte, J. C Marchand, Louis	Montreal	500	
Muclestone, J	Kingston	1,000	
Mayrand, A	St. Hyacinthe	1,000 1,000	
Martin, F	Nicolet	1,000	
Marchildon, J. H	Batiscan	500	f
Mercier Wm	Peterboro'	1,000	
Macauley, W. J.	Winnipeg	2,500	
Marceau, Eugêne	Quebec	300	45
Macauley, W. J. Marceau, Eugéne Marceau, Prud Marcotte, Elzear	Portneyf	500 1,000	1 125 1 250
McGowan, W	St. Stephens, N.B.	100	35
McNutt, D. & P	Malpecque, P.E.I	1,000	100
McGowan, W	Charlottetown, P.E.I	1,000	250
McDougall, J. McKechnie, M.	Montreal	1,000	350
Naud, Azarias.	Dechambault	200 400	100
Atalias	Deschambaurt	200	. 100

THE STADACONA FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—Continued.

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS-Continued.

1			
Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed	Amount Paid up in
Name.	Residence.	for.	Cash.
		\$	\$
Neilson, Hubert Normand, George Nadeau, Ant Notman, Wm	Quebec	1,000	150
Nadeau Ant	St. Isidore	2,000 2,000	600 500
Notman, Wm	Montreal	1,000	350
		500 1,000	100 350
Nolin, Joseph Neilson, H. W Noel, Leondas Noble, Isaac	Toronto	1,000	350
Noel, Leondas	Quebec	500	100
Nautille, F	Montreal	1,000 500	50
Ouellette, Capt. Jas	Rimouski	500	100
Olivier, ArcadeOuellette, Chas	St. Nicolas	400 500	100
O'Brien, Henry	Toronto	500	125
Ouellet, Mde. M. G. T	St. Anselme	500	100
Ouimet, A	Montreal	1,000 2,500	100 500
Olivier, P	Sherbrooke	500	125
Olivier, P O'Brien, E. R.	Toronto	1,000	250
O'Neil, James D	St. John, N.B	500 1,000	25 100
O'Reilly, Delle, M	Rivière du Loup (en bas)	200	30
Ouellet, Delle. M	Trois Pistoles	500	50
Owen, L. C O'Keefe, Eugéne	Toronto	2,000 5,000	500 1,750
Ouellet, Adolphe	St. Anne Lapocatière	500	125
O'Donnell, Rev. L. H	St. Denis, Richelieu	1,000	250 600
Oliver, J. H	Ouebec	3,000 1,000	600
Ouellet, Delle. Josephine	Chaudière Mills	500	
O'Brien, John	Montreal	5 00 2 ,000	400
Pennie, Mrs. Georgiana Parault, Louis	Rimouski	500	125
Poitras, Amedeé	Montreal	100	35
Peachy, J. F Parent, Isidore	Quebec	1,000 2,000	250 200
Pelletier, C. A. P	Quebec	1,000	350
Pinard, J. A	Ottawa	5,000	1,250
Poirer, P	Beauport	5,000 500	1,250
Parent, Ignace, fils	St. Nicolas	500	125
Pâquet, Onez	Beauport do	300	75 141
Parent, Sylvain	do	1,000	150
Parant, Alexis	Quebec	400	60
Pâquet, Edouard	dodo	100 2,000	25 500
Pâquet, L. A	St. Anne Lopocatière	2,000	50
Paris Joseph	Onehee	2,700	540
Poisson, F. J. S., M.D	St. Jean Deschaillons	1,000	125
Pare, Augt	Gentilly	500	50
Parent, Chas	Rimouski	500	99
	Quebec	200	50
Patoine, Jean	Quebec	500	125
Poulin, Theodore	do	100	20
Pelletier, Cyrias	do	400	100

		Amount	Amount
Name.	Residence.	Subscribed	Paid up in
		for.	Cash.
		\$	\$
Diehi Mes Widow	(A) wahaa		100
Piché, Mrs., Widow Pozer, Hon. C. H Pozer, Mrs. M. A Pith, Miss Millburge	S+ Coores Posses	1,000	300
Pozer, Holl. U. H	St Marie do	1,200 1,000	250
Dith Miss Milhurge	L'Isla Varta	500	125
Poirer Joseph	St. Joseph Reauce	500	100
Poirer, Joseph	St. George do	1,000	150
Pozer, Ethel.	do do	300	45
Pozer, Hannah G	do do	200	30
		600	30
Proulx, J. E.	St. François do	1,000	50
Proulx, P. A	do do	500	25
Proulx, J, E	St. George do	1,000	250
Pvke, George J	Quebec	200	70
Paradis, Mrs. A. L	St. Isidore.	300	75
Poulin, Rev. Louis	do	500	175
Pouliot, Jos., No. 1	St. Jean, I.O	2,500	500
Pouliot, Moïse	do	2,000	300
Pouliot Jos. No 2	do	500	125
Piquet Jean	St Henri	1,000	200
Pâquet, Rev. Benj	Quebec	1,000	2 50
Pâquet, Rev. Benj	do	100	25
Poupart & Co., A	Montreal	100	20
Paquet, Benj	St. Isidore	500	75
Perrault, Louis, & Co	Montreal	5,000	1,000
Pincault, Jeremie	do	1,000	250
Papinault, J. G	do	500	75
Pincault, Jérémie	Quebec	2,000	300
Parent Tog 61a	· Pagenant	1,000 300	250 75
Pâquin, Cyrille	Decehambanlt	1,000	250
Pâquin, Zotique	do	1,000	250
Pâquet, Télesphore	St. Cime Kennehec	300	75
Poulin Enh	St Coorma Poorton	500	125
Paquenelo, C.	St. Hyacinthe	300	6/1
Paquenelo, C. Patton, W. A., jun Poitras, Jos. Pichette, Jean	Montmagny	500	50
Poitras, Jos.	Quebec	8,000	2,000
Pichette, Jean	St. Famille, I.O	500	75
		1,500	375
Pratt. John. Estate	Montreal	1,000	250
Parisseau, C. E. Pelletier, Eus.	do	500	25
Pelletier, Eus	St. Romuald	1,000	200
Piche, J. A	Montreal	100	25
Proetor, C. D.	do	500	125
Proctor, C. D	do	1,000	250
Pelletier, Rom	St. Laurent, I.U.	1,000	200
Papineau, G. B	Montreal	700	70
Pâquet, J. B	Montreel	500 100	100
Proulx, Leandré	Sharbrooks		20
Pettry, Wm	Toronto	1,000	300
Parmelee J P S	Weterloo	200	20
Ponlin, Louis	St. Jean, I.O.	1,000	100
Poulin, Louis. Pâquette, E. H. Picard, F. X	Coaticook	1,000	200
Picard, F. X.	St. Ambroise	100	25
Pampalon, Thos	Quebec	2,500	500
Patterson, James	Toronto	5,000	1,250
Pozer, Mrs. D. G	St. George, Beauce	1,000	150
Pozer, Mrs. D. G Proulx, Rev. G. M. G	Nicolet	200	5)

THE STADACONA FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—Continued.

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS-Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$
Pâquet, JosS	t. Jean, I.O	500	100
	Ticolet	1,000	250
Pouliot, AlpQ	uebe c	1,000	250
Price, C. V		1,000	250
Paradis, Rev. O	t. Anselme	100 500	20 100
Prince, Rev. J. A S	t, Maurice	500	125
Potvin, Rev. H., Estate S	t. Denis, Kamouraska	100	25
Pelletier, Alp.	livière Ouelle	2,000	400
	l'Islett, Raphael	1,000	250 50
Pouliot. Thomas	'Islet	1,000	250
Proulz, F. X.	te. Anne la Pocatière	100	10
Pelletier, ElzF	razerville	100	15
Poirier, F. L	do	400 500	100 125
Pelletier, J. P.	Trois Pistoles	1,000	250
Potvin, Oct G	Quebec	400	100
Peel, Thomas	ondon	200	40
Parré, P. M. S Peters, Samuel L		200 5,000	1,750
Pelletier, E	St. Paschal	300	75
Plimsoll, John M	Intreal	1,000	350
Plant, P	t. Bernard	1,000	250
Pope, J. C	Jharlottetown	2,500 500	250 175
Palmer, Chs	Charlottetown.	5,000	1,250
Portelance, Jean	othinière	500	125
Pâquin, Mlle. L	Deschambault	100	15
Patris, Louis	St. Pierre, Riviere du Sud	500 500	25 125
Polliot, J. N.	Rimouski	500	50
Pelletier, B	St. Laurent, I.O	500	125
Pâquet, Paul S	St. Jean, I.O	2,000	
Pâquet, Pierre	do	800 1,000	
Peverley, John J.	Duebec	1,000	
Peverley, John J	St. Marie, Beauce	500	
Proulx, Mile. O	do	200	
Proulx, Mlle. A	do	200 200	***************
Pelletier, Jas	do	200	
Papineau, J. B., jun	do	200	
Power Wm. & Co	Kingston	1,000	
Pease, E. J. B.	do	1,000 200	
Pelletier, Pierre I Phaneuf, C. D. S Parmeton, F. X. 7	St Damase	500	
Parmeton, F. X.	Trois Rivières.	300	
Pichu, J. E., jun	Rivière du Leup (en haut)	500	
Pomeroy, B	Compton	1,000	***************************************
Pelletier, Ferd	Cacoung	200 1,000	
Pelletier, Leonard C Pinard, Cyp. S Plant, J	St. Barthélémi.	1,000	250
Plant, J.	St. Laurent, I.O	2,000	300
Pfeiffer, E. A	Quebec	1,500	175
Polletion Dr. O	St. John, N.B	500	100
Pelletier, Dr. O	ot. Unaries	1,000	20

		Amount	Amount
Name.	Residence.	Subscribed	Paid up in
		for.	Cash.
		œ.	@
		\$	\$
Picard, N	Montreal	200	10
Payan, Geo	Ouches	10,000	2,500 200
Peters, Simeon Peneault, Dr. N. J	Rimouski	400	60
Parent, Jas	do	200	50
Poulin, Chs	St. François, Beauce	1,000	150
Pelchat, Frs Proulx, Rev. M	St. Alexander	700	140
Picard, Mrs Felix	Onehec	2,000	25 200
Picard, Mrs. FelixQuinn, Mrs. W. X	St. John, N.B.	5,000	1,250
Quirk, John	Charlottetown	5,000	1,000
Quinn, F. A	Long Point	1,000	100
Roy, Ludger	St Volian	5,500	102
Roy, Cyrille	do	10,000	1,530 1,500
Rosa, Jos.	Quebec	3,000	750
Ryan, R	Ottawa	5,000	750
Rousseau, M. C	St. Michel	1,000	250
Rousseau, J. C	St. Cuthbert	1,000 1,000	250 150
Richard, O.	Ouehec	1,000	200
Rochette, J	do	2,000	100
Rinfret, R. F., sen Roy, Léon N. P	_ do	1,000	250
Roy, Léon N. P	Lévis	200	70
Renaud, J. B	do	25,000 10,000	8,750 3,500
Rousseau, Benjamin	do	400	100
Ross, John		10,000	2,500
Roy, Mrs. A. F	do	4,000	800
Robitaille & Picher	do	2,500	625
Rochette, O		500 2,006	100 500
Renaud, N	St. Ambroise	1,000	250
Rancourt, N	Quebec	2,000	400
Roy, Rev. L	Lotbinière	200	50
Robin, Basile Roy, Frs	St. Antoine	500 400	125 100
Richard, H		500	125
Roussell, P	do	600	120
Rousseau, S	do	5,000	500
Remillard, Dlle. S	St. Valier	200	50
Roy, Jacques	St Runhael	1,000	250 105
Robitaille, A. Roy, F. C. Regan, Daniel Rooney, P.	Ancienne Lorette	500	50
Roy, F. C	Montreal	1,000	250
Regan, Daniel	London	500	175
Robinson, Geo	Montreal	1,000 5,000	100 1,750
Ryan, M.P.	Montreal	1,000	100
Rees, D., & Co	do	1,000	250
Rice, W. M	do	1,000	50
Rolland, L. J. B	do	500	125
Rainville, Hon. H. F	Ottawa	1,000 5,000	1,000
Richardson, W. E	Quebec	4,000	800
Roy, George	_ do	500	100
Roy, George	Larvegan Mills	2,000 500	500
210y, O. F	St. Anne de la Pocatiere	500	100

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		Amount	Amount
Name.	Residence.	Subscribed	Paid up in
		for	Cash.
		\$	\$
Robertson, N	St. John, N.B	1,000	350
Roy, Godfrey	St. Michel	500 5,000	125
Roy, Godfrey. Ramsay, William Ruellard, H.	St. Michel	1,000	1,750 204
Rolleau, J. E	St. Barthélémi	500	100
Richard, Hon L	Stanfeld	500	50
Ray, James	Kennebec Road	1,000 5,000	100 1,750
Roulleau, Frs	St. Claire	100	25
Robertson C	Char ³ ottetown	1,000	200
Roy G R	ISt. Henri	2,500	625
Ross, Jno	Homer, Lincoln Co	25,000	6,250 250
Royer, Ferd	St. Michel	1,000 1,000	150
Roy, L. R	St. Valier	200	60
Roy, Dlle, Leda	do	400	120
Roy, Dlle. Eug.	do	400	120
Roy, Dlle. M. W	1 30	1,200 2,000	360 400
Roussean, Rev L.	Montmagny	1,000	250
Ruel, Ed., for Lucie Chamsay	St. Charles Bay	100	15
Ruel, Ed., for Lucie Chamsay	St. Gervais	500	150
Rooney & Dolan Robertson, James	Montreal	1,000	100 200
Racine, Adolph	do	1,000 100	25
Roy, P. E., Hon	St. Pie	1,000	250
Roy. Amedée	1 do	2,000	500
Rioux, G. E Richardson, C. A.	Sherbrooke	1,000 100	125 20
Robinson, L. R.	do	100	10
Ruel, Ed.	St. Charles, Beauce	1,000	300
Rioux, Dame Veuve	St. Simon	500	125
Routhier, Max	St. Foyedo	100	25 250
Routhier, A. A	do	1,000 600	150
Routhier, L. A	do	400	80
Ruel, E	St. Charles, Beauce	1,500	450
Rouillard, Frs	St. Michel, Beauce	1,000	175
Roy, Rev. C	St Alexandre	100	35
Resume, Rev. A	Quebec	500	125
Richard Rev ()	Chûtean Richer	200	50
Roy, Stan Renouf, Cyp. Ross, R. J. Richard, Luc.	St. Valier	500 500	100
Ross R J	Frampton	500	100
Richard, Luc.	St. Paschal	1,000	250
I Kichard, Jean	uepec	500	50
Richard, George	Ct. D l. l	000	50
Richard, George	Charlottetown	200 1,000	50 250 ·
Rouillard W iun	St Corvois	500	100
Roy, Fred	St. Valier	500	125
Rioux, Eloi.	Trois Pistoles	1,000	200
Richards I. N	Can St Ignace	5,000 1,000	750 1 200
Richards, L. N	Montreal	2,000	700
Roberge, J., fils	St. Laurent, I.O	5,000	150
Robillard, Ulysse	Beauharnois	2,000	j 300

THE STADACONA FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Continued.

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS .- Continued.

		Amount	Amount
Name.	Residence	Subscribed	Paid up in
		for.	Cash.
			1
		\$	\$
		Ψ	
Ruel, Mde. Delph	St. Laurent, I.O	500	50
Rashton, Rev. Joseph	St. John. N.B	100	35
Rocusseau, C	Quebec	500	125
Rainsford, Henry, jun	St. John, N.B	1,000	100
Rudge, Henry	ISt. Stephens, N.B	500	25
Robinson, Col. John	St. John, N.B.	2,500	500
Ross, Bros	do	500	175
Rainsford H G in trust	do	4,000	400
Roy Eng	St. Claire	1,000	100
Ring, Z Roy, Mlle. C. R	St. John, N.B	5,000	1,250
Roy, Mile, C. R	Kennebec Road	300	30
Robertson, H. H.	Montmagny.	1,000	100
Robertson, H. H. Rodier, C. S.	Montreal	2,000	500
Roberge, L. H	St. Romuald	500	
Racine, U	Ange Gardiens	5,000	
Roberge, L. H. Racine, U. Roy, J. P	St. Anselme	500	
Riopelle, F. H	Montreal	100	
Rousseau, M	St. Malachie	500	
Dauleen Da F H	Dia	200	
Rov. Thomas	St. Gervais	500	
Ragnerie, Felix	St. Paulin	200	
Richard, M	St. Denis	500	
Rousseau, J., jun	Trois Pistoles	500	
Royale, Hon. Joseph	Winnipeg	1,000	
Roy, Thomas Ragnerie, Felix Richard, M Rousseau, J., jun Royale, Hon Joseph Sylvain, Joseph	St. Roch. Quebeci	2,000	492
DUUCY. M	Deall Doll brees accessions and a	100	20
Simard, H. O	Quebec	2,000	500
Sheyn, James	do	2,000	500
Sharples, Hon. J., Estate	do	5,000	1,250
Seminary of Quebec.	do	1,000	250
Simard, F. Senecal, Miss C. A. Samson, Edward	do	500	100
Senecal, Miss C. A	St. Charles, St. Hyacinthe	1,000	250
Samson, Edward	St. Joseph, Lévis	2,000	400
Simpson, Hon. James	Bowmanville	2,500	500
Smith, J. C	Granby	400	20
Sharples, Wm		7,000	2,450
Shea, Timothy	do	2,300	575
Shea, James	do	1,500	375
Simard, Henri	St. Victor de Tring	100	25
Stoney, Thomas	Stratford	5,000	750
Paid in Notes	***************************************		750
Suzor, C. T	Quebec	500	125
Sampson, R	do	2,000	200
Paid in Notes		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	200
St. Charles, F. X	Montreal,	1,000	250
Stevenson, A	do	500	175
Stuart, Charles	do	800	200
Scholes, Francis	do	2,500	875
Slavin, John	St. John, P.Q	1,000	150
Semple, G. H.	Montreal	1,000	250
Stewart, A. B	do	1,000	200
Shannon & Co., A	do		350
Simmons, George	St. John, P.Q	100	10
Sylvester, P. G	St. Barthelemi	500	125
Sauvage, Cleophas	ISt. John, P.Q	100	10
Scott, James	Toronto	5,000	1,750
Sheridan, Thomas	St. John, P.Q	1,000	150
Seale, Thomas	Kingston	1,000	100
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Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed	Amount
Name.	nesidence.	for,	Paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$
Sarazin, L	St. Hyacinthe	1,000	250
Smith, Hon. F	Toronto	5,000	1,250
Sharples, Mrs. John	Quebec	2,000	500
	Montreal	5,000	1,750
	Charlottetown, P.E.I	1,000 1,500	1 250 1 375
St. Michel, Chas., in trust	Quebec	2,500	625
	Sherbrooke	500	50
St. Michel, C., in trust	Quebec	2,500	625
	Waterloo, P.Q	500	25
Schrorder, Jas	Kingston	4,000	800
	St. John, P.Q	500	50
Schrorder, Mrs. A	Kingston	100 1,000	25. 150
	Coaticooke	100	25
	Kingston	1,000	250
Simard, E	St. Anne, Beauce	1,000	250
Shink, Jacques	Peaumont	1,000	250
Sterling, David	Halifax	5,000	721
Sirois, Dr. C		200	50
St. Cyr, L. T	St. Paschal	500 1,000	250
St. Jacques, R		1,000	250
St. Germain, E. N.		200	10
Simard, Louis		3,000	750
Samson, E. V		1,000	250
St. Cyr, Louis		500	125
St. Pierre, Octave		500	100
Shepherd, H. W. St. Pierre, Dlle. E.		5,000 100	1,750
Sirois, H J.		200	50
Scillan, Mrs. M. A	Lévis	500	125
Sevigny, Capt. A	St. Justin	500	125
Simmons, J. H.	Lévis	500	125
Soly, P. L.		100	5
Schmouth, J. M	St. Anne de la Perade,	1,000 500	250 50
Steben, Louis	Montreal	100	20
Saucier, Antoine	Maskinonge	1,000	250
Sylvester, J., M.P	Maskinonge	500	75
Shannon, James	Kingston	1,000	
Sovereign, S. J		400	
St. Jean, F. G	St. John, P.Q	500 500	195
Thibierge, Rev. P. M	St. Claire	500	125 175
Taschereau, L. E	Quebec	1,000	250
Trudel, Rev. Chas	St. Michel, Beauce	2,000	500
Thompson, Codville & Co	Quebec	500	125
Turgeon, Jos	St. Isidore	200	40
Thibeaudeau, MTurgeon, Chas	Quebec	400	100
Turgeon Vana	Regument	1,500 500	375 125
Turgeon, Vane	do	500	125
Terrault, Dame Chas		1,000	250
Turcotte, Nazaire		1,000	250
Turcotte, A. J	do	500	175
Têtu, Cirice		9,000	1,800
Tanguay, L	do	1,000	200

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
MSA- Do- U	Oyohoo	1,000	φ 250
Têtu, Rev. H	do	1,400	100
Taschereau, Dlle. C	St. Marie, Beauce	800	200
Taschereau, F. J Turgeon, L. P. H	St. Joseph, Beauce	2,000 1,000	500 250
Theriault M	St. Vital de L	1,000	150
Theriault, M	St.' Anselme	2,000	200
Tetu, Kev. D. H	St. Roch des Aulnets St. Bernard	1,000 1,000	300 250
	Montreal	5,000	1,250
Têtu, E. J	Sherbrooke	500	100
Têtu, Dlle. Hortense	St. Jean, Port Joli	400 500	140 25
Tanguay, Magloire	Charlottetown	2,000	500
Turcotte, Albert	Gentilly	500	125
Thompson, D. C	Quebec	5,000	1,250
Thibeaudeau, T	St. Marie, Beaucedo	1,200 1,000	300 250
Theriault, Edward	Rimouski	100	15
Turner, Jno	Toronto	1,000	350
Trepannier, Frs	St. Valler Lévis	1,000 1,000	150 250
Trepannier, Dlle. M	St. Valier	500	75
Têtu. Prud	St. Thomas, Montmagny	1,000	250
Trudelle, Hon F. X. A	Montreal	1,000	100 80
Turgeon, J. O	Montreal	1,000	100
Tourville, L	Montreal	1,000	350
Thurber, A	do		25
Trudell, Aug	Montreel	2,000	500 25
Thériault, V Trigonne, Mrs. P. O	Somerset	300	75
Trudell, P. O	Hochelaga	1,000	100
Tremblay, R	Sherbrooke Rivière Ouelle	100 1,000	10 250
Têtu, Dr. Ludger	Beaumont	1,000	250 250
Turgeon, D., fils of Alex Thompson, Wm	Toronto	1,000	250
Trudel, Jos., fils	St. Prospère	300	75
Tozer, R. S	St. Prospère	500 500	125 125
Tozer, W. A Têtu, Vital	Quebec	500	125
Têtu, Vital	_ do	1,000	250
Taché, Miss A	Kamouraska	3,000	25 300
Thompson, J	St. Thomas	500	125
Talbot, J. B	Berthier (en bas)	200	50
Trigonne, L. J. O	Somerset	1,800	270
Talbot, Aug	do	200 1,000	50 200
Talbot, S	St. Pierre, Rivière du Sud	1.000	250
Taylor E H	(Juebec	2,000	500
Tremblay, D	L'Islet	1,000 3,000	250 450
Thibault, D	Trois Saumons	1,000	350
Tanguay, Geo	St. Gervais	500	125
Théberge, P. and P. Talbot, J. A.	Rimouski	500 500	100 100
Laibbi, U. A	399	200	100

THE STADACONA FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—Continued.

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS-Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		•	
		\$	\$
Telfer, And.	Toronto	1,000	250
Têtu, Miss Nath	St. Thomas, MSt. Gervais	400	100
Talbot, B	St. Gervais	2,000	500
Théberge, Dlle. Dina	St. Anselme	1,000	100
Trigonne, P. O. Topin, F. X.	Trois Divières	200 500	50
Thompson Loshua	Legric	1,000	200
Tanguay, Geo. Turgeon, F. J. Thibault, Chs. Théberge, G. S.	Quebec	1,000	200
Turgeon, F. J.	St. Anselme	500	125
Thibault, Chs	Montreal	2,000	200
Théberge, G. S	St Marie, Beauce	200	20
Turcotte, Li.	Dt. Henri	200	10
Tucker, Jas.	Quebec	300	75
Tasché, L		1,000	200
Thériault, M	Quebec	500	75
Todd, Fred.	St. Stephen, N.B	500 500	175 175
Todd, C. F. Tuck, W. H.	St. John N.B.	5,000	1,250
Trudel Théonh	St. Prospère	100	25
Turcotte, J. M	Montreal	100	10
Todd, H. F	St. Stephen, N.B	500	175
Trudell, E	St. Geneviève	100	15
Turgeon, Nap	St. Anselme	3,000	720
Tessier, Cyr.	Quebec	2,000	500
Turcotte, Jules	Chateau Richer	100 5 00	25
	Quebec	100	
Théberge, Ant.	St. Malachi	1,000	
Trudell, E. H	Montreal	1,000	1
Talbot & Dion	Rimouski	1,000	
Thérein, Margaret	do	400	
Trudelle, Olivier	Trois Rivières	500	
Têtu, F. A Villeneuve, Rev. J. B	Fraserville	100 500	175
Vallée, J. S	St. Victor de T	200	50
Vaughan, W	St. Stephen, N.B	100	10
Vézina, Et.	Cap St. Ignace	300	60
Vézina, A N	St. Anne, B	1,000	250
Vaillancourt, Naz	St. Arsène	200	60
Vaisard, Ed	Maskinongé	200	40
Valin, P. V Verrault, P. G.	Quebec	5,000	1,750 225
Vezina, Hon	St. Jean, Port Joli St. Sauveur	900 1,000	350
Vézina, Rev. W	Trois Pistoles	1,300	300
Vachon, Moïse	Beauport	1,000	250
Voyer, Isidore	Quebec	1,000	250
Vézina, Louis	_ do	1,500	300
Vallée, D. Ls	Beauport	1,000	250
Vandry, Z	Quebec Charlesbourg	500	125 125
Verret, Jacques	St Capres Reques	500 300	30
Venilleux, Henriette Vadebonceur, Ed	St. George, Beauce	500	125
Valière C	do	500	100
Voyer, J. B,	do	1,000	250
Varin, G. A	do	100	25
Verret, Pros	do	500	100
Verret, Jas	do	4,000	600 125
Veuilleux, J. H	Gentiny	500	123

THE STADACONA FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—Concluded.

LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS .- Concluded.

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
			s
			1
	Ambroise	100	20
Vézina, EQu	ebec	200	50
Yézina, ZéphSt.	Joseph, Beauce	1,000	250
	aumont	500	75
	Joseph, Beauce	1,000 500	250 125
	anfold	400	1 40
	auport	500	125
	ontreal	1,000	100
Villeneuve, Ferd	do	1,000	200
	est Farnham	300	45
	ontreal	100	10
	rchères	200	40
	ngueuil	1,000	50
	iebec	1,000	
	. Valière de la Beauce	500	
	ontmagny	200	
	iebec	2,200	550
	ortneuf	500	43
	oronto	5,000	500
	lebec	2,000 1 000	400 150
Workman, Wm	do	1,000	350
Whitehead & Fish	do	1,000	100
Workman, Thos	do	5,000	1,250
Wight, Dr. R. H St.	John. P.Q.	100	35
White, W Sh	erbrooke	500	125
	iebec	2,000	300
	ontreal	500	125
Worthington, Jas	do	1,000	250
Walker, R To	ronto	5,000	1,250
Waterbury, WmSt.	Stephens, N.B	1,000	350
Wall, J. S.	do	100	35
Wilmot, E. HSt.		10,000	3,500
Walsh, F. JQu		400	40
	do	4,000	400
Waltier, Geo		100 5,000	
Woodward, A. D. Sh		500	
Woodward, J. R.	do	500	
Yates, Dr. H Kin		1,000	200
Young, McNaughton & Co Mo	ontreal	1,000	120
Yorke, C. A St.	John, N.B.	1,000	100
Yale, G. H. Riv	vière du Loup (en haut)	500	
Zingerlée, JosQu		500	25
		2,300,000	504,298 17

SUN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed	Amount Paid up in
		for.	Cash.
Alexander, Charles	Montreal	5,000	625
Abbott, Hon. J. J. C	do	5,000	625
Buntin, Alex		20,000	2,500
Butters, Daniel	do	5,000	625 625
Burnett & Co.	do	5,000 2,000	250
Brush, George F	do	2,000	250
Barbeau, E. J	do	2,000	250
Burland, G. B	do	2,000	250
Clendinning, William	do	10,000 5,000	1,250 625
Claxton, J. James	do	10,000	1,250
Cooper, William	do	5,000	625
Coursol, Charles J	do	5,000	625
Crair Thomas	do	4,500	562
Coulson D	do	2,000 1,000	250 125
Campbell, F. W., M.D Coulson, D Cheese, W. E	do	2,000	250
Cameron, A. H	do	1,000	125
Crawford, J. D. & Co	do	5,000	625
Claxton, Jane	do	5,000	625 500
Dakers, James	do	4,000 1,000	125
Ewing, S. H. & H. S	do	5,000	625
Edgar, Frank	do	1,500	187
Finlay, Samuel	England	10,000	1,250
Gault, M. H	Montreal	1,000	125
Gault, H. Fred	do	50,000 1 15,000	6,250 1,875
Gault, Leslie A	do	11,000	1,375
Gault, R. L	do	2,000	250
Gault, E. J	do	10,000	1,250
Gilroy, Thomas	do	13,000 5,000	1,625 625
Gould, Chas. H	do	2,000	250
Gill, Robt	Brockville	1,000	125
Hutton, James		10,000	1,250
Howard, R. P., M.D	do	5,000	625
Haensgen & Gnadinger Howard, Thomas	do	5,000 1,000	$625 \\ 125$
Hingston. W. H., M.D	do	1,000	125
Low, Jas	do	2,000	250
Middleton, Henry N	do	10,000	1,250
Miller, Thos. F	do	10,000 16,000	1,250
McLennan, Hugh	do	12,000	2,000 1,500
McKay, Edward	1 do	10,000	1,250
McLennan, John	do	10,000	1,250
Mullholland, Henry	do	10,000	1,250
Moss, S. H. & J		5,000 5,000	625 625
Moat, Robt	do	2,000	250
Milloy, Alex	do	1,000	125
Moss, G. W	do	2,500	312
McFarlane D	do	7,000 5,000	875 625
McFarlane, D. McCarthy, D. & J. Macaulay, R.	do	5,000	625
Macaulay, R	do	6,000	750

SUN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY-Concluded.

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS-Concluded.

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		\$	*
Macaulay, R., in trust	Montreal	7,000	875
Ogilvie, A. W.	do	5,000	625
O'Brien, W	do	5,000	625
Patterson, W. S	do	1,000	125
Prowse, Geo R	do	1,000	125
Reekie, R. Jos	do	10,000	1,250
Robertson, Andrew	do	10,000	1,250
Ramsay, A	do	5,000	625
Rae, Jackson	do	2,500	312
Rogers, George	do	5,000	625
Rose, Alex	do	2,000	250
Reid, William	do	8,000	1,000
Robertson, Henry	do	2,000	250
Robertson, Margaret	do	1,000	125
Robertson, Archer	do	1,000	125
Rae, Wm	do	2,500	312
Richards, Joseph	do	2,500	312
Stephen, George	do	10,000	1,250
Shannon, Mrs. M. J.	do	10,000	1,250
Sprigings, R	do	2,000	250
Skelton, Leslie J. H	do	2,000	250
Stevenson, James	do	1,000	125
Simpson, James C	do	1,000	125
Tuggey, Chas. H	do	1,000	125
Workman, Thomas	do	10,000	1,250
Withall, W. J	Quebec	10,000	1,250
Wilson, Andrew		5,000	625
Warren, W. H	do	1,000	125
Wilson, Jno. T	do	1,000	125
		500,000	62,500

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TORONTO LIFE ASSURANCE AND TONTINE COMPANY.

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed.	Amount Paid up in Cash.
		\$	\$ cts.
Burland, G. B.	fontreal	5,000	2,500 00
Bosworth, M. A		1,000	272 70
	Prescott	1,000	493 89
	Coronto	2,000	631 04
Bain, John	do	1,000	125 97
Barker, P. M	Orangeville	500	68 13
Beddome, W. C	Coronto	200	23 76
Cameron, A	Montreal	2,500	428 04
Duggan, G., Estate of	Coronto	2,500	756 00
Duggan, J., Estate of	do	2,500	675 00
Gray, R. H	do	2,000	253 94
	Stratford	500	171 72
	Sarnia	1,000	250 00
	Foronto	2,000	621 75
Harvey, A	do	4,000	850 00
Jenkins, W	Clinton	1,000	250 00
	Foronto	1,000	250 00
	Mitchell	500	136 65
	Foronto	500	145 80
Landsborough, R	Clinton	3,600	1,000 00
Lawrence, G. W	Stratford	300	107 20
	Brucefield	1,000	250 00
	Foronto	1,000	286 13
MacDonell, W. J	do	2,500	877 88
Pritchard, Rev. J	Clinton	2,400	600 00
Provincial Insurance Company	Foronto,	53,500	14,599 80
	Ulinton	500	125 00
	Hamilton	500	125 00
	Wingham	500	125 00
	Toronto	1,000	250 00
	Clinton	500	125 00
Walker, Alex., (Walkerton)	Chili	2,000	1,000 00
-		100,000	28,375 40

A. 1879

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS.

		Amount	Amount
Name.	Residence.	Subscribed	Paid up in
		for.	Cash.
		\$	\$
Anderson, R. G	Poronto	800	400
Allen, Rev. Danl	North-East Hope	960	480
Arthurs, William	Toronto	640	320
Anderson, W. N., in trust	do	520	260
Anderson, W. N., in trust	do	21,600	10,800
Alexander, Miss J. E	Toronto	9,600	400 4,800
Barclay, Rev. John	do	1,960	980
Blain, Wm. D	do	7,200	3,600
Brodie, John L	do	3,200	1,600
Brown, Robert S	do	800	400
Barnhart, Noah	do	4,000	2,000
Barber, R., jun	do	520 520	260 260
Baines, W. J., in trust.	do	200	100
Baines, W. & C	do	80	40
Beaty, John W	do	280	140
Beaty, E. E	_do	320	160
Beaty, Mrs. Sarah	do	1,600	800
Beaty, Robert	dodo	1,840 360	920 180
Bell, Thomas, Estate of late	do	800	400
Betley, M	do	6,000	3,000
Pogwoll Wm C	do	15,560	7,780
Bates, James S Cockburn, G. R. R.	do	1,040	520
Cooch, A. C.	do	4,000	2,000
Campbell, D	do	3,720 1,600	1,860
Carroll, John	Toronto	800	400
Cameron, Archibald	do	9,000	4,500
Cameron, Rev. James Y	Williamstown, Glengarry	2,720	1,360
Comphell Archibald	Paris	1,000	500
	Toronto	3,720 800	1,8 6 0 400
Chester, George	Scarboro'	1,600	800
	Cobourg	2,880	1,440
Chapin, Mrs. Maria T	Lefroy	400	200
Cameron, Ellen M. de B	Foronto	3,200	1,600
Cook William in trust	do	2,000	1,000
Cook, William, in trust	do	2,4 00 360	1,200
Duckett, Charles!	do	1,200	600
Duggan, George, Estate of late	do	800	400
Davidson, George	Berlin	480	240
	Cobourg	1,800	900
	Toronto	800 2,000	400
Dudley, E. E.	Newmarket	360	1,000 180
Douse, Rev. John	Toronto	1,600	800
Dumble, Mrs. H	Côbourg	1,720	860
Elliott, George	Guelph	8,000	4,000
Ellerby, Rev. Thomas	Sarnia	1,520	760
Ewing, Rev. Robert	Georgetown	3,080 840	1,540 420
Ewing, Rev. Robert	Toronto	200	100
Falconbridge, J. K	Richmondville	360	180
Fletcher, Rev. D. H.	Hamilton	2,000	1,000
Fulton, John, M.D	roronto	5,960	2,980

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY .- Continued.

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS .- Continued.

		Amount	Amount
Name.	Residence.	Subscribed	Paid up in
		for.	Cash.
		\$	S
Foster, Wm	Brampton	1,960	
Figken John		8,000	980 4,000
Forster, J. W. L. Fisher, D. Forbes, H. R.	do	600	300
Fisher, D	do	800 200	400
	do	1,920	100
Furguson Dr John	l do	1,760	880
Fothergill, Charles. Felton, A. T.	Colpoy's Bay	400	200
Foster, W. A.	do	12,800 1,360	6,400
Gilmor C H & A C	do	4,000	680 2, 000
Guggisberg, F., Estate of late	do	800	400
Gooderham, Wm., jun	do	2,000	1,000
Gould, Joseph	Uxbridge Toronto	1,600 2,640	800 1,320
Gault, M. H.	Montreal	32,000	16,000
Grant, HectorGordon, Wm.	Beaverton	1,200	600
Gordon, Wm.	Toronto	120	60
Graham, S. J. Griffin, Rev. W. S	Hamilton	80 1,400	40 700
Griffin, Charles	Montreal	1,000	500
Harris, A. B	Toronto	3,360	1,680
Harris, Mrs. E. E.	Credit	400	200
Harris, Lucy L Hobson, Edward	Toronto	200 2,000	100
Hobson, E. J.	do	2,000	1,000
Howarth, John	do	12,800	6,400
Hindhaugh, A. L	Oswego, N.Y	240	120
Hodder, E. M Hinde, George J	do	800 12,000	400 6,000
Horne, George	Cannington	2,240	1,120
Haldan, E. B	San Francisco, California	1,840	920
Haldan, B	do	6,200	3,100
Howland, Hon. W. P	do	6,600 800	3, 300 4 00
Hitchin, Mrs. Mary F	Cobourg	400	200
Hague, George	Montreal	1,000	500
Jones, Rev. Wm	Toronto	400 2,72 0	200 1,360
Jackes, Joseph	do	5,520	2,760
Kirkpatrick, J., Estate	Goderich	800	400
Keeler, Maria H	Mill Point	920	460
Kersteman, W., jun., in trust	Toronto	· 1,000 800	500 400
Kirkpatrick, Marianne E	do	800	400
Keeter, W. N.	Galt	440	220
King, James	South Quebec	1,000	. 500
Lailey, Thomas Lepper, Arthur	do	800 4,000	. 400 2, 000
Lee Joseph Estate	l do	800	400
Leitch Mrs Margaret	Guelnh	2,640	1,320
Lindsay, J. & J. T. B. London & C. Loan & Agency Co. Laird, Rev. J. G. Laidlaw, D., Estate	Newtonbrook	1,840	920 1,200
Laird, Rev. J. G	Bowmanville	2,400 2,000	1,000
Laidlaw, D., Estate	Toronto	1,400	700
1.0ull, G. 1	Darrie	1,200	600
Lyman, JohnLeach, Hugh, in trust		4,000 4,400	2,000 2,200
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	406	1,100	

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Continued. LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS.—Continued.

LIST OF S	TOOKHOLDERS,—Commuea.				
Name.	Resid.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.		
		\$	\$		
Mathieson, George		80 32 0	40 160		
Miller, R. S., Estate		10,400	5,200		
Magrath, Thomas	Clifton	3,200	1,600		
Wagrath, James, Estate		800	400		
Magrath, William		800 1,600	800		
dichie, James		26,480	13,240		
Macdonald, Miss J	do	1,960	980		
Mathews, John	dodo	2,200 320	1,100 160		
WacLeod, George		960	480		
Macdonell, Wm. John	Toronto	80	40		
Murray, George	do	11,520 5,600	5,760 2,800		
Wason, Mrs. E., in trust	do	40	2,000		
May, Samuel	do	5,600	2,800		
Macdougall. Allan		1,520	760		
Waughan, John, jun	Toronto	160 1,120	569		
Macklem, O. R	do	1,280	640		
McMurrich, W. B	dó	800	400		
deMurrich, Hon. John	do	$\frac{24,760}{1,000}$	12,380		
IcBean, John.		16,000	8,000		
McCord, A. T., sen	do	2,240	1,120		
IcAllister, Alexander	Kingston	14,000	7,000		
IcBain, Rev. J. A. N	Toronto	2,000 720	360		
!cLachlin, H in trust	do	720	360		
IlcCraken, Thomas	do	3,200	1,600		
IcGillivray, George IcPherson, R. D.	Whitby	520 4,000	260 2,000		
lacNab, Mrs. E. S	Toronto	800	400		
Ickean, Mrs. Margaret J.	do	1,000	500		
orthey, F. N.	Kingston	$1,400 \\ 1,920$	700 960		
overre, J. H	Toronto.	1,960	980		
orthrup, H. S	do	4,000	2,000		
sler & Moss	cb	320	160		
'Donnell, M rr, Mrs. Jennie E	Woodstock	1,200 800	400		
rr, W. R		3,200	1,600		
iper, Mary	do	2,760	1,380		
yper, George A., in trust	Ingersoll	9,040 $6,440$	4,520 3,220		
Fice, George	l do	800	400		
lipe, Wm., Estate of	Berlin	520	260		
aterson, Rev. C. Wstlethwrite, C. W	Dort Hone	2,400	1,200		
laylair, J. S	1 do	10,040	5,020		
laviair. J. S., in trust	do	1,400	1,200		
erry, Mrs. Elizabeth	Schomberg	1,000	1,180		
ellatt & Osleriestman, J., in trust	do	2,360 1,000	500		
uppen, S. H	Belleville	2,400	1,200		
ters, George	Peterboro'	400	200		
rkinson, Adam G	Toronto	4,000 1,000	2,000		
THOM, R. G.	Montreal	5,320	2,660		
thwell, John, Estate of	Toronto	280	140		

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Concluded. LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS.—Concluded.

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount Paid up in Cash.	
	,	\$	\$	
Ranney, H. R	St. John, N.B	2,640	1,320	
Rattray, Alex	do	1,600 1,600	800 800	
Rowsell, Henry	do	3 ,320	1,160	
Rathbun, E. W. R., in trust	Mill Point	400	200	
Rathbun, F. M. R., in trust	do	360	180	
Rathbun, H. W. & M. R., in trust Rathbun, Fanny G	do	4 0 6 00	20 300	
Rathbun, Bunella		960	480	
Rathbun, Mrs. Louisa S	do	840	420	
Rutherford, E. H	Toronto	2,640	1,320	
Roger, Rev. W. M.	Ashburn	9,400 320	4,700 160	
Robins, Henry	do	120	60	
Ramsay, William	do	6,840	3,420	
Reed, Richard		1,000	500	
Receiver-General, The		3,200	1,600	
Sands, Archibald.		1,960 200	100	
Smith, Mrs. Mary E		4,000	2,000	
Scobie, Hugh, Estate of	do	4,000	2,000	
Smith, L. W		14,000	7,000	
Strathy, H. S., in trust Simpson, Hon. John	do	48,040 3,200	24,020 1,600	
Sutton, Mrs. Mary E	Invermay, Co. Bruce	3,000	1,500	
Stewart, Fred. J		1,800	900	
Stewart, Fred J., in trust	do	240	120	
Scott, James	do	20,000	10,000	
Scott, Mrs. Jessie Strachan, Mrs. Margaret A	Toronto	280 1,880	940	
Sinclair, James	do	520	260	
Spragge, Dr. E. W	do	280	140	
Smith, A. M	do	4,640	2,320	
Schofield, Catherine	Toronto	400 2,000	1,000	
Symons, J., in trust	do	600	300	
Smith, George	do	1,000	500	
Scott, James	Waubushene	1,600	800	
Smith, Alexander	Yorkville	5,320 200	2,660	
Thompson, R	do	400	200	
Turner, John	do	15,440	7,720	
Timms, John		2,000	1,000	
Taylor, Samuel	do	800 1,320	400 660	
Taylor, Mrs. Ann	London, O	200	100	
Turner, Robert C	Toronto	1,000	500	
Toronto Savings Bank	do	60,560	30,280	
Temple, J. A., M.D	do	4,680 800	2,340 400	
Walker, Robert	do	480	240	
Wilkes, A. J.		1,320	660	
Wonham, Helen S	Brockville	246	120	
Webb, Thomas	Toronto	800 2,000	1,000	
Whitney, Albert	Presentt	10,000	5,000	
Wills, Alexander	Toronto	4,000	2,000	
Wilson, William B	Thornhill	800	400	
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